Two Parts
16 Pages

The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

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MR. HILL MUST BE FREE

WILL NOT GO TO BUFFALO BOUND BY INSTRUCTIONS.

The Senator Telegraphs to Norton Chase Declining the Election in the Third Assembly District of Albany—Then Resumes His Silence—Rude Shock to His Expectation of Controlling the Convention.

The silence of Senator Hill is broken.

The convention in the Third Assembly District of Albany, which met on Wednesday night and elected Senator Hill as one of the three delegates to the Buffalo Convention, sought to tie him with instructions to vote not only for the indorsement of the Bryan ticket, but also for the indorsement of the Chicago platform.

Senator Hill would not stand it, and he refuses to go to Buffalo under such instructions.

The Senator received the news of the convention's action at Long Beach, L. I., early yesterday morning. It put him in a very indignant frame of mind. He had gone to Long Beach to visit his former private secretary, Col. Williams.

Telegraphs to Mr. Chase.

As soon as he had learned what had been done in Albany he sent the following message to ex-Senator Norton Chase, the Chairman of the Albany County Committee:

"LONG BEACH STATION, L. I., Sept. 10.

To the Hon. Norton Chase, Chairman County Committee, Albany:

Observe in morning papers that I have been elected delegate from the Third Albany District to the State Convention under instructions to vote for the indorsement of the Chicago platform and candidates. This action is taken in opposition to my wishes and judgment as expressed to you yesterday, and I decline to accept the election upon the conditions imposed, which would restrict my freedom at Buffalo to act in such manner as I consider best for the interest of my party. DAVID B. HILL.

Then Mr. Hill returned to this city. When he got to the Hotel Normandie he ascertained from Mr. Chase's law office in Albany that Mr. Chase was in this city. He then sent word to Mr. Chase's associates to give the message out for publication and it was given out.

The news excited the politicians in this city. Some declared that Senator Hill had been "smoked out at last." Some Tammany men declared that the men in the Third Albany District had played bad politics. Shrewd old politicians said it was plainer now than ever that Senator Hill had lost control of the State machine absolutely and that his long leadership is over.

The Senator has been of the opinion that he could control the Buffalo gathering, to some extent at least. That expectation now seems blasted. His brief dispatch to ex-Senator Chase indicates with much plainness that Mr. Hill does not approve of the indorsement of the Bryan ticket and the Chicago platform. He might have gone to the extent of swallowing the ticket if the convention would ignore the platform, but now he has been forced to declare himself as against the combination indorsement of both ticket and platform, and the belief is growing that circumstances will force him to throw the whole Populistic business overboard and come out for Palmer and Buckner under his old rallying cry of "I am a Democrat."

The Senator Silent Again.

But Senator Hill, having partially freed his mind in his telegram to Chairman Chase, promptly resumed his silence and would not further commit himself.

Hurries Back to Albany.

He was angry clear through over the Albany action. There could be no doubt about that. He cut his visit in this city short and hurried back to Albany on the 6 o'clock train last night. He spent part of the afternoon in his room in the Hotel Normandie, talking with John B. Stanchfield of Chemung, B. T. Van Vleet of Ithaca, and a few other old friends. He also received personal calls from Congressman George B. McClellan, Charles P. Bacon, once his law partner, and a few others.

The Senator entered the lobby of the hotel at 5:30 o'clock on his way to the Grand Central Station, and met the reporters. He said that the dispatch from Albany giving his Long Beach dispatch was correct. Did he have anything to add to it, or did he have any statement to make?

"No," replied the Senator, "I have nothing to say now. You know when I have any statement to make I make it through the press associations. I have nothing to say now, and cannot say when I will say anything."

"Are you going to support the Palmer and Buckner ticket or the other ticket?" the Senator was asked.

Mr. Hill smiled, raised his hands, and said: "I have nothing to say."

"Will you go to Buffalo?"

"I am going to Albany on the 6 o'clock train. That is all that you can be sure of now, and you can be sure of that."

Believed He Will Go to Buffalo.

There is a belief that the Senator will go to Buffalo and fight it out. He can be substituted as a delegate in any one of many districts. There is no doubt that he could be substituted in one of the New-York City districts if he should choose.

The refusal of his home district to allow the senior Senator from the State to go into a Democratic Convention untrammeled is a little too much even for some of the recently silver-plated Democrats of this city.

Mr. Chase Explains.

Ex-Senator Norton Chase did not see Senator Hill in this city yesterday and did not know of the dispatch sent to him in Albany until he saw it in the newspapers. Mr. Chase is here with Assemblyman Kelly of Albany, and Mr. Thacher, a brother of Mayor John Boyd Thacher. It was said they were hard at work in Kings County yesterday booming Mayor Thacher for Governor. Ex-Senator Chase returned to the Hoffman House early last evening, and when seen by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES he said:

"After Senator Hill came to Albany County to make his home there he was elected Chairman of the County Committee and served in that capacity during the first year of his residence. We were always desirous of sending him as a delegate to the State Conventions, and this was always done. This year when preparations were being made for the Buffalo Convention I went to Senator Hill in my capacity as Chairman of the County Committee and asked him if he would go as a delegate. He said he would, but he did not want to go under any instructions. I did not suppose that any effort would be made to place a man of his great ability and of his great services to the party under instructions in an Assembly District Convention, and I told him there would be no instructions. It was my opinion that the senior Senator from this State and the Democratic leader should be left wholly free to do as he saw fit as a delegate, and I supposed of course there would be no trouble about that. The Democrats of Albany are for the Bryan and Sewall ticket and for the platform. We have twelve delegates from Albany and eleven of these were certain to be for the ticket.

"The conventions of the First, Second, and Fourth Districts were held at noon yesterday in Albany. They instructed for the ticket and platform. When I learned this I at once telephoned to Senator Hill, in this city, and told him of the instructions. He again said that he would not go to Buffalo as a delegate if his delegation was instructed. I then sent for several of the gentlemen in the Third Assembly District and told them of Senator Hill's wishes, and asked them to prevent any instructions being given at the Third District's convention, which was called for 8 o'clock. They agreed to use their efforts in that direction. I was obliged to leave Albany at 6 o'clock last evening for this city, and I left there in the full belief that the delegation from the Third District would not be instructed.

The Instructions a Surprise.

"I was very much surprised when I learned that it had been instructed. I do not know the exact circumstances, but if it is so that the gentlemen whom I saw about it were unable to restrain the convention from instructing, it shows how deep the feeling is in Albany for silver.

"I did not know of Senator Hill's dispatch to me until I read it coming across on a ferryboat late this afternoon. I was too late to see the Senator before his departure from the city, or I would have called on him."

"Do you think there is any chance that the Third District Convention will reconvene and remit the instructions?"

"No, I do not. The time is too short. The convention adjourned sine die, and no one is authorized to call it together."

Mr. Chase will return to Albany to-day.

The Hill Machine Broken.

Out of all the confusion over the preparations for the Buffalo Convention comes the plain fact that the famous Hill machine, that has ruled Democratic politics in this State for more than a dozen years, has fallen. It has gone to pieces.

In one form or another it has been in existence since 1883. It won splendid victories, and when glutted with the power that came from them, made stupendous errors, which culminated in the nomination of Judge Maynard, in 1893, and delivered the State to the Republicans. It clung to the control of the party until now, when it strikes on the free-silver rock and rends itself to pieces.

WOMEN SHOUTED MURDER.

Unpleasant Experience of a Jersey City Drug Clerk.

Charles Clapp, a clerk in Lyons & Zeigler's drug store, on Newark Avenue, Jersey City, had an unpleasant experience Wednesday night. Just as he was closing the store at 11 o'clock he was called up on the telephone by James H. Hopkins, a customer, who said he was detained at the house of Dr. Nevin. He wanted Mr. Clapp to go to his house, 42 Van Reipen Avenue, and tell Mrs. Hopkins that he would not be home until midnight.

When Mr. Clapp rang the bell at Mr. Hopkins's house two women put their heads out of an upper window and shouted: "Thieves! Murder!"

A policeman opportunely appeared and Mr. Clapp found himself in custody. He had some difficulty in explaining matters, but the officer finally consented to go to Dr. Nevin's house, where Mr. Hopkins, who is Principal of Public School No. 2, vouched for Mr. Clapp and apologized to him for the trouble to which he had been subjected.

KILLED BY HIS OWN CART.

The Driver, While Walking, Fell Under the Wheels.

James McDermott of 136 East Third Street was run over and killed yesterday afternoon by an asphalt cart which he was driving in East Fourteenth Street east of Avenue A. The man was about forty-five years old.

The horse he was driving became unmanageable and he got off his cart with the reins in his hands, thinking he could thus better manage the animal. He ran along the street by the side of the cart for a short distance. When opposite 526 East Fourteenth Street he tripped and fell to the pavement in such a manner that the wheels of the cart passed over his breast.

He was so badly crushed that he died before the arrival of an ambulance from Bellevue Hospital.

WHOOPING COUGH FOUR TIMES.

Mrs. Beecher Again Afflicted with the Malady.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher, who has been on a visit to her daughter in West Cornwall, Conn., returned a week ago, sick with whooping cough, which she contracted from her grandchildren. This is her fourth attack of the malady, the third having occurred twenty years ago, when Mrs. Beecher was sixty-four years old.

When seen last night Mrs. Beecher, though weak from much coughing, spoke jokingly of her incurring the affection at such an advanced age. She said that, as she had been sick a month, she expected a turn for the better in a few days.

Mr. Bryan's Brooklyn Speech.

Bernard J. York, the Chairman of the Democratic Campaign Committee of Kings County, will to-day make known the members of that committee. It is his intention, he says, to make the campaign in Brooklyn one of the liveliest that has ever been held in that city. William J. Bryan will start the campaign in Brooklyn on Sept. 23. The meeting will be held at the Academy of Music.

Passengers on the Britannic.

Among the passengers on the White Star steamship Britannic, which arrived last night from Liverpool, via Queenstown, were David Erskine, S. P. Langley, Judge R. F. Rombauer, H. V. Rothschild, Capt. Seccombe, Mlle. Sherbette, and Mothers St. John and St. Michael.

A NEW PACING RECORD

JOHN R. GENTRY GOES A MILE IN 2:01 1-2 IN A RACE.

The Stallion's Wonderful Performance at Glens Falls in a Match Contest Against Star Pointer—Equals the Best Record in Harness Made Against Time by Robert J. at Terre Haute—Two Other Fast Heats by the Champion.

GLENS FALLS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—John R. Gentry won the fastest race in harness ever contested here to-day, and equaled the record of 2:01½, made by Robert J. against time at Terre Haute, Ind., Sept. 14, 1894.

The race was a match affair between Gentry and Star Pointer at the Glens Falls Rack Track. It was a perfect day for racing, and the track was fast and in the best of condition. Over 8,000 persons saw the big event, as much interest had been provoked by the announcement of the race between the crack pacers. Special trains brought crowds from Northern New-York towns and villages.

The race from start to finish, was of the closest and most exciting order, and when, after the second heat, which Gentry won by a short head, the time (2:01½) was marked up, and when it was realized that the world's record was broken, the spectators loudly cheered the king of pacers and his driver, Andrews.

After scoring once, the horses got away. Star Pointer had the pole. He led to the home stretch, when Gentry slowly forged ahead, inch by inch, and won the first heat by a nose. Time by quarters—0:31½, 1:03¾, 1:35, 2:03¼.

In the second heat the excitement culminated. The horses got away on the first score and went around the track neck and neck, with the precision of machines, neither gaining nor losing in the breathless silence of the crowd.

Just before reaching the wire, Gentry made another magnificent spurt and went under the wire a neck ahead, amid wild enthusiasm. The time by quarters was 0:31, 1:02, 1:32, and 2:01½, the last half-quarter being the fastest ever paced.

The announcement that the world's record was broken was received with renewed cheering by the crowd, which was beside itself with enthusiasm. The victory was no less a credit to Star Pointer, who gained on his previous record more than did Gentry. The climax was over with this heat. The horses were tired, and the race seemed, by a virtual agreement, to belong to Gentry, who won the third easily by a length. Time, 2:05¾. The drivers were Andrews for Gentry, McClary for Star Pointer, and both are loud in praise of the track, now proved, according to one trainer, the fastest in the country.

The race was for a five-thousand-dollar purse, and the Breeders' Association of this place offered $500 extra if the world's record was broken.

The betting before the start was 2 to 5 on Gentry and 3 to 2 on Star Pointer.

John R. Gentry first became prominent in 1894, when he placed the record for stallions at 2:03¾ in a race at Terre Haute. Gentry was then five years old. That same year Joe Patchen, at Indianapolis, made him step three fast heats, including one in 2:02½, which until yesterday was the race record. Last year, at Red Oak, Iowa, Gentry reduced his own record to 2:03½. At Columbus he knocked another quarter of a second off his record. At Fleetwood last week he paced three miles at an average rate of 2:03 5-12, the fastest three miles ever trotted. A full account of the performances of John R. Gentry was printed in THE NEW-YORK TIMES last Sunday.

Gentry was bought by William Simpson of this city in 1894, for $7,600, at an auction sale held at Madison Square Garden.

CHARGES ARE NOW IN ORDER.

Queens County Engineer to be Placed on the Rack.

Lawyer Joseph Fitch of Flushing was before the Queens County Board of Supervisors yesterday requesting that a day be set when Dr. James of Cold Spring could appear before the board and prefer formal charges against County Engineer John J. McLaughlin. The board set Sept. 30 as the day. At the last meeting of the board previous to the one held yesterday Dr. James was before the board and intimated that he believed the engineer had accepted overcharges in connection with the building of the Meeker Avenue bridge in Long Island City.

The doctor was told that he must not make any insinuations, but, if he wanted to make charges, the board would listen to him. He therefore dropped the matter for the time and engaged Lawyer Fitch. It is understood the lawyer is engaged in putting the charges into formal shape and preparing the supporting evidence.

Engineer McLaughlin, who is highly thought of in Queens County and has earned considerable credit by work done, says the implied charges are without foundation. He says, however, that he cannot make any reply to the doctor until he knows just what he is going to be charged with.

DISPUTE OVER AN OPERA.

Francis Wilson Sued by a Claimant of His New Piece, "Half a King."

Col. J. F. Milliken commenced an action in the Supreme Court last Wednesday against Francis Wilson, the actor, and Alfred H. Canby to enjoin them from presenting the comic opera "Half a King," in which Mr. Wilson and his company are to appear next Monday in the Knickerbocker Theatre under Mr. Canby's management.

Col. Milliken alleges in his complaint that "Half a King" is a direct infringement in plot and dialogue upon his opera "Benevenuta," which was produced at the Tivoli Opera House, San Francisco, several years ago under the direction of Richard Stahl, now musical director at Hoyt's Theatre.

Mr. Canby states that he and Mr. Wilson purchased from the author, Albert Vanloo of Paris, the opera from which "Half a King" was adapted and have a contract with him, witnessed by the United States Consul at Paris, conveying to them the right to adapt and perform the opera in this country and Great Britain.

A Well-Dressed Foundling.

Mrs. Mary Winslow of 45 Second Street, Hoboken, found a male infant about a week old in the hallway of the flat house in which she lives late Wednesday night. The baby was dressed in a long, white linen dress, trimmed with expensive lace, and wore a lace cap. It is thought that the baby was deserted by a well-dressed man who was seen to enter the hallway a few moments before Mrs. Winslow discovered the child.

TENANTS TRIED TO LEAP.

Terror at a Tenement Fire in Columbus Avenue.

Fire was discovered in an ash barrel in the cellar of 771 Columbus Avenue at 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and the police of the West One Hundredth Street Station believe that it was the work of two boys who were seen making their escape over the back fence after the smoke appeared in the hallway.

The building is a five-story tenement, two families living on each floor. Mrs. Frank Desen, wife of a coal dealer, who occupies the first floor rear, heard some one force open the cellar door in the lower hallway, but paid no attention to the matter until she saw thick volumes of smoke rising from the cellar. Seizing her baby, Mrs. Desen rushed to the street and summoned Policeman Mullen of the West One Hundredth Street Station, who sent in an alarm.

In the meantime some one ran through the hallway and shouted "Fire!" The tenants of the house were terror-stricken by the cry, and great excitement followed. Several of them hurried to the street, but a number of women and children began to scream loudly with fright and cried for help at the front windows of the tenement.

When the firemen arrived they shouted to the women that there was no danger and bade them remain where they were, while several of their number and a squad of policemen hastened up the stairs to the rescue. They reached the upper floors just in time to prevent some of the panic-stricken women from jumping out of the windows.

The flames were quickly extinguished, though they slightly damaged the woodwork. The fire started in an ash barrel which had been stuffed with old newspapers. There were no traces of kerosene.

NARROW ESCAPE OF FIREMEN.

Surrounded by Smoke and Flames at a Fire in South Street.

A policeman saw flames issuing from the upper windows of the five-story brick building at 84 and 85 South Street soon after 8 o'clock last evening. He gave an alarm, and before the firemen arrived the people living in the building were safe upon the sidewalk.

As the flames and smoke poured from the roof and some of the windows on the top floor, Pipemen George Irving and John Dugan of Engine No. 4 were sent to the fire escapes in front, where they threw water into the burning building. Suddenly clouds of black smoke, followed by flame, shot out of the windows and completely surrounded them. It lasted for fully a minute, as though the two firemen must be burned to death or else smothered by the dense smoke, which hid them from view of the large crowd which had gathered.

The brave firemen were equal to the occasion, and, instead of retreating, they directed their stream to the burning floor within and the window-casing near them, extinguishing the flames and releasing themselves from their perilous position.

When the smoke cleared away and the men were seen standing erect and still holding the nozzle, the crowd of onlookers clapped their hands and cheered the firemen.

Chief Bonner estimated the loss at about $500.

The first floor of the building is occupied by a saloon, called "The Workingman's Friend," besides the living rooms of a dozen people. Sawyer & Son, sailmakers, occupied the top loft, where the flames started. The cause of the fire and the amount of insurance are unknown.

SHOT DEAD BY A WOMAN.

She Charges that She Was Insulted by the Young Farmer.

BATH, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Word was received here this forenoon from Troupsburg, a small town in this county, on the Pennsylvania line, to the effect that a man had been shot. Sheriff Whiting left at once for the scene of the tragedy. The dead man is a young farmer, thirty years of age, named Leonard Wilkinson, who had borne a good reputation. His assassin is a Mrs. Bennett, a widow, who lives alone with her daughter.

It is claimed by Mrs. Bennett that Wilkinson tried to assault her, and that in the mêlée she shot him. Wilkinson was a married man, and leaves three children. Owing to the fact that there is no telegraph office at Troupsburg, it is impossible to obtain full particulars.

DRIVEN TO SUICIDE BY SILVER

Woman Worried About Her Savings Ends Her Life.

WOODSTOWN, N. J., Sept. 10.—Caroline James, seventy-five years old, killed herself to-day by cutting her throat.

She became deranged through worrying over the present discussion of the financial question.

She came to believe that the silver advocates would win the election, and to think that in that case she would lose $3,000 she had on deposit in a Camden bank.

COINING $3,000,000 A MONTH.

The Mints All Busy Making Money Out of the White Metal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Mint Director Preston says that since the 1st of January he has paid into the Treasury about $3,000,000, as the result of the seigniorage accruing from silver coined.

Most of the silver coined this year has been coined since July 1. Since that date it has been the purpose to coin silver at the rate of $3,000,000 a month.

All the mints are now coining silver almost exclusively.

Bank President Arrested.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 10.—President J. D. Shahan of the defunct Commercial State Bank of Champion, Chase County, has been arrested on a warrant charging him with having received deposits as President of the bank when the bank was insolvent. The complaint was signed by E. B. Sutton, County Treasurer, the county having about $1,500 deposited in the bank when it closed its doors in May, 1894. The County Judge to-day bound Shahan over to the District Court.

Republican Spaniards Suppressed.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A dispatch from Madrid to the Central News says that a band of thirty Republicans, armed with rifles, made a demonstration at Pedralva, in the Province of Valencia, yesterday, but were quickly suppressed by the troops, before whom the rioters fled. Republican agitation also occurred in other towns.

THE POWERS IN EARNEST

DEALING PEREMPTORILY WITH THE SULTAN OF TURKEY.

Seriously Considering the Question of His Deposition—He Is Ordered to Stop the Expulsion of Armenians from His Country, and He Obeys—Gladstone Refers to Him Contemptuously as the Great Assassin of the Age.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—It is reported that a private dispatch arrived here to-night from Constantinople confirming the rumors recently current that the powers are seriously considering the question of deposing the Sultan.

It is added that important developments are expected from the probable action of the Sheik-ul-Islam, whose fiat is necessary for the legal removal of the Caliph.

A few days ago Mr. Gladstone was requested to address a mass meeting, to be held at Liverpool, for the purpose of condemning the Sultan of Turkey for permitting the massacres of Armenians. In reply to the request Mr. Gladstone has written a letter, in which he says:

"My opinions of the great assassin and of the disgrace the European powers have allowed him to bring upon them are well known to my countrymen, but I do not think that benefit would accrue from my taking part in meetings, however valuable, and even obligatory, such meetings may be for those still engaged in the active duties of public life."

The popular feeling of indignation excited by the cruelties of the Sultan against the Armenians and the Christians in Crete will shortly find voice in a series of mass meetings that have been summoned in Birmingham, Manchester, and other large cities in England.

This feeling is not confined to England, as is evidenced by the fact that a large meeting to denounce the massacres in Anatolia and Crete and to call upon the powers to put an end to the misgovernment of the Sultan was held in Berlin yesterday, and further meetings for the same object will soon be held in other places in Germany.

In Paris a number of Armenian students made a tour of the newspaper offices and appealed to the editors to arouse the sympathy of the nation for their suffering and despairing countrymen. The students were generally advised to keep quiet until after the visit of the Czar to Paris. They were told that after the Czar had left Paris indignation meetings would have a prospect of success.

ATHENS, Sept. 10.—In consequence of the receipt of a peremptory British note, the Sultan of Turkey has issued an irade ordering that the expulsion of Armenians from Constantinople be stopped.

A CYCLONE ATTACKS PARIS.

Great Damage to Property and One Person Killed.

PARIS, Sept. 10.—Traffic in the streets was stopped for two hours by a severe wind and rain storm that passed over this city this afternoon. The wind blew with hurricane force, and the downpour of rain was heavy. Much damage was done, and several persons were injured by being struck by flying debris.

Two hours before the storm broke the atmosphere gave indications of its coming. It was dark and sultry, and the clouds had a peculiarly lowering appearance.

Among the buildings that stood in the pathway of the cyclone was the Opera Comique, the roof of which was blown in. Most of the persons injured were cab drivers.

A reporter of the Temps who witnessed the cyclone from the top of an omnibus says that it did not last for more than a minute. He suddenly saw what appeared to be a tall pillar of smoke advancing and imagined that there was a large fire. But almost immediately he saw the branches of trees snapped off and countless chimney pots hurled to the ground. Then the storm immediately passed away. Those on the omnibus were untouched.

The west end of the city wholly escaped the fury of the storm, but eastward along the riverway much destruction was caused. Between the Pont St. Michael and Pont Neuf forty large trees were torn out of the ground and blown into the Seine. Many persons who were passing across the bridges or along the river front were caught up by the wind and thrown into the river, but, so far as known, all of these were rescued not much the worse for their involuntary bath beyond being badly frightened. Some of those in the path of the storm were dashed against houses and injured. Many cabs were literally blown to pieces, so violent was the force of the wind.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—A dispatch to a news agency says that a cyclone from the southwest passed over Paris at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon, doing much damage in the centre of the city.

A number of vehicles were blown over, and young trees torn up by the roots. The windows of the Palais de Justice were blown in, compelling a suspension of the sittings of the courts. The rain fell in torrents.

The dispatch adds that isolated deaths were caused by the storm and that many persons were injured.

The above dispatch appears to be an exaggeration. A note issued by the Prefecture of Police in Paris states that only one person was killed.

The Paris correspondent of The Telegraph says that several persons were killed in the storm. The roofs of the Tribunal of Commerce and the Prefecture of Police were torn off.

F. Brockholst Cutting Dying.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—F. Brockholst Cutting, at a late hour to-night, was slowly sinking. He was very much lower than he was this morning, and was not expected to survive the night. Two physicians are still with him, but their efforts are mainly in the direction of relieving the suffering of the patient, and keeping him as free from pain as possible, for they long since observed that saving his life or even getting him to take nourishment was impossible.

Secretary Herbert Goes to Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—Hilary Herbert, United States Secretary of the Navy, started for Paris this morning.

A NATIONAL BANK FAILS.

The Doors of the Mutual, in New-Orleans, Are Closed.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 10.—The Mutual National Bank closed its doors this morning. The effect of this bank's suspension has been discounted, as it was well known to be in a bad way. Shortly after the American National Bank failed a run was made on the Mutual, and the collapse of the bank at that time appeared inevitable. Luckily, the run was started on Saturday shortly before noon, and Saturday being a legal half holiday in New-Orleans, fortune was on the side of the sore-pressed institution. By Monday morning it had a chance to recuperate.

The Clearing House held a meeting and the other banks of the city, fearing a panic, came to the rescue and advanced money enough to meet all demands on that Monday. Large sums of money came here from various sources, and the United States Sub-Treasury was paying out the sugar bounty as fast as possible. Before noon of that day the run ceased and all looked favorable. The President states that a steady drain has been maintained by depositors checking out their money. The unexpected failure of the Union National Wednesday aroused the suspicions of depositors and another rush was made on the Mutual. The Clearing House had on the first occasion advanced the Mutual $100,000, a little more than $17,000 of which had been repaid. Last night the Mutual tendered the Clearing House another lot of collaterals and asked for further assistance to the extent of $25,000. This the Clearing House refused, and the suspension of the Mutual followed this morning.

The President says: "The bank owes depositors $92,993.72, which we have ample assets to pay, dollar for dollar."

The Mutual National was organized in 1871, with a capital stock of $500,000. This was reduced in January, 1894, to $200,000. In January, 1895, the Mutual absorbed the Traders' Bank, and most of the stockholders of the Traders' Bank became interested in the Mutual.

At a meeting of the Clearing House held last night the financial situation was earnestly discussed, and the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That for the present, the Clearing House banks should not pay out on checks more than $100 to any one depositor in one day—all other payments shall be made by certification of checks which shall be received on deposit by the Clearing House banks.

This step was necessary as a precaution. Employers of labor will be supplied with money to meet their payrolls. It was also agreed to adopt a system of Clearing House certificates similar to that utilized in New-York and elsewhere during the crisis of 1893. The savings banks also took steps to prevent a run by posting the sixty-day rule. This is allowed by their charters. A depositor must give sixty days notice of his intention to withdraw his deposit.

There are no new developments in the case of the Union National. President Charalon is bitterly criticised to-day for his precipitate action in closing the bank without consulting the Directors. He is in seclusion and will see no one.

Bank Examiner Johnson, temporarily in charge of the Union, was formerly confidential bookkeeper and agent for A. & V. Meyer, whose failure seriously affected the bank. This fact has caused much comment. To-day another Bank Examiner has been ordered here to take his place, a protest having been wired to Controller Eckels against Mr. Johnson's continuance in charge.

One Tramp Killed, Another Injured.

Two tramps who were walking on the west-bound track of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the Hackensack Meadows were run down by a freight train at 11 o'clock last night. One was killed and the other had both legs broken. The injured man was put on a train and taken to Jersey City.

THE WEATHER.

The indications for to-day are for generally fair weather, with variable followed by westerly winds.

The area of high pressure last night had remained nearly stationary over the Gulf of St. Lawrence. The second high area had remained nearly stationary over the South Atlantic States, and the third had moved from Montana to Colorado. The storm off the Massachusetts coast had nearly disappeared, or moved east into the ocean. A trough of low pressure extended from Texas to the St. Lawrence Valley. A storm had remained nearly stationary north of Montana, increasing in intensity.

Rain had fallen on the New-England coast, in the Lower Missouri and Upper Mississippi Valleys, the upper lake region, and on the middle Rocky Mountain slope.

The temperature was lower in a strip 300 miles wide, from Texas to Lake Superior, a fall of 26 degrees being reported from Concordia, Kansas, and had remained nearly stationary elsewhere.

Generally fair weather may be expected to-day in the Atlantic States. The temperature will fall in Texas and the Lower and Middle Mississippi Valleys.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.— 1895.	1896.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	72	68	70
6 A. M.	72	67	70
9 A. M.	77	73	72
12 M.	79	81	79
4 P. M.	79	86	83
6 P. M.	76	83	80
9 P. M.	74	77	78
12 P. M.	73	73	74

THE TIMES'S thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is 285 feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square	75.75
Weather Bureau	78.00
Corresponding date 1895	79.00
Corresponding date for last twenty years	72.00

Complete "Weather Forecast," Page 13, Column 7.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 10.—Robert Beatty of Pittsburg, who was serving seven years in the Western Penitentiary for complicity with Hugh F. Dempsey, the Knights of Labor leader, in the alleged conspiracy to poison non-union workmen in the Carnegie mills during the strike at Homestead in 1892, left the penitentiary this morning, having been pardoned by Gov. Hastings. Dempsey was pardoned last Winter.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Sept. 10.—Two daring robbers held up a faro game in a local saloon yesterday morning, secured $800 in cash, and backed out of the room, leaving the inmates too dazed to follow them. The men are believed to be members of the outlaw gang which recently robbed the Montpelier Bank. They are still at large.

CAMDEN, N. J., Sept. 10.—William D. Halo was taken from Cooper Hospital to the City Hall this morning and locked up to await the result of his wife's injuries. His wife is still in a critical condition at the hospital, and her recovery is doubtful.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10.—The cotton mills owned by L. H. & A. Knight of Providence, employing about 12,000 hands, and which have been running four days per week since the end of June, started on full time yesterday.

LEADING A NOBLE CAUSE

MR. FRANCIS COMMENDS THE INDIANAPOLIS CANDIDATES.

The Secretary of the Interior Says They Stand for the Maintenance of the Country's Honor and the Preservation of Democratic Principles—He Trusts They May Receive the Support Which Their High Character and Aims.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Secretary Francis several days ago received from ex-Congressman Bynum an invitation to take part in the ceremonies incident to the notification of the National Democratic candidates at Louisville. Secretary Francis answered this communication to-day as follows:

Hon. William D. Bynum, Chairman, Indianapolis:

Regret that I cannot accept your invitation to attend the notification of Gens. Palmer and Buckner at Louisville on Saturday evening.

Those old heroes have fought valiantly for their convictions on many battlefields, but no patriot ever enlisted in a nobler cause than that which they have consented to lead. It is the maintenance of the country's honor and the preservation of the integrity of Democratic principles, on whose perpetuity depends the survival of our institutions.

May the nominees receive the earnest and zealous support which their high character and the pure aims of the National Democratic Party richly merit.

D. R. FRANCIS,
Secretary of the Interior.

THE NOTIFICATION PLANS.

Louisville Making Elaborate Preparations for the Ceremony.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Sept. 10.—The Committee of Arrangements of the Palmer and Buckner notification announced this morning that the reception to Gen. Buckner and Gen. Palmer would be given at the Galt House to-morrow evening between the hours of 8 and 10. A reception will be given at the Galt House from 10 to 1 o'clock Sunday in honor of Mrs. Palmer and Mrs. Buckner, who will accompany their husbands to this city.

The Auditorium has been magnificently decorated for the notification. The ceiling has been draped with flags so as to give the place the appearance of a tent. The electrical decorations are to be elaborate, and will include the names of Palmer and Buckner in big letters on the roof.

A Reception Committee of 300 Democrats, headed by W. N. Haldeman, owner of The Courier-Journal, was appointed this afternoon to meet Gen. Palmer and Gen. Buckner on their arrival to-morrow.

CHAIRMAN HOLT RESIGNS.

Indiana Democratic State Committee Loses Its Head.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 10.—The Democratic State Committee which was hurriedly called to Indianapolis to accept the resignation of Chairman Holt, whose gold leanings brought about a breach between him and Gov. Matthews that finally forced his retirement, met at the Grand Hotel at 11 o'clock this morning. Gov. Matthews, Senator Turpie, and other silver leaders held a preliminary conference in the corridor while Holt and his friends met a few feet away in the writing room. The bitterness between the factions was plainly to be seen, men who had been friends for years declining even to recognize one another.

Chairman Holt made a brief speech to the committee thanking the members for their loyalty and friendship, and then handed his letter of resignation to Secretary Wallace. The letter was as follows:

To the Democratic State Central Committee:

I hereby tender my resignation as Chairman of the committee, to take effect forthwith.

I have reached the conclusion that it is my duty to pursue this course. I was chosen to the position I now resign about eight months ago. Since the adjournment of the Chicago Convention I have been the object of unjust criticism and uncalled-for suspicion. Nor has this criticism and suspicion been confined to me, but it has been extended to all the members of the committee and of the Executive Committee, who, heretofore, have opposed the free coinage of silver. This unremitting faultfinding has so handicapped and crippled the committee as almost to disqualify it from doing efficient work.

Personally, during my whole political career, I have been opposed to the doctrine involved in the free coinage of silver; yet I did not see in this fact a satisfactory reason for quitting the regular organization of the party, and have so stated. Nevertheless, in view of the condition of affairs I have above indicated, I feel that I owe it to myself as a man and to you as a committee to step down and out.

STERLING R. HOLT.

THIRD TICKET IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

National Democratic Party Nominates Four Electors.

CONCORD, N. H., Sept. 10.—Between forty and fifty gold-standard Democrats, representing various sections of the State, met at Union Hall this forenoon. The meeting was called to order by George Byron Chandler of Manchester, Chairman of the New-Hampshire delegates to the Indianapolis Convention. Harry Bingham of Littleton, who presided at the May State Convention, was chosen permanent Chairman on motion of John M. Hill of Concord, former candidate for Governor. On taking the chair, Judge Bingham was greeted with three hearty cheers.

Gordon Woodbury of Manchester briefly stated the reasons for calling the meeting, and suggested that four Presidential Electors be nominated and an Executive Committee of twenty be appointed to circulate nomination papers for Electors and to call a mass meeting to determine whether State and Congressional tickets should be put into the field. Before resuming his seat he said the trend of events indicated the defeat of Bryan and Sewall.

Clarence L. Carr of Andover, George Byron Chandler of Manchester, and F. M. Hoyt of Manchester, delegates to the Indianapolis Convention, spoke of its proceedings. A. S. Batcheller of Littleton urged thorough organization in the State. Chairman Bingham said that the principal object to be attained by the meeting was to perpetuate the principles of the

Democratic Party, so that in future it might not be necessary for it to trace its title through the Chicago Convention.

The candidates and platform of the Indianapolis Convention were indorsed by a unanimous vote. It was voted to appoint a temporary State Committee of two from each county to secure nomination papers for Presidential Electors and to call a mass convention to decide whether full State, Congressional, and county tickets should be nominated. The following were reported for Presidential Electors, and the report was adopted: Harry Bingham, Littleton; John S. H. Frink, Greenland; Warren F. Daniel, Franklin; Roger G. Sullivan, Manchester.

Resolutions were adopted indorsing the action of the New-Hampshire delegates in declining to participate in the deliberations of the Chicago Convention.

The temporary State Committee will meet in this city next Monday.

WILL NOT MAKE A SOUTHERN TOUR.

Gen. Palmer Compelled to Give His Attention to Law Business.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 10.—Senator Palmer will not make a tour of the Southern cities with Gen. Buckner. The Presidential candidate of the National Democratic Party last night said that owing to pressing business he could not accompany Mr. Buckner on the tour.

Senator Palmer will leave Friday morning for Louisville, Ky., to be present at the notification meeting. After the ceremonies there he will return to this State to attend to several important law cases.

Senator Palmer would like to make the Southern trip, but he has been unable to arrange the lawsuits he has on hand so as to take the time the trip would require.

INDORSED IN BROOKLYN.

Democratic Club Declares for the Sound-Money Ticket.

The Brooklyn Democratic Club met at 201 Montague Street, Brooklyn, last night. There was a larger attendance than is usual and the members were enthusiastic. William C. Redfield presided, and he gave a short history of what the sound-money Democrats had done at the Indianapolis Convention.

Gen. Horatio C. King made a short address in which he offered these resolutions indorsing the nominees of the Indianapolis Convention:

"The Democratic Party has been the champion of sound money from the days of its founder, Thomas Jefferson, to the present Administration of its intrepid leader, Grover Cleveland. When it ceases to champion an honest dollar accepted in all parts of the civilized world at its face value it will have no excuse for existing.

"It is and has been from time immemorial the champion of a tariff for revenue only, without equivocation, evasion, or concealment under ambiguous or unintelligible phrases.

"It is and always has been the party of the people, maintaining the principles that those are best governed who are least governed, and for the greatest freedom consistent with public safety and good order.

"It is and always has been opposed to paternalism, whereby the people would become a vast horde of office holders and dependents upon public patronage.

"It is and always has been opposed to class legislation, whereby the favored few are benefited at the expense of the great mass of the people, and it condemns all trusts and monopolies as a menace to the progress, prosperity, and happiness of the bulk of the population representing its truest and best interests, whom the martyr Lincoln happily styles the common people.

"It has no sympathy with high protection on the one hand or Populism on the other.

"It recognizes in President Grover Cleveland a complete exponent of sound Democratic doctrine, and it commends his wise and statesmanlike Administration of the public service. When partisan rancor has subsided, his acts will stand in bold relief as among the wisest, most courageous, and best since the foundation of the Republic.

"True Democracy has no affiliation with sentiments expressed in the convention which met in Chicago. It was convened as Democratic, but captured by fraud by the Populists, and the appeals of its most honored leaders were howled down by an intolerant and reckless mob.

"It repudiates the bimetallic standard as an invitation to private as well as National dishonor, and a sure precursor of National and individual bankruptcy. Such a standard forebodes the retirement of gold from circulation, the lowering of wages, and the increase of the price of commodities, and it points to history in confirmation of the truth of this prophecy.

"It repudiates anarchy and socialism in any form, open or concealed, under the specious Chicago planks which condemn the action of the President in enforcing the Federal laws in Illinois, and the act of the United States court in committing for contempt those who willfully disregarded its mandates.

"It repudiates the threat to pack the Supreme Court to enable the party, if successful, to have declared constitutional any legislation however iniquitous which a revolutionary Congress may enact.

"It has no sympathy with and utterly repudiates the platform and candidates of the un-Democratic and un-American conclave at Chicago of July 7, 1896; therefore be it

"Resolved, That this Brooklyn Democratic Club, recognizing the National Democratic Party, whose convention was held in Indianapolis on Sept. 2, as the true and only Democratic Party, heartily and without reserve indorses the platform there adopted and pledges to its brave, distinguished, and unassailable nominees for President and Vice President, Gen. John M. Palmer and Gen. Simon B. Buckner, its most active and zealous support."

Gen. King said it was a good time to sink party lines for the benefit of the country. Theodore F. Nve and others spoke in favor of the resolutions. A. J. Boulton opposed the resolutions, and in doing so took occasion to denounce President Cleveland, and said he was the enemy of labor. He said Altgeld was the greatest Democrat in the country. He delivered a long address, and Gen. King said that it only proved that Bryan's followers needed to be educated.

The resolutions were adopted amid cheers for the nominees of the Indianapolis Convention and Grover Cleveland.

No Third Sinic Ticket in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 10.—The State Central Committee of the gold Democrats decided at a secret meeting to-night not to put a State ticket in the field.

The committee was informed that Gen. Bragg would not run for Governor, as he did not feel equal to an exciting campaign at this time.

Senator William F. Vilas, who arrived here this afternoon, declared in favor of a State ticket, but, upon hearing from each Congressional district, the committee to-night decided not to place a ticket in the field.

W. Bourke Cockran Going West.

W. Bourke Cockran will start to-night on his speaking tour, under the auspices of the Democratic Honest Money League. Mr. Cockran will speak on Saturday night in Chicago, and will also address meetings in Omaha, Minneapolis, Toledo, and other cities.

Manhattan Beach Mass Meetings.

Arrangements have been completed for the Manhattan Beach Republican mass meetings next Saturday. The afternoon meeting, at 4 P. M., will be addressed by Senator Joseph R. Hawley of Connecticut, Gen. Horace Porter, and Col. Charles R. Pope. The evening meeting, which takes place immediately after the political carnival of fireworks, will be addressed by Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, Gen. Adam E. King, and Senator H. J. Coggeshall. Gen. Stewart L. Woodford will preside at both meetings.

Flint's Fine Furniture.

A few of the "Summer Novelty" bargains left.

WILL VOTE AS A DEMOCRAT

ASSISTANT POSTMASTER GENERAL MAXWELL EXPLAINS.

Why He Has Decided to Support Palmer and Buckner—The Chicago Convention Betrayed the Party and Sold It to the Populists—Mr. Maxwell Cannot Vote for a Depreciated Currency, Which Would Mean Repudiation.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell, whose official duties include the appointment of all fourth-class Postmasters in the United States, has addressed to the editor of his home newspaper at Batavia, N. Y., the following letter, explaining why he will personally support the third ticket:

"To the Editor of The Daily News, Batavia, N. Y.:

"You ask me to define my position in the present canvass, stating that my friends at home wish to know where I stand.

"The Democrats of Genesee County and Western New-York have given me too many evidences of confidence and respect during the past twenty years for me at this crisis to be less frank and outspoken than has hitherto been my custom or than they have a right to expect. I am now and always shall be deeply grateful for the generous support of my neighbors. The value I put upon it, and the hope that it has been based on a belief in my desire to stand by good Democrats and sound Democracy, strengthens me in my determination to vote for Palmer and Buckner.

"Nearly two months ago I was asked to define my attitude, and I replied: 'As in the past, so in the future, I will follow wherever true Democratic principles lead.' The Chicago Convention from the outset trampled upon party usages, deprived a sovereign State of its voice in the proceedings, assailed with unbridled abuse Grover Cleveland, the only Democrat in thirty-six years who has brought the party into power in the Nation, and refused to recognize even the honesty of the National Administration and of the thousands of Democrats who constitute it. Diverted from the acknowledged purpose of leaders of various new parties, who believed they controlled it, to nominate for the Presidency a Republican United States Senator, the convention in frenzy turned to a man who had publicly declared that he was not a Democrat, and selected him as fit in its judgment to lead the party of McClellan, Seymour, Tilden, Hancock, and Cleveland. Had even that convention placed in his hands the old banner a Democrat might have followed Mr. Bryan's leadership. The convention rent the flag of the party with the hand of sectionalism, and from the remnants effaced its familiar creed with inscriptions of repudiation, paternalism, and lawlessness, foreign to its traditions and perilous to the integrity of the country.

No Claim upon Democrats.

"I have never believed that the candidates and the platform of the Chicago Convention, undemocratic from its temporary organization to its final adjournment, had any claims to the support of Democrats. A third of that convention, including the representatives of the States which for over a generation have borne the brunt of the battle, refused to accept the platform or vote for the nominees. They knew that they 'had not been commissioned to make experiments' with the National credit, as yet unsullied, or 'to try how far they could go in degrading submissions' for Populistic support without forfeiting the respect of their fellow-countrymen.

"Since the adjournment of that convention, its candidate, personally and through his representatives, has persistently sought to complete the betrayal of Democracy. He begged the nomination of Populism for the Presidency, knowing that Populism has sought and is now seeking to destroy Democracy in the South, and that time and again Southern Democrats have appealed to the party in other sections of the country for aid against this enemy. That nomination was freely accorded to him on the avowed ground that he was a better Populist than Democrat. The price of that nomination has been the abandonment to Populism of the entire Democratic organization in some States, and in others its surrender of greater or less portions of Congressional and State tickets. Stultification, the certain outcome of the Chicago Convention, has already been shown in Maine, where the candidate selected for Vice President struck the party colors, raised but a few weeks ago, and now summons men to the support of policies rejected when Democrats of that State assembled to express their views on National issues. The exigencies of Mr. Bryan's canvass lead every day to the effacement of Democracy.

A Vigorous Protest.

"I protest against this effort to destroy the only party with a continuous history from the beginning of the Government, the only party, National in its purposes and in its following, and the party, the existence of which, in success or defeat, is essential to the perpetuity of our institutions. The way to make that protest effective and to preserve Democratic principles and organization is to support the candidates of the National Democratic Convention at Indianapolis, which assumed and discharged the trust, betrayed by a majority of the Chicago Convention. The reassembled Democracy affirmed Democratic teachings and nominated Democratic candidates. The Chicago Convention did neither.

"My neighbors do not need to be told where I stand on the currency question. I have never tried to persuade myself that dishonesty is a desirable thing; I have no inclination to argue with those who have reached the conclusion that refusal to pay in whole or in part an honest debt is justifiable. The free coinage of silver means a depreciated currency, and a depreciated currency is another name for repudiation. Democracy was not established and has not flourished for generations in this country now to be bankrupted in character and broken in organization by attacking the validity of obligations, public and private. True Democratic principles do not lead in that direction, and as a Democrat I refuse to follow these new and false lights and abandon the political and personal beliefs of years.

"During the past three years and a half I have been brought into relations, official and personal, with Democrats in every county of every State in the Union. If my experience is of any value, if my judgment of men is not wholly at fault, the rank and file of the party were astounded at the betrayal of Democracy at Chicago, and have not followed and will not follow delegates who used their commissions to falsify its creed.

"I follow where true Democratic principles lead. They never have led and never can lead to the stultification and perversion of Democracy.

"R. A. MAXWELL."

Ohio Sound-Money Campaign.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Sept. 10.—The State Central Committee of the Sound-Money Democracy at its meeting held here to-day placed Thomas Beer of Bucyrus and Samuel B. Poland of Mount Gilead on the Democratic State ticket for Supreme Judge and Food Commissioner, respectively, to take the places of the candidates put on the State ticket by the Populists, through the fusion agreement. The committee organized by electing S. H. Holding of Cleveland Chairman, and W. C. Herron of Cincinnati Secretary. James Caren of this city was elected Chairman of the State Executive Committee and W. W. Medary, also of this city, Vice Chairman. Mr. Caren will select nine associates to join him in managing the campaign.

A MISSING GIRL DISCOVERED.

Found with an Italian Whom She Is Said to Have Married.

PLAINFIELD, Sept. 10.—Thirteen-year-old Louise Giles had been missing from her home since Monday, and was supposed to be in captivity among a gang of Italian laborers who live in a shanty at the corner of Terrell Road and North Avenue. The shanty is in an isolated spot, and the Italians have complete possession of the locality.

On Monday the little girl went on an excursion to Boynton Beach, which did not return until 8 o'clock in the evening. She then started to walk home alone through a lonely part of the city, and was obliged to pass through the neighborhood infested by the Italians. She failed to arrive at her home that night, and search was made for her all day Tuesday, but without avail. The girl's mother thought she had gone to the home of friends.

Yesterday a young Italian called at the home of the Giles family, 13 Lake Street, and said that the girl was being held a captive at the house occupied by the gang of Italians. Instead of notifying the police, the mother of the girl became excited, and she, with another daughter and her husband, started for the shanty. They were seen approaching, and all the doors and windows were fastened. Finally a door was opened and the parents were confronted by an Italian who says his name is Ernest. He told the Giles family that he was with the girl on Monday night, but that she left him and started for home.

An Italian woman who lives in the shanty told Mrs. Giles that the girl had slept with her on Monday night, but went away on Tuesday morning, but she could not say where. All the Italians in the colony are reticent, and it was impossible to learn anything from them.

On leaving the Italians, Mr. and Mrs. Giles went around to the rear of the house, where they found the little girl's hat hidden in the tall grass. Looking up at the back windows, which were all fastened, the Gileses listened for a moment and heard what they supposed were muffled screams coming from within. They could not gain admittance to the house and finally notified the police.

The police this afternoon started in to make a systematic search of the entire Italian colony for the missing girl. The Gileses told the police that the Italian who is known as Ernest once called at their house to see the girl and that they had ordered him away. He swore then, they say, that he would "get even" with them. Mrs. Giles is an industrious woman who goes out working by the day. Her husband is a worthless, dissipated fellow.

The police made a search for the Giles girl this afternoon and found her with Ernest Luccio in an Italian boarding house. Luccio was arrested by Chief Grant and was held for examination to-morrow. The girl was intrusted to the custody of her parents. It is claimed the Italian and the girl were married by Justice Fort of Westfield. The police are making an investigation and say they will make the result known when the examination takes place.

The Giles girl refuses to talk. Luccio says he did not abduct her or keep her against her will. He says she went with him willingly and they were married. The girl was in the house when her parents went to Scotch Plains, where they remained until this afternoon, when, the affair being supposed to have blown over, they came back. The search of the boarding house was in progress when they reached it and Chief Grant was standing in the doorway and met them as they entered.

JAPAN'S EXCESSIVE IMPORTS.

A New Link Forged to Unite Russia and China in Future.

TOKIO, Japan, Aug. 26, via San Francisco, Sept. 10.—During the first half of the current year Japan's imports from abroad exceeded her exports by nearly 27,000,000 yen. A preponderance of imports is by no means a new feature of Japan's foreign trade, but nothing on so large a scale has been previously reported. The causes are apparent, namely: On the one hand, the flush of prosperity that always follows victorious war, and, on the other hand, the dull state of the American market. During the war great sums of money were spent in the country and large profits accrued to the farming and industrial classes, so that the purchasing power of the people at large developed considerably. A keen demand for imported goods naturally ensued. As an export trade, however, depends largely upon the mood of the American Nation, Japan's chief customer for tea and silk, and since America's gold and silver uncertainties cripple her dealings all around, her sufferings are vividly reflected in the Japanese export trade.

A new link between Russia and China has been forged by the arrangement that the steamers of the Russian volunteer fleet, plying between Odessa and Vladivostock, shall henceforth call at Shanghai. There are twelve of these steamers, and, excluding the Habarovsk, a vessel of only 2,500 tons, they range from 7,876 to 10,500 tons, their speed varying from 13 to 19 knots. The constant passage of such vessels to and fro between European Russia and her most extreme port in the far East suggests the ease with which she could gradually muster a strong military force at Vladivostock were she so disposed. At the same time experts are well aware that Russia's naval strength in the Orient is greatly overestimated by the general public. She has, it is true, a squadron powerful in number of ships, displacement, and weight of armor and armament, but among all her cruisers in Japanese and Chinese waters one only carries quick-firing guns, and the significance of that fact is not to be underrated.

The death of the Queen of Corea has not released the little kingdom from petticoat government. The King's favorite concubine, Mme. Om Sang, now exercises as great influence over him as did his highly gifted consort, and rumor says that the wife of the Russian representative does not shrink from this lady's companionship on the back stairs of Corean politics.

A subscription has been started in Japan for the relief of Formoseans rendered homeless by the recent rebellion. The Emperor set the example by subscribing 3,000 yen; the Treasury gave 4,000 yen, and private subscriptions are rapidly coming into the newspaper offices. It has always been the habit of Chinese insurgents or disbanded soldiers to burn, pillage, and murder, and many excesses of that nature perpetrated by the Formosan rebels have been laid at the door of the Japanese. As for the rebellion, it is now virtually stamped out, though desultory raids continue to be made by little bands of desperadoes.

Wrestling with Differentials.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—All day long the St. Paul lines, both rail and water, have been wrestling with the question of differentials between all rail, rail and ferry, and regular lake and rail. The meeting was presided over by Chairman Midgeley of the Western Freight Association, and was attended by representatives of all the warring lines. It was after 5 o'clock when an adjournment was taken until morning, and the statement was given out that nothing had been accomplished. Rates at present are badly demoralized, but the traffic is light and little attention has been paid to the matter for a couple of weeks. The season for lake navigation is now so short as to make an agreement of little value this season, but the question must be settled for next year, and it is considered as well to agree on a basis now as to wait until the opening of another season.

Queer.

From The Phoenix (Arizona) Republican.

A Missouri man says he was set upon by three highwaymen and that they knocked him down and one of them held him down while the others robbed him. Notwithstanding these positive facts, he keeps on insisting that he was held up.

THE OUTLOOK IN ONEIDA

STRONG DRIFT OF DEMOCRATS AWAY FROM BRYAN.

Estimated that Fifteen Per Cent. of the Party Vote in the County Will Refrain from Supporting the Chicago Ticket—Some Silver Republicans Among the Farmers—Evidence of Hard Work Being Done by Free-Coinage Advocates.

UTICA, Sept. 10.—Conservative estimates of the probable vote in Oneida County are that 15 per cent. of the normal Democratic strength will refrain from voting for the Bryan and Sewall ticket. Some say that for the county the percentage will be as high as 20 per cent., but this, it is believed, applies to the cities more certainly than to the country towns.

The rank and file of the Democratic Party will vote for the regular ticket. The local machine will fall into line, and all who are tied up to the idea of regularity in party affairs will support the ticket without much regard for the Populistic and Anarchistic declarations in the platform.

A large number of Democrats who heretofore have commanded respect in the party are non-committal when they are asked how they are going to vote. A few are going to vote for McKinley; others—and their number is greater than those who will support McKinley—will vote for Palmer and Buckner.

Reports of Silver Republicans.

Reports are brought in from time to time that farmers who heretofore have voted the Republican ticket are supporting Bryan, but no one gives the names of these farmers nor produces evidence to substantiate the statement. It is probable that some Republicans in the county will support Bryan, but the statements concerning this element are so indefinite and vague that they cannot be used as a basis for any valuable calculations.

The sentiment for free silver among Republicans, so far as it exists, is due to the fact that the voters believe the statements sent to them from the free-silver literary bureaus. They think free silver would relieve them at once of the present hard times. They do not stop to inquire how they are to get into their own pockets any of the additional dollars, nor what benefit double the number they now have would be to them if prices were to be advanced, as the silverites say would be the case.

They have been innoculated with the idea that "the rich" are making this fight for gold simply because to maintain the gold standard would benefit themselves. When reputable business men, of standing in both parties, repudiate the Chicago platform and candidates, and advance sound financial views, they refuse to accept these views because they say these men are simply taking the position which will best advance their own interests.

How much these ideas may count on election day there is no present knowledge. It will have some effect, though, in the opinion of some who have discussed it; but the defections among Republicans will be more than balanced by the Democrats who will not support Bryan.

Sound-Money Democrats.

The sound-money Democrats have no organization as yet. There is no movement for the nomination of local candidates by the men who propose to support the Indianapolis ticket, and it is doubtful whether there will be third candidates in the field at election time.

Notwithstanding this, there is a considerable interest manifested in the sound-money movement, and some of the Democrats, notably those who were known as the Cleveland Democrats some years ago, will support the Indianapolis ticket.

Thomas B. Kinney, who was formerly Mayor of this city and one of the leaders in the anti-snapper movement four years ago, is out for McKinley. He has been quoted as saying: "No boy orators or men in their second childhood ought to be candidates at such a time as this." Accordingly he is going to vote for McKinley. N. E. Devereux, who is interested in knitting works, a cousin of John D. Kernan, and a Democrat of prominence, also has declared himself out and out for McKinley.

Giving Bryan Cold Support.

The list of those who ordinarily would be active in promoting the interest of their party ticket, but are non-committal this year, indicates a cold support for the Bryan and Sewall combination on election day.

One of these men is William Townsend, who says he does not care to say for whom he will vote.

Another is Henry Hopson, a well-known insurance and real estate agent. He goes so far as to say that he will not vote for McKinley, but further than that does not desire to go on record just now.

E. Z. Wright, a hardware merchant, and a Democrat of standing, says he will not vote for Bryan, but he has not decided whether to vote for McKinley or Palmer.

Eugene Hastings, formerly Secretary of the State Railroad Commission, and Henry Miller, a coal dealer, are not willing to say whether they will vote for Bryan, Palmer, or McKinley.

Charles Talcott, an attorney, who was candidate for County Judge in 1892, and came within 150 votes of an election in this strong Republican County, has repudiated the Chicago platform and candidate, and has declared himself for the sound-money ticket nominated at Indianapolis.

Jacob Agne, Jr., an architect, a Democrat of prominence, formerly an Excise Commissioner and a German-American, also has repudiated Bryan and Sewall, and is out for Palmer. He has considerable influence among German-Americans.

J. Benjamin Brady, who is engaged in the insurance business, and holds the position of Excise Commissioner, is in the same category with Mr. Agne, and is going to vote for Palmer. Postmaster E. Prentiss Bailey, the editor of The Utica Observer, is supporting the Indianapolis ticket in his paper, and will vote that way.

Samuel A. Beardsley of the State Railroad Commission, and prominent as one of the regular Democratic leaders, is saying little. He is expected to support the Bryan and Sewall ticket as a matter of form at least, although he is not as actively at work as usual.

Some Bryan Democrats.

Two or three Democrats of prominence are doing a good deal of talking for Bryan and they swallow the platform on which he stands as readily as did John C. Sheehan and the Tammany Hall leaders in New-York City. One of these is former District Attorney Thomas S. Jones. He was once a Cleveland Democrat and last year he was the leader among those Democrats who opposed the indorsement of Coggeshall for the State Senate. He is enthusiastic now for Bryan and free silver. So is John D. Kernan and so is J. L. Dempsey, formerly an Assemblyman from this city.

Dr. D. A. Barnum, Chairman of the Oneida County Democratic Committee, is also an ardent silver advocate. Peculiar and interesting reasons are assigned for this position on the part of the Chairman. Mr. Barnum formerly was one of Senator Hill's close friends and warmest supporters in this county. When Senator Hill at Chicago made his speech denouncing the proposed revolutionary platform and putting himself so nearly in line with the National Administration on the money question, Mr. Barnum at once lost his admiration for Senator Hill. He put him in the same class as Mr. Cleveland, and the reason which is now assigned on the streets why Mr. Barnum is for silver is this: "Because Cleveland is for gold and because Hill is for Cleveland."

Quantity of Silver Literature.

From some unknown source a great quantity of free-silver literature has been sent into this county. The Bimetallist, a publication which bears a Chicago date and has the appearance of being a weekly newspaper, has been sent here in large numbers, is full of free-silver doctrine and indorsements of Bryan. Nobody knows where these papers came from or who is responsible for the matter that is in them, but it is said the distribution of the papers containing the false doctrine has had a considerable influence.

The silver men are working here in other ways. There is a branch in this city of the Bimetallic League, of which Clarence Crouse is the head. Mr. Crouse is a wealthy man, having inherited his property. There are no indications that the league is winning any strength from other than the element of the Democrats which are tied up to the idea of "regularity" in party matters.

A RHODE ISLAND DELEGATION.

Gov. Lippitt and His Staff to be in Canton To-day.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Gov. Lippitt of Rhode Island telegraphed Major McKinley this evening that he would call on him with his staff to-morrow afternoon.

W. A. Lynch, one of the most widely known Democratic lawyers in Eastern Ohio, addressed the Railroad Men's Sound-Money Club at the Tabernacle this evening. The great auditorium was crowded to the doors. Mr. Lynch made a stirring sound-money speech.

Among Major McKinley's callers to-day were Charles S. Baker of Rochester, N. Y., who lunched with him and J. H. Shaw of Philadelphia.

TO CARRY SOUTHERN STATES.

Republican Committeemen Talk over Campaign Plans.

A meeting of the members of the Republican National Executive Committee who were in town yesterday was held at the headquarters, 1 Madison Avenue. Senator Quay presided. Garret A. Hobart, W. M. Osborne, N. B. Scott, and Gen. Powell Clayton were present.

The talk was mainly about the proposed big effort that is to be made to carry certain of the Southern States. It is said that a partial plan of campaign was mapped out and agreed upon.

South Carolina and Florida are hinted at as two of the main points of attack, but the managers have some other States under consideration, where a vast amount of work is to be done. Kentucky and Alabama will not be overlooked.

N. B. Scott returned yesterday from a trip to Richmond, Va. "The outlook in Virginia is very promising," he said. "I met Republicans from all parts of the State, representative men who understand the political feeling in their respective sections, and they gave a very encouraging view of the situation. Several sound-money Democrats whom I chanced to meet assured me that their vote would be very large. There is an earnest effort being made by these sound-money Democrats, in conjunction with the Republicans, to insure a fair vote and a fair count.

"They do not want any Arkansas methods in Virginia. Our friends feel confident that they will carry Virginia, and all are working together harmoniously, and the drift of sentiment is in our direction."

VERMONTERS TO SEE McKINLEY.

Seven Carloads of Green Mountain Boys En Route to Canton.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Seven carloads of enthusiastic McKinleyites of the Green Mountain State stopped at the Central station this noon on their way to Canton. They had yellow neckties bearing the words, "Gold Basis," which they distributed to all who approached the train. The cars were adorned with pictures of McKinley and Hobart.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 10.—The delegation from Vermont, headed by Senator Proctor, which will call on Major McKinley at 10 o'clock to-morrow, will be received with a good deal of ceremony by the Canton people.

Major McKinley has asked Gov. Bushnell of Ohio to come to Canton with his staff to meet the Vermont delegation. Gov. Bushnell had arranged to call on Major McKinley some time Friday afternoon, but as there is a general desire to have him take part in the reception of the Vermonters, he doubtless will be among those who will welcome them.

New-Jersey Will Do Her Duty.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Representative Loudenslager of New-Jersey had a conference with Chairman Babcock this afternoon and expressed the firm conviction that his State would be carried for the Republican ticket by a majority of between 20,000 and 30,000. Mr. Loudenslager says there is a large percentage of gold Democrats who will vote the Republican ticket outright. The recent Democratic State Convention was not, he says, representative of the majority of the Democrats of New-Jersey.

SOUTHERN GRAIN EXPORTS.

A Great Increase Recorded This Year over Last.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—The Manufacturers' Record publishes this week statistics of the grain exports from all Southern ports for the crop year ended Aug. 31, 1896. These figures show that the total exports from all Southern ports were 4,567,188 barrels of flour, 6,408,979 bushels of wheat, 65,819,790 bushels of corn. Reducing the flour to bushels, the total figures up 95,000,000 bushels of grain from Southern ports, against 45,000,000 bushels for the preceding year, showing an increase of 50,000,000 bushels. The total exports of corn from the United States for the year were 94,000,000 bushels, and of this 65,000,000 bushels were from Southern ports. Comparing the exports of corn by ports, New-Orleans shows the phenomenal increase of from 2,700,000 bushels in 1894-5 to 21,148,000 for the past year.

Norfolk and Newport News, which are practically one and the same port, shipped this year 18,300,000 bushels, against 7,600,000 bushels last year. Galveston, which made no corn shipments last year, has sent out this year 5,138,000 bushels. Mobile's corn shipments advanced from 93,000 bushels last year to 1,600,000 bushels; Pensacola, from 12,000 bushels to 115,000 bushels; Beaufort and Port Royal, S. C., from 85,000 to 417,000 bushels. At Baltimore the increase was from 5,500,000 to 19,000,000 bushels.

A comparison is also made of the consumption of cotton in Southern and Northern mills for the year ended Aug. 31, 1896. Southern mills show a consumption of 906,000 bales, an increase of 42,000 bales over last year; while Northern mills consumed 1,600,000 bales, a decrease of 480,000 bales compared with last year. For the first time, Southern mills have consumed considerably more than one-half as much cotton as Northern mills, and The Manufacturers' Record says indications point to a consumption during the next twelve months of about 1,200,000 bales by Southern mills.

KANSAS PROHIBITIONISTS MAD.

Propose to Nominate an Independent Candidate for Governor.

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 10.—A movement is being organized by disgruntled Prohibition Republicans to combine forces with the Prohibition and National Parties and nominate an independent candidate for Governor. They are dissatisfied because Gov. Morrill has not enforced the prohibition law as they wish him to. The officers of the State Temperance Union are at the head of the movement. John F. Willits and W. F. Right, the first Populist candidates for Governor and Chief Justice, have joined with a number of other Middle of the Road Populists with the avowed purpose of nominating a straight Populist State and Electoral ticket. They propose holding a consultation with "Tom" Watson while he is in the State, and will encourage that candidate to insist on the withdrawal of Sewall.

JUST A POST OFFICE CLERK

BUT JAMES H. MALONEY PRETENDS TO SPEAK FOR ALL.

He Falls Under the Sway of Popocrat Bryan and Tells Him That "From the Cedars of Nebraska to the Bending Pines of Maine" the Employes of Uncle Sam Are for the Spouting Boy—What One of the New-York Men Says.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 10.—A party of twenty-four Post Office clerks, delegates to the National Convention of their association, heard a little speech from Mr. Bryan to-day at the railroad station. They were on their way to Denver, where the convention is to be held, and had telegraphed ahead to J. H. Harley, the Postmaster at Lincoln, requesting him to secure the presence of Mr. Bryan when their train arrived at 3:35 o'clock. The clerks cheered Mr. Bryan when the train came in, and James H. Maloney, Secretary of the Civil Service Board and Superintendent of the Post Office Registry Department at Springfield, Mass., made a few remarks, greeting Mr. Bryan in behalf of the National Association of Post Office Clerks as the true representative of Americanism.

"You are regarded by the members of that association," he said, "as the man of America who stands for America and American institutions. We greet you in behalf of the members of this association of Massachusetts, New-Jersey, New-York, Delaware, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, and other States, and we believe that from the cedars of Nebraska to the bending pines of Maine in the contest for the supremacy of American citizens, you, Sir, will surely win. [Cheers.] As American citizens, representing no party, but with love for America, we promise you our support."

Mr. Bryan in reply said:

"I am very glad to meet you gentlemen. I only received notice of your coming a few moments ago, but I am glad to greet you as representatives of an occupation which requires so high an order of intelligence and so large a degree of fidelity. I meet you in an entirely unpartisan manner and accept your kind words in the spirit in which they were tendered."

This dispatch was shown to Edward L. Denton, a clerk in the New-York Post Office, and a member of the National Association of Post Office Clerks, who said, after reading it carefully:

"I have been a delegate to two annual conventions of the associations, and I never until now heard of Mr. Maloney. My impression is that the convention should take some action in reference to this speech of Mr. Maloney's. That gentleman has no right whatever to pledge the support of the Post Office clerks to Mr. Bryan or any other candidate for the Presidency. He has no power to speak for any person except himself.

"The association is not a political organization, and it is against its policy to take any stand on such a question as the election of a President of the United States. In fact, I suspect the civil service rules would prohibit the association from taking any such action.

"So far as my acquaintance goes, the Post Office clerks are divided on the Presidential question about equally. Mr. Maloney is not even a member of the National Convention yet, as that body does not meet until next Monday, and has yet to pass upon his credentials. If a proposition were made in the convention to indorse any candidate for the Presidency, it would be frowned down. The National convention has never taken any action of a political nature. If such a speech as that was made it is a very surprising circumstance."

SIXTY LIVES IN PERIL.

Kerosene-Soaked Paper Set on Fire in a Tenement House.

Police Captain Brown of the West One Hundredth Street Station and his detectives have been busy since midnight Wednesday investigating the suspicious fire which occurred on the first floor of a five-story tenement, 767 Columbus Avenue, at 11:40 o'clock Wednesday night.

A pile of paper wet with kerosene blazing in the hall on the first floor was found by Robert Connelly, a laborer who lives on the fourth floor. Connelly extinguished the fire and then notified the police. Several newspapers and some old wrapping paper had been piled up against the wall in the rear of the hallway directly beneath the air-shaft window, and only eight feet from the dumbwaiter shaft. The window and the door to the dumbwaiter shaft had been opened, and two half-burned matches lay under the latter.

A few drops of kerosene were found on the floor and on the oilcloth on the first stairway, but could be traced no further.

Connelly said that not ten minutes before he found the fire blazing he heard, he thinks, a light step in the hallway and on the stairs as if some one were descending. He cannot remember hearing any door close, and is of the opinion that the incendiary, whoever he is, does not live in the house, but made a tour of the house to see if the tenants were in bed, and then set the fire, making his escape by the front door, which could be opened noiselessly from within. Connelly was so excited by the occurrence that he cannot recall whether the front door of the house was open. His room door had been closed all the evening, and when he opened it before retiring he noticed an unusually strong draught. It was this that took the smoke up stairs, and had not it been for that incident there would have been a serious fire and perhaps a loss of life.

The damage done by the fire amounts to only a few dollars. The house contains ten families, averaging six persons each.

MR. CLEVELAND'S PLANS.

The Death of ex-Senator Payne Caused Him to Change Them.

LENOX, Mass., Sept. 10.—It was reported here to-day that but for the death of ex-Senator Henry B. Payne, father-in-law of William C. Whitney, the President would have come here soon to spend a few days with Mr. Whitney in the mountain home of Harry P. Whitney. The President, it is said, proposed to enjoy a few days' hunting on Mr. Whitney's eight-thousand-acre preserve on Washington Mountain. Mr. and Mrs. Harry P. Whitney left to-day for Cleveland, to attend Mr. Payne's funeral.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Sept. 10.—The raging storm of yesterday did not abate until late this evening, consequently the President has remained at Gray Gables all day.

Fusion in Iowa.

DES MOINES, Iowa, Sept. 10.—The Populist State Convention, with 300 delegates, from all districts, to-day unanimously indorsed the fusion ticket named by the Democrats at Ottumwa a month ago. The platform indorsed Bryan and Sewall.

Each Attractive in Its Way.

From The Washington Star.

"Eb'rybody hab 'is use in dis worl'," said Uncle Eben. "Folks doan' 'spise de reedbird 'cause it can't sing nor de canary bird 'cause he din' good ter eat."

KINGS COUNTY DELEGATES.

Many of the Old Leaders Chosen at at Last Night's Conventions.

The Democrats of Kings County held their Assembly District Conventions in Brooklyn last night and elected delegates to the State Convention to be held at Buffalo on Wednesday next. They had nearly in every case been the representatives to the convention that had elected delegates to the National Convention at Chicago.

James D. Bell, who was the leader of the Kings County delegation to the Chicago Convention, and who came out for sound money, was elected last night to represent his district at Buffalo.

James W. Ridgway, who wants the nomination for Governor or Lieutenant Governor, was also elected. So were Patrick Hayes, the Warden of the Penitentiary; Senator Coffey, Judge Walsh, Aldermen Hennessy, Bacher, Maurer, and Welton; Senator McNulty, who is booming things in Brooklyn for Bryan; Bernard J. York, who represents Hugh McLaughlin; Edward M. Grout, who was defeated for Mayor last Fall; ex-Justices Haggerty and Murphy; ex-Fire Commissioner Ennis, whom Mayor Schieren tried to remove from office, and Assemblymen Cain, Guider, Ebbetts, and Zurn.

The list of delegates elected last night is as follows:

First District—William Lacey, F. C. Hague, John McNamara.
Second District—William J. Plant, John H. Farrell, John J. Walsh.
Third District—William J. Noonan, W. A. Hartze, Thomas Cusick.
Fourth District—James W. Ridgway, Charles McKeever, Thomas A. Beard.
Fifth District—Patrick Hayes, William E. Melody, James D. Bell.
Sixth District—William R. Maguire, W. H. Glynn, W. H. Thompson.
Seventh District—Walter Frazer, William Keegan, Albert Chambers.
Eighth District—Charles F. Brandt, Henry E. Dubolse, John F. Howe.
Ninth District—Michael J. Coffey, Frank Hennessy, John J. Cain.
Tenth District—Henry H. Haggerty, D. E. Mahon, M. F. Marlborough.
Eleventh District—Bernard J. York, Edward C. Murphy, Joseph A. Guider.
Twelfth District—Edward M. Grout, Charles H. Ebbetts, John T. Willoughby.
Thirteenth District—John Ennis, John Monock, Matthew Kennedy.
Fourteenth District—Rudolph C. Bacher, John M. Zurn, Charles J. Cassidy.
Fifteenth District—Theodore Maurer, John Baumgartner, David Welton.
Sixteenth District—George Bunkenberg, John G. Porter, John Horan.
Seventeenth District—George Upington, Theodore Burgmeyer, James H. Tracy.
Eighteenth District—Hugh O'Donnell, Henry M. Brockbank, Peter H. McNulty.
Nineteenth District—Edward Brennan, Gottfried Wastnacher, Thomas Sisk.
Twentieth District—Frederick W. Schriebers, Charles Amsbrusher, Robert Hagal

THEY ARE FOR SILVER NOW

DEMOCRATS OF PENNSYLVANIA HAVE CHANGED FRONT.

State Convention Declares for Bryan and Free Coinage—Earnest Protest from Sound-Money Men Against Repudiating the Action Taken in the Original Convention—Attempt to Oust Harrity from National Committee—Fusion Deal.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Sept. 10.—The Democratic State Convention, which was reconvened to-day for the purpose of filling vacancies on the State ticket that have occurred since the Chicago Convention, through resignations of sound-money men, and also for the primary purpose of nullifying the gold platform adopted by the original State Convention, held at Allentown April 29, was characterized by great turmoil.

The free-silver advocates were largely in the majority. The new platform indorses Bryan and Sewall and pledges to them a "cordial, united, and vigorous support," accepts the Chicago declaration of principles as the "expression of opinion of the majority of the duly accredited representatives of the Democracy of the United States," declares that the Democracy of Pennsylvania is bound by the action of the Chicago Convention, and affirms a belief that Bryan and Sewall will be elected.

The Terms of Fusion.

An important outcome of the convention was an agreement to join forces with the People's Party. The fusion programme was arrived at after several conferences had been held between a sub-committee of the State Democratic Committee and the People's Party's Executive Committee. The Populist proposition, which the convention accepted, was that if the Democrats would agree to place upon their Electoral ticket the names of four Populists, the Populists would place upon their ticket the names of twenty-eight silver Democrats, the thirty-two Electoral votes, in case of election, to be cast for Bryan. The Populists suggested Thomas Sterrell of Erie and Louis N. Ireland of Allegheny for Electors at Large and Dr. John J. Taylor of Philadelphia and Robert J. Thompson of Indiana for district Electors.

The two former were nominated, but the convention refused to nominate Messrs. Taylor and Thompson, regular Democratic candidates in these cases being named. However, J. T. Allman of Juniata, one of the People's Party candidates for Congressman at Large, was placed upon the Democratic ticket for this office, and this may be accepted by the Populists in lieu of the district Electors.

Secretary Matt Savage of the Democratic State Committee announced that if the four Electors should be demanded, it would be a question for the Democratic State Executive Committee to determine.

The nominations made by the convention to-day are as follows:

Judge D. C. De Witt of Bradford County and J. T. Allman of Juniata County, Congressmen at Large, to succeed Benjamin C. Potts of Media and John M. Braden of Washington, resigned.

Thomas Sterrell of Erie, Louis N. Ireland of Allegheny, and Thomas G. Delahanty of Philadelphia, for Electors at Large, to succeed James Denton Hancock of Franklin, G. W. Guthrie of Pittsburg, and William M. Singerly of Philadelphia, resigned.

The vacancies caused by the resignations of a number of district Electors also were filled.

An incident of the convention was the defeat of a resolution calling upon National Chairman Jones to oust William F. Harrity of Philadelphia as the National Committeeman from Pennsylvania, and appoint a successor "in hearty sympathy with the Chicago ticket and platform."

Protest of Gold Democrats.

Another important incident was the filing of a protest by sound-money Democrats against the action of the convention. The protest was as follows:

To the Reconvened Democratic State Convention of Pennsylvania:

On behalf of those whom we represent we enter our earnest protest against the action of this body accomplished and proposed. We speak for those members of the Allentown Convention, constituting a large proportion of that body, who refuse to surrender Democratic principles or to accept the substituted heresies of Populism.

We deny the right of this convention to change a line of the body of sound Democratic doctrine unanimously proclaimed at Allentown by the authorized convention of our party. We protest against the unlawful organization of this body in violation of party rules, and against your arbitrary action in unseating lawful delegates for the offense of fidelity to Democratic principles and the substitution of others whose only claim to recognition lies in their abandonment of Democratic doctrines. We especially protest against your substitution of the so-called Chicago platform for the Allentown declaration of principles.

Unpatriotic and Vicious.

We conceive the declarations of the Chicago Convention to be unpatriotic, vicious, and un-Democratic. On all the pressing questions of the hour they violate Democratic doctrine, subvert Democratic precedent, falsify Democratic history, and trample on Democratic purposes and aims.

For 100 years under the teachings of Jefferson, Jackson, Benton, Tilden, and Cleveland, our party has maintained an unbroken front in the battle for sound money, correct financial principles, and the sanctity and inviolability of private and public obligations.

All the legislation to be found on the Federal statute books securing the blessings of sound currency to our people is the fruit of Democratic theory and enacted by Democratic administration.

All schemes for the issue of fiat money, for the debasement of our currency and consequent repudiation of obligations have come from our political opponents and against constant and consistent Democratic resistance.

We have ever denounced and opposed all such propositions. In this opposition we propose to continue to the end. We are ready to battle with those who have stolen the name and the banner of our party and would prostitute them to the purposes of Populism and repudiation.

We denounce the action of the Chicago Convention in refusing to indorse the wise, pure, and patriotic Administration of Grover Cleveland. In relieving the people from oppressive tariff laws, in purifying the civil service, in maintaining untarnished its financial credit, he has served his country and brought honor upon his party. In refusing to recognize and applaud those public services of a Democratic President the Convention but discredited itself and honored him by contrast.

Revolutionary and Dangerous.

Conceding to the citizen the greatest freedom in criticism of the judicial action, we denounce the threat to reorganize the Supreme Court of the Nation, to make it subservient to party behests, as little short of revolutionary and a most dangerous attack on a co-ordinate branch of Government which affords the people the surest safeguard against political fanaticism. We believe that honest labor striving for the highest measure of reward is entitled to sympathy and support in all its proper efforts to that end.

We believe that organized labor is not responsible for the disturbances of the peace so often attendant upon such movements; nevertheless, we regard the maintenance of public order and peace, the suppression of riot, and the protection of property and life as one of the first and most important functions of government. When unlawful assaults are made against Federal laws, it is the right and duty of the Federal Government to protect itself and enforce its laws without dependence upon the consent of any State. To establish this principle the war against the rebellion was fought and won at too great a sacrifice to permit it to be questioned now.

If disregarding our protests and the rights of the Democracy of Pennsylvania, this convention insists upon engrafting these undemocratic doctrines in your platform, we reluctantly, but unalterably, declare that we cannot follow it in this dishonoring and disastrous venture.

Robert E. Wright, C. E. Ingersoll, R. E. James, Hiram P. Beerer, Thomas J. Osborne, B. M. Custer, Harry Hanse, Oakley Cowdrick, Tryon Lewis, John S. Long, Harry C. Cope, Leo Wise, Judah Isaacs, William P. Schell, William P. Schell, Jr., Manning Bingham, J. W. Foote, H. E. Crilly, J. S. Dillinger, G. W. Ferguson, Committee.

This protest was offered while the convention was considering the platform. It was presented by Robert P. James of Northampton County, who made some remarks in support of it. The convention at first declined to hear Mr. James, but he resolutely held the platform and finally secured a hearing.

The New Platform.

As soon, however, as he had finished his speech, the convention, with cheers, adopted the platform which follows:

Resolved, That this convention cordially indorses the nomination of William J. Bryan of Nebraska for President and Arthur Sewall of Maine for Vice President, made by the Democratic National Convention recently assembled at Chicago, and pledges to them a cordial, united, and vigorous support.

Resolved, That the platform of principles adopted by the late Democratic National Convention at Chicago be accepted by this convention as the expression of opinion of the majority of the duly accredited representatives of the Democracy of the United States, upon the issues involved in the present political canvass, and that we heartily indorse the same, and particularly that plank in favor of the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, and that this convention confidently appeals to the people of Pennsylvania for the support and vindication of these principles at the ensuing election.

Resolved, That, inasmuch as the delegates from this State participated in the proceedings of that convention from the beginning to the end, the Democracy of Pennsylvania is thereby bound by its action and recognizes the true and primary principle of Democracy that the will of the majority shall rule.

Resolved, That we affirm our belief that the election of the Hon. William J. Bryan and the Hon. Arthur Sewall emphasizes the fact that a government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth.

The Attack on Mr. Harrity.

Ex-Congressman W. H. Snowden of Allentown next offered the resolution to oust Mr. Harrity from the National Committee. The resolution was as follows:

Whereas, The delegates to this convention assembled at Allentown April 29, 1896, elected delegates to the National Democratic Convention, which delegates elected William F. Harrity as a member of the National Committee; and

Whereas, The said William F. Harrity has publicly declared that he has retired from politics, and he has not participated in the deliberations of the said committee since his election; therefore be it

Resolved, That the Hon. James K. Jones, the Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, is hereby requested to exercise his prerogative under the rules governing said National Committee, declare a vacancy, and appoint a successor to the said William F. Harrity who will be in hearty sympathy with the Chicago ticket and platform, until such time as the State Central Committee shall fill said vacancy under Rule 12 of the rules governing the organization of the party in this State.

The introduction of this resolution created an exciting scene. A yea and nay vote finally was taken on a motion to table the resolution. It resulted, 171 yeas and 167 nays, and the resolution was tabled.

INDORSE BRYAN AND PLATFORM.

Delegates to Buffalo Instructed to Work for Both.

TROY, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Democratic Convention for the First Assembly District of Rensselaer County this afternoon elected John E. Gately of Troy, James Ford of Pittstown, and William V. Reynolds of Schaghticoke delegates to the State Convention, and Nathan Cottrell of Pittstown, Matthew Larkin of Troy, and Job Doty of Melrose, alternates. Resolutions indorsing Bryan and Sewall were adopted. The delegates to the State Convention were instructed to vote in that body for the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall and the platform of the Chicago Convention.

CASTLETON, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Democrats of the Third Assembly District of Rensselaer County chose the following delegates to the State Convention: C. F. R. Coe, Bath; S. E. Reynolds, Petersburg; E. S. Slater, East Greenbush; alternates, James F. Nalley, Greenbush; Paul Springer, Brunswick; George W. Wilbeck, Nebeau. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Chicago platform and pledging support to Bryan and Sewall.

COOPERSTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Democrats of Otsego County, at their convention, held here to-day, elected G. Hyde Clark, L. P. Thayer, and George M. Bristol delegates to the Buffalo Convention. They were instructed to aid in securing the indorsement of the nominations of Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform. A resolution was adopted indorsing Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 10.—At the Democratic (Clinton) County Convention today, Charles E. Martin, J. P. Cunningham, and J. W. Harris were chosen as delegates to the State Convention. They were instructed to vote for the adoption by the convention of the Chicago platform.

NYACK, Sept. 10.—The Democrats of Rockland held their County Convention today and came out flat-footed for Bryan and the Popocratic platform. The gold Democrats were not present, as they held their convention a week ago. Peter Van Alstine was Chairman, and the following State delegates were instructed to work for the indorsement of Bryan and Sewall and the Chicago platform at Buffalo next week: Ex-Assemblyman Frank P. Demarest, Michael McCabe, and William W. Whyard. Congressional and judicial delegates were also elected.

CHICAGO WANTS A JOINT DEBATE.

Labor Unions to Invite McKinley and Bryan to Speak.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Acting on the report, which, by the way, has been denied positively, that Major McKinley is to take the stump, a petition is being circulated among labor organizations asking Messrs. McKinley and Bryan to meet in joint debate upon the financial question in the Coliseum the evening of Oct. 17 or thereabouts.

Letters will accompany the petition assuring the candidates of fair and impartial hearing, and urging them to grant organized labor an opportunity to hear both sides of the financial question.

HANNA DISCUSSES BRYAN'S LETTER.

Says the Latter Admits the Failure of Silver Agitation.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Mr. Hanna said today that the reports which he had received since he arrived last Saturday showed the Republicans were getting most of what he termed the uncertain element among the Electors, and the party was steadily recovering lost ground. He declared the best and most numerous element of organized labor was friendly to McKinley, and agitators like Debs were against the Republican Party because it was composed of men who had been successful.

Mr. Hanna commented on Mr. Bryan's letter of acceptance, and especially its brief reference to free coinage: "Mr. Bryan admits the failure of his arguments in favor of free silver, and he gives notice in his letter that henceforth he will deal with the rest of the Chicago platform. He will appeal to the masses to array themselves against the classes, the poor against the rich. He intends to appeal to the passions and prejudices of men. He sadly mistakes the intelligence of the American workingmen if he thinks they will support him. No candidate for President has ever succeeded with such a policy."

B. B. Cahoon of Fredericktown, Mo., who was the leading Republican candidate for Governor of Missouri until the convention stampeded for Lewis, was a visitor at headquarters. He placed the Democratic loss on account of the gold defection at 40,000, and in order for the silver Democrats to carry the State they would have to draw on the Populist vote to the fullest extent, requiring at least 275,000 votes to win. Mr. Cahoon did not believe Bryan would poll over 265,000 votes, even with the Populist support.

John M. Ewing, Secretary of the Wisconsin Committee, called. He said his observations and reports convinced him that Wisconsin would give 50,000 majority for McKinley, the Germans being almost solid for him.

Mr. Hanna to-day assigned Ben Butterworth of Ohio and F. X. Schoonmaker of Illinois, among other speakers, to make a tour of Pacific coast States, speaking in Minnesota, Nebraska, and Wyoming first. This is the first time a National Committee has attempted to supply speakers for the coast States. Terence V. Powderly, the labor leader, has been engaged by the National Committee to make a speaking tour through the West, beginning Sept. 25.

The Populist Notification.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—There is no direct information here as to when Bryan and Watson will be notified of their nominations by the Populists, but the notification is expected to come off in a few days. Senator Butler and Senator Allen will arrange the matter between them. J. M. Bowler of Minnesota, who cut quite a figure as a claimant of the Chairmanship of the Populist Notification Committee and who wanted the nominees notified earlier, has acquiesced in the intention of Senators Allen and Butler. He says that he was elected temporary Chairman of the Notification Committee at a meeting at which Senator Allen was not present, but he does not care to push his claims.

Bryanites Hear from New-York.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—A letter from John S. Bronk, Chairman of the Democratic County Committee of Rochester, N. Y., states that the silver sentiment among the farmers and workingmen in his section of the State is "simply amazing." He adds: "In one township of this country thirty representative men who were formerly Republicans will vote for Bryan, while in the adjoining township the silver Republicans are still more numerous. When such reports are being received you will not wonder that many think it possible to carry New-York for Bryan."

An Enthusiastic Bryanite.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Major Thomas O. Towles, formerly Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives, and now connected with the Chicago Democratic headquarters, says that throughout the West a wonderful change of sentiment has taken place among Republicans. According to his story, in every little town in the Northwest Bryan and free-silver clubs are being organized, and in many of them the number of Republicans is larger than those left in the ranks of that party. There is, Mr. Towles says, no doubt that the South and West will go for Bryan.

Westchester's Democratic Chairman.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The Democratic County Committee of Westchester County held a meeting here today to elect a Chairman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Francis Larkin, Jr., of Sing Sing, who, being in favor of gold as the standard, was out of harmony with the rest of the committee. Eugene B. Travis of Peekskill was elected Chairman to succeed Mr. Larkin.

To Discuss with Senator Tillman.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Some time ago Rudolph M. Patterson, a young Republican of this city, challenged Senator Tillman of South Carolina to a joint debate on the money question. To-day he received a reply from the Senator accepting the challenge, and agreeing to meet him at either Chicago or New-York, the latter city preferred.

CHEERS FOR MR. HOBART.

Big Crowd at the New-Jersey State Fair to See Him.

WAVERLY, N. J., Sept. 10.—"Governor's Day" at the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society's annual fair was marked by a large attendance. It being estimated that 20,000 people were on the grounds at 2 o'clock. There was special interest in the visit of the Republican Vice Presidential candidate. Mr. Hobart came down at noon from Paterson and lunched at the Essex Club, Newark, in company with Gov. Griggs, United States Senator Sewell, John F. Dryden, Chairman Franklin Murphy of the State Committee, and Col. A. R. Kuser.

Gov. Griggs and Mr. Hobart arrived at the fair at 2 o'clock as the guests of the society. As the party drove about the grounds in President S. W. Thompkins's carriage, Mr. Hobart was enthusiastically cheered by the thousands who flanked the roadways, and in response repeatedly bowed his acknowledgments. Mr. Hobart and Gov. Griggs held a reception in the President's tent, on "Politicians' Hill." Among those who paid their respects, in addition to the officers of the fair, were State Controller Hancock of Trenton, Sheriff John J. Toffey of Jersey City, ex-Congressman John Kean of Elizabeth, Barker Gummers and Sheriff Edge of Mercer County, Gen. Striker, Major Gen. Plume, Senators Parry and Williams, ex-Senator Little, Judge Hopper, R. V. Lindabury, E. F. C. Young, Richard A. Donnelly, Howard H. Hayes, H. B. Paul, and Paul A. Queen.

Ontario Murderer Sentenced.

COBURG, Ontario, Sept. 10.—In the Northumberland Assize Court this evening the jury brought in a verdict of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation for mercy, against Arthur Prentiss for killing Thomas Lingard, near Port Hope, on June 10, 1896. Chancellor Boyd at once sentenced him to be hanged Dec. 17 next. Lingard was a farmer, about sixty years of age. Prentiss, eighteen years of age, was employed on an adjoining farm. He was shooting rubbits on Lingard's farm, and Lingard protested against Prentiss's trespassing on his farm. The latter was repeatedly warned off the premises, but used abusive language to Lingard's wife and family. When Lingard attempted to forcibly eject him, Prentiss raised his gun and shot Lingard through the heart.

Families Neglected for Drink.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

The humorist who said that people could do without necessaries, but must have luxuries, voiced, if not a profound truth, at least a characteristic phase of human nature. Up in the Kensington mill district, where the depression of trade and the uncertainty of the political future have closed many large factories, there is great distress and actual want of food, yet Superintendent Linden is authority for the statement that "speak-easies" are "springing up like daisies" in that section, apparently as a consequence of the hard times. Men, it seems, can find money for drink, and prefer to spend it in that way when they and their families need bread.

Congressional Nominations.

District.	Party.	Nominee.
Third Ohio	Dem.	J. L. Brenner
*Thirty-fourth New-York	Rep.	H. C. Brewster
*Fourth Connecticut	Rep.	E. J. Hill

*Renominated.

Hood's Pills

Cure sick headache, bad taste in the mouth, coated tongue, gas in the stomach, distress, and indigestion. Do not weaken, but have tonic effect. 25 cents. The only Pills to take with Hood's Sarsaparilla.

FUSION IN NORTH CAROLINA

POPULISTS AND REPUBLICANS REACH AN AGREEMENT.

State and Congressional Tickets to be Divided Between the Parties—Nothing Said About the Presidential Electors—Charles Reynolds Replaces Oliver H. Dockery as a Candidate for Lieutenant Governor.

RALEIGH, N. C., Sept. 10.—The Populist and Republican State Committees this afternoon, after many hours' conference and work through sub-committees, adopted the following plan of co-operation:

"The People's Party State Executive Committee and Republican State Executive Committee in behalf of their respective parties affirm our devotion and fixed determination to support and maintain a free ballot and fair count in all elections held in North Carolina and pledge ourselves to the policy of upholding the principle of free and honest elections, arrived at and provided for by election laws enacted by the Legislature of 1895, and for the purpose of maintaining the act of the last Legislature restoring to the people right of local self-government, enter into the following terms of co-operation First, to equitably co-operate to secure the election of members of the Legislature pledged to these reforms, with co-operation on county officers; second, that the Republicans concede to the Populists candidates for Congress in the following districts; Third, Fourth, Sixth, and Seventh, and the Populists reserve the right to name candidates in the Second, Fifth, and Ninth, the First and Eighth Districts having made satisfactory adjustment through their respective Congressional committees; third, that the Republicans support the nominees of the People's Party for Secretary of State, Treasurer, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Associate Justice of the Supreme Court; that the Populists support the nominees of the Republican Party for Attorney General, Associate Justice, and Judge of Superior Court in the Fifth District; fourth, the good offices of our respective committees are pledged to accomplish the results aimed at in this agreement.

"Hal W. Ayer, Chairman; L. C. Caldwell, and Z. T. Garrett, People's Party committee; A. E. Holter, Chairman; M. L. Mott, R. O. Patterson, and A. R. Middleton, Republican Committee."

Both State Chairmen say this agreement completely satisfies them.

The Republican State Committee to-day nominated for Lieutenant Governor Charles Reynolds of Winston in place of Oliver H. Dockery, Populist, whom it had indorsed Aug. 15.

COLORADO SILVER MEN AT ODDS.

Cannot Fuse upon a Candidate for Governor.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 10.—The Silver Republican Convention completed its labors to-day by naming a full State ticket and appointing a conference committee with full power to dispose of the candidates upon a fusion ticket.

The fusion conference of committees from the four parties has been in session all day, but nothing has been done. A test vote on Governor failed to secure a majority of the conference for any candidate, though a tie vote was recorded for Adams, Democrat. The delay hinges on the Gubernatorial nomination, each party standing out for that office.

The conventions have all indorsed the Bryan and Sewall Electors nominated by the Democrats, making the fusion on President and Vice President absolutely certain, but a failure to set up a fusion State ticket will be the probable outcome of the conference to-day.

The ticket named by the Silver Republicans is as follows: Governor—J. L. Brush of Greeley; Lieutenant Governor—Simon Guggenheim of Denver; Secretary of State—Harry E. Mulnix of Trinidad; State Treasurer—George W. Kephart of Durango; State Auditor—John W. Lowell of Route County; Attorney General—Byron L. Carr of Boulder; Superintendent of Public Instruction—Mrs. Mayne Marble of Denver; Regents of State University—William J. Orange of Silver Cliffs and Dr. E. G. Lobengier of Denver.

The Silver Party has not named a State ticket, and the Populists in Pueblo are awaiting the result of the fusion conference here.

FUSION IN VARIOUS STATES.

Reports Received by the Populists in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Secretary Edgerton of the Populist National Committee is beginning to get some official information from the various States as to fusion. Mr. Edgerton thinks that matters are in a fair way for fusion in West Virginia. The Democrats in that State proposed to give the Populists two Electors, withdrawing that number from their ticket. The Populists accepted this and put out a ticket composed of four Democrats and two Populists.

The Democrats have not ratified the ticket, but Mr. Edgerton says that the Populists will run the ticket that was agreed upon. Secretary Edgerton is of the opinion that there will be no fusion in Texas, although he acknowledges that there is a strong sentiment in some parts of the State for such an arrangement.

The Populist managers are pleased with the stand "Tom" Watson has taken in Texas. He has advised against fusion. Fusion is hanging fire in Wyoming. The Populists and Democrats have tickets of their own in the field. The matter, it is said, probably will be compromised.

The Bass That Annoyed a Diver.

From The Waterbury (Conn.) American.

The diver who was called to Quassapaug to recover from a depth of 40 or 50 feet the propeller of one of the lake steamers has been telling some stories that set all the Quassapaug fishing cranks wild. He avers that at the bottom of the lake, where he found the missing propeller, he also found innumerable bass of phenomenal size and so entirely devoid of fear that they shot in and out between his legs while he was at work, even to such an extent as to be quite a bother to him in the task he had in hand. He further states that the fish apparently live there at the bottom of the lake in deep water, where, by the way, no Quassapaug fisherman ever believed a fish was to be found, for he noticed that they fed upon the fresh-water clams, which they pulled from beneath the stones on the lake bottom.

No Inducement.

From The Troy Press.

Ex-United States Senator Gordon of Georgia, a prominent ex-Confederate General, told a good story in relation to cheap money in a recent address at Saratoga; but did not apply it to the pending campaign. Near the close of the war, when the Confederate troops were deplorably destitute of supplies, although they had plenty of currency, such as it was, an officer secured a horse which attracted a brother officer, who offered him $3,000 for it. "Go to thunder," was the indignant response. "Why, don't you consider $3,000 a good price for the horse?" "Three thousand dollars! Pshaw! I just paid a thousand dollars to have it curried."

TOO LATE TO MEND.

There is a point beyond which medication cannot go. Before it is too late to mend, persons of a rheumatic tendency, inherited or acquired, should use that benignant defense against the further progress of the supertenacious malady—rheumatism. The name of this proven rescuer is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which, it should also be recollected, cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, fever and ague, debility and nervousness.

THE BATTLE OF LAKE ERIE.

Cleveland Celebrates Its Anniversary with Impressive Ceremonies.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 10.—The anniversary of the battle of Lake Erie was made a holiday for the city. A majority of the shops and factories closed and the city put on a gala dress for the occasion. Commodore Perry's monument in Wade Park was covered with flags and flowers. At the foot was placed an elaborate floral vessel bearing the inscription: "Don't give up the ship."

The day was ushered in by the booming of cannon. Gov. Bushnell of Ohio presided at the morning exercises in the Ohio National Guard's armory. The immense hall was filled, many of the audience coming from the East. Gov. Bushnell suggested that Congress ought to appropriate money to erect a monument on Put-in-Bay Island to the memory of the men killed in the battle of Lake Erie. "If the General Government is not able to do it," he said, "the State of Ohio ought to do it." He then introduced Gov. Warren Lippitt of Rhode Island, the orator of the day. He said that pre-eminently was the victory on Lake Erie due to Perry's personal character; and that naval history does not furnish another example of personal bravery like that of Perry.

Ex-Senator M. C. Butler of South Carolina, a nephew, and Oliver Hazard Perry of Elmhurst, N. Y., a grandson of the Commodore, were introduced and made a few remarks.

One of the most interesting incidents of the morning meeting was the introduction of Mrs. Elizabeth McPeters. She is a daughter of Benjamin Fleming, one of the gunners on the Lawrence. She is now an inmate of the City Infirmary. Gen. Axline sprang to his feet and moved that steps be taken to take her from the institution and give her a comfortable home. L. E. Holden promised that one would be provided. The Rev. C. E. Manchester, a cousin of Commodore Perry, delivered the closing prayer.

OLIVER H. P. BELMONT CELEBRATES

A Salute Fired and a Dinner Given at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—Oliver H. P. Belmont to-day celebrated the victory of his grandnucle, Commodore Oliver H. Perry, on Lake Erie, it being the anniversary of that event. Mr. Belmont caused the Newport artillery to fire a National salute at noon in front of his villa, Belcourt, after which the gun squad was entertained at luncheon, both Mr. and Mrs. Belmont presiding over the spread, which was a very elaborate affair. Of course, Mr. Belmont paid all the expenses of the salute and compensated the soldiers as well.

Hundreds of citizens who were informed of Mr. Belmont's purpose gathered in front of Belcourt to participate in the celebration. This evening Mr. and Mrs. Belmont gave a grand dinner at Belcourt in honor of the day. Perry Belmont and Oliver Belmont caused Commodore Perry's statue in Washington Square to be hung with wreaths, and its base to be wound with bunting, and to-night they had the square illuminated, Perry's famous message, "We have met the enemy, and they are ours," appearing in letters of fire.

EXAMINING WESTERN FORESTS.

Work of the National Forestry Commission to the Present Time.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 10.—C. S. Sargent of Brookline, Mass., Chairman of the United States commission to examine and report on the timber regions of the West, the National parks, and reservations, arrived here yesterday after a long tour through what is left of the American wilderness. He is accompanied by Prof. William H. Brewer of Yale, Gen. W. H. Abbott of the Engineer Corps of the United States Army, Arnold Hague of the United States Geological Survey, and John Minor of the commission.

"I do not know that I can give you any startling details regarding our trip or our purpose," said Mr. Sargent, "but what I have is at your disposal. This commission was appointed by the National Academy at the request of the Secretary of the Interior. It is the National Forestry Commission, as is generally known. We have been out since July 2, and have traveled nearly 1,000 miles by wagon and made long distances on horseback over elk trails, and in all kinds of country. We have been in the Yellowstone Park, in the wild timber regions of Northern Montana and Northern Idaho, ascended Mount Hood and Mount Tacoma, visited Crater Lake, and also went to the wild Olympic Mountains, in Western Washington and Oregon. Our trip finally ended by a jaunt through Del Norte County and a portion of Humboldt, Cal.

"It is now our intention to visit the Sierras, San Jacinto, San Gabriel, and other places. Prof. Agassiz, who is one of the Commissioners, has not been able to be with us. Prof. Gofford Pinchot of New-York, whose life specialty has been forestry, is also one of the Commissioners. He is in the Yosemite Valley, where he has been for some time. He will probably visit Kings River reservation, and join us a little later.

"When we have finished our inspection, we will make a full report. The forest fires of the Northwest are so widespread and the smoke is so dense that there has been but one time when we could get an extended view of the country about us. This was when we were in the Olympic Mountains."

Prof. William H. Brewer of Yale said that the prime object of the commission was to devise means to preserve the forests from fires, thefts, and other depredations. He says there are about 13,000,000 acres of timber in the West. "I have been constantly surprised during this trip," said he, "to notice the wanton destruction of the great forests. I also noticed the inroads among the redwoods, those great forest giants that ought to be preserved as a heritage for future generations."

DESPERATE EFFORT TO ESCAPE.

Both Convicts Shot by Prison Guards, but One of Them Disappears.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Sept. 10.—William Blaylock and Charles Pond, murderers, made a desperate attempt to escape from the Kansas Penitentiary yesterday. During the noon hour they climbed out of the prison coalshaft, 720 feet deep, by using the brace scantlings, which are three feet apart, and in the form of a ladder. The scantlings are wet and slippery, and the prison officials and miners never believed such a feat to be possible. While coming up the coal cages passed, and the prisoners saved themselves by getting on the airshaft side.

On gaining the outside of the prison wall tower, guards called upon Blaylock and Pond to halt, and opened fire on them when they refused. Eight shots were fired, and each man was hit and fell twice. Pond got up the third time and managed to gain the woods. He is still at large. Blaylock was shot through the left thigh and the abdomen, and is fatally wounded.

Blaylock and his brother, Jonathan, were train robbers, and in May, 1889, shot and instantly killed City Marshal David Gordon of Columbus, Kan. They were captured after a hard fight and sentenced for life. Charles Pond is under sentence of death for murdering his wife at Galena in May, 1891. He was about to be pardoned, the State Board just having completed a favorable investigation of his case.

SOUND STEAMER DISABLED

CITY OF WORCESTER BREAKS HER SHAFT IN A GALE.

Anchors Near Bartlett's Reef Lighthouse Until Morning—Passengers Taken Ashore and Proceed to New-York by Train—The City of Lowell Has the Side-Wheeler in Tow for This Port, Where Repairs Will Be Made.

NEW-LONDON, Conn., Sept. 10.—The steamer City of Worcester was disabled by the breaking of her shaft west of Bartlett's Reef Light last night, while on her passage to New-York, and is to-night on her way to New-York in tow of the steamer City of Lowell.

The City of Worcester became disabled soon after leaving here last night for New-York. She started at 11:20, with a fair-sized passenger list, and proceeded about fifteen miles west in a fierce gale that swept her along at a fast pace. Ten days ago her shaft was discovered to be broken as the boat was leaving her wharf. Repairs were made then by the use of clamps, so that it was supposed another break would be improbable. The mishap last night was where the old break occurred. Capt. E. Geer, Jr., in command of he Worcester, had her anchors put out immediately.

The steamer Maine of the Stonington Line, coming east, reported the Worcester to the Norwich Line here. Superintendent Prentis chartered a tug and at 5 o'clock this morning went to the steamer. The tug returned with a few of the Worcester's passengers, who desired to come ashore. They said the accident was not known to the passengers until this morning, when they arose. The propeller Montauk, Capt. Rankin, of the Central Vermont Line, lay alongside the Worcester from 12:30 last night until daylight, when she came in here. The Worcester could not get her anchor up, else she would have been towed here by the Montauk.

The City of Lowell went out to the Worcester, which was at anchor near Bartlett's Reef Lighthouse, this forenoon. There was a long delay in getting the anchor of the disabled steamer, necessitating a prolonged stay there. Finally, the Lowell took off the 125 passengers and started for this port, where she arrived soon after 3 o'clock. Superintendent Brady came from New-York by train. He chartered a tug to tow the disabled steamer. The tug Ice King reached the Worcester from New-Haven, and Capt. Geer of the Worcester asked her to stand by until a course was decided upon.

It was intended when the Lowell left the Worcester that the latter vessel should be towed in here, but Superintendent Brady decided that the Worcester should be taken direct to New-York, ordering the Lowell to leave her passengers, return to the Worcester, and proceed up the Sound with her. This was done, the Lowell meeting the tug Ice King at Bartlett's, with the Worcester in tow. There the Lowell hooked on to the Worcester and proceeded to New-York, the Ice King coming in here. A special train was made up for the Worcester's passengers, and they proceeded to New-York about 3:40. The passage up the Sound will be slow, as the Worcester's wheels are useless, and she will tow hard. The steamer City of Lawrence took the Lowell's place from here to-night.

The sound steamboats New-Hampshire, Maine, and Rhode Island all reported on their arrival yesterday having stopped alongside the disabled City of Worcester. The Central Vermont Railroad steamboat Mohican was alongside of her and she desired no aid from them.

George W. Brady, Superintendent of the line in this city, left early for Saybrook. The Worcester's starboard shaft became cracked a week ago Sunday, as she was about to start with an excursion from New-London for Rocky Point.

The excursion was abandoned, and pending the making of a new shaft, repairs were made by placing clamps about the break. She has since run regularly on the Sound route between New-York and New-London. The Worcester is a side-wheeler, registering 1,922 tons. She is 328 feet long, 46 feet beam, and has 180 staterooms. She is one of the most comfortable boats on the sound, and at the time she was built, in 1881, was considered the finest craft of her kind afloat. The speedy City of Lowell alternates with her on the New-London service.

REFUGE HARBOR A DEATH TRAP.

Point Judith Breakwater No Help to Seamen.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—The first report from Point Judith Breakwater regarding the storm reached here this afternoon, when the schooner J. J. Clark of Gloucester arrived. She brought in eight men, whom she had picked up from five different vessels, all of which were inside the breakwater when the storm came up, and later went to the bottom. Capt. McLane of the Clark said that the storm knocked pieces large enough to push a house through out of the breakwater wall, over which broke seas twenty feet high. He pronounced the so-called harbor of refuge a regular death trap, and said that no master of a vessel would ever go in there a second time to escape a storm. Capt. Clark could not recall the names of the vessels that foundered. Four were small and one a two-masted schooner. All hands were saved.

The fishing schooner Miranda of Gloucester lost her headsails when nearly into the bay yesterday, and then ran off before the storm. Nothing further has been heard of her.

A sloop about the size of the Gloriana was seen laboring off Beaver Tail. Her headsails were seen to go to shreds, and a moment later, a lighthouse keeper says, she was nowhere to be seen. Those watching believe that she foundered.

WIND EIGHTY MILES AN HOUR.

Terrific Gale Off Point Judith Lighthouse.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 10.—Five boats were wrecked at Point Judith during the storm yesterday and last night. It is believed that all hands were saved. The names of the boats could not be learned. One was a double-end fishing boat hailing from Portsmouth, N. H.; two were catboats, one was a yawl-rigged sharpie, and the other was a smaller boat. All of the boats were wrecked a mile from shore. The crew of the fisherman were rescued by another craft. Four or five men were picked up by the old bark John Harvey, which is used in connection with the construction of the Point Judith breakwater. The wind at one time reached a velocity of eighty miles an hour at Point Judith, and the Captain of the life-saving station says the storm was one of the worst on record for this season of the year. The steamer Rhode Island, from New-York, got up to her dock at 11 o'clock this morning. Her passengers report that they received a terrific shaking up going around Point Judith.

The Schooner Union Disabled.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Sept. 10.—The schooner Union, Kingsbury, from Bath for Boston, is lying at anchor in the lower harbor in a disabled condition. When off Boon Island yesterday the schooner was struck by a heavy squall, and had main boom, gaff, and sails blown away. The Jerry's Point life-saving crew worked the vessel into the harbor.

High Tides Wash the Benches.

HIGHLAND LIGHT, Mass., Sept. 10.—The storm continued all last night with great force. Northeast winds, shifting to southeast and southwest, prevail to-night, and a dense fog hangs over the coast. No marine disasters have occurred, but the beaches have been badly washed by the very high tides and rough sea. There are indications of northerly winds and clearing weather to-morrow.

Four Sloops Sunk at Boston.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Four sloops were sunk in Dorchester Bay early this morning as the result of the storm. They are the Alert, Addie, Mina, and Gypsy. There are also two catboats and two sloops ashore at Cow Pasture, Dorchester

SCHOONERS IN COLLISION.

Lose Their Topgear — One Man Drowned.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Sept. 10.—About fifty fishing schooners and a small number of coasters were anchored at Tarpaulin Cove last night during the violent easterly gale. The schooner Red Jacket, of and from Rockland for New-York and Providence with lime, parted both chains and dragged afoul of the fishing schooner Edith L. Conley, carrying away port rail and chain plates. She afterward drove ashore on the west side of the harbor, where she pounded heavily, but remains light. The Conley lost bowsprit and all headgear. The fishing schooner Emma of Portland parted both chains

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Amusements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Under the Polar Star—8:15.
AMERICAN—The Great Northwest—8:15.
BIJOU—Marty Malone—8:15.
BROADWAY—The Caliph—8:10.
DALY'S—The Geisha—8:00.
EDEN MUSEE—Waxworks and Concerts—2:30 and 8:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Rosemary—8:20.
GARRICK—Chevalier—8:30.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The War of Wealth—8:00.
HAMMERSTEIN'S OLYMPIA — Roof Garden—Vaudeville—8:15.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—Herrmann—8:15.
HOYT'S—The Liar—8:30.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:00.
LYCEUM—An Enemy to the King—8:15.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—Concert.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—12:00 to 12:00.

See Amusement Advertisements—Page 7.

SIXTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, SEPT. 11, 1896.

BRYANISM AT BUFFALO.

By imposing on him a mandate he cannot obey, Senator HILL'S immediate constituents have earned and deserve his lasting gratitude. It would be useless to inquire whether their own audacity or the suggestion of some kind and collusive friend of the Senator's prompted the delegates to the convention in the Third Assembly District of Albany County to instruct him as the delegate of that district at Buffalo to vote without reserve for the indorsement of BRYAN and BRYAN'S platform. From whatever source they come, these instructions, although instantly repudiated by him, must be welcome beyond expression because they afford him a late but convenient method of escape from a most embarrassing political situation.

It is open to any one to infer or declare that Senator HILL is dissatisfied with his own present political prospects. We presume he would now be happier and in every way better off if he had immediately on his return from Chicago publicly refused to support BRYAN and SEWALL. A prompt, positive, irrevocable bolt on his part would undoubtedly have influenced a great many thousand Democratic voters in the State of New-York. Up to the measure of his influence he would have diminished the vote for BRYAN, and for that service he would have deserved great credit. We are not sure whether he has still the power to influence many Democrats in New-York. It is rather late to do that. Most Democrats have made up their minds one way or the other. If he has now made up his mind, he is one of the last to do so. He should have been one of the first.

The Buffalo Convention is apparently quite beyond salvation. It will do the wrong thing, and do it with an ignorant, heedless obstinacy befitting the magnitude of the blunder it intends to commit. Indorsing BRYAN and SEWALL and unreservedly approving the platform on which they stand, it will doubtless nominate a candidate for Governor upon a platform in harmony with the declarations of the Populistic Convention at Chicago. Democrats cannot support a candidate who will accept the nomination on such a platform. The nomination of a third Gubernatorial ticket will be an imperative necessity.

The adjourned Syracuse Convention, which will meet in Brooklyn in two weeks, will be called upon to nominate Electors for the Palmer and Buckner National ticket and candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor in the State contest. Nor will the necessity for third tickets end with that convention. The contest in the Congressional districts will be of vital importance. Inasmuch as the Tammany organization in this city has gone bodily over to BRYAN, it is to be assumed that it will nominate Bryanites in every Congressional district. It will be the duty of the sound-money Democrats to make opposing nominations in every district where there is a hopeful prospect of defeating the Tammany candidate. A union of sound-money forces regardless of party lines should be brought about throughout the city to prevent wherever possible the election of free-silver Congressmen.

HAS MR. BRYAN READ THE LAW?

There is nothing that marks the backward development of Mr. BRYAN'S mind more plainly than his treatment of the question of civil service reform. He stands now where men of corresponding prominence in each of the great parties stood, say, ten years ago, but where no politician of any reputation for alertness now stands. He uses arguments that have long since been abandoned even by the enemies of the reform. He misrepresents the reform as only the most obscure and ignorant Congressman can now be found to misrepresent it.

In his letter of acceptance—a careful and deliberate document—he declares: "The American people are not in favor of life tenure in the civil service," and again: "A permanent office-holding class is not in harmony with our institutions." When we remember that Mr. BRYAN is an aspirant for the office of President, in whose hands, if he is elected, will rest the administration of the civil service law and the control, direct or indirect, of more than 100,000 appointments, these statements, which would be mere nonsense from ex-Congressman BRYAN, are very serious signs. They show, in the first place, that Mr. BRYAN either does not know the law, or else that he is not truthful. There is nothing in the law that confers "life tenure," nothing that creates a "permanent office-holding class." Every officer from the President down who has the appointing power has the power of removal, with a single modification. That is as follows: "No person in the public service is for that reason under any obligation to contribute to any political fund, or to render any political service, and he will not be removed or otherwise prejudiced for refusing to do so."

It is absurd to suppose that Mr. BRYAN thinks that because he cannot, as President, remove a man for refusing money or service to a political party, the civil service is on "life tenure," or the incumbents a "permanent office-holding class." Probably he has never read the law. We prefer to think so to believing that he knowingly misrepresents it. But it is not a nice alternative to be shut up to. The civil service reform law was signed by President ARTHUR. It has been enforced and extended by Mr. CLEVELAND, Mr. HARRISON, and again by Mr. CLEVELAND. It has proved one of the most beneficent ever placed on the statute books. What sort of a candidate for the Presidency is it who can only escape the shame of falsehood as to this law by pleading ignorance of it?

CONTRADICTION AND DECEPTION.

BROOKLYN, Sept. 8.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

There are none so blind as those who will not see. Why will you not be fair? You know Mr. BRYAN has said, over and over again: "The bullion value will rise to $1.29 per ounce, and no one will receive a depreciated dollar." Whether free silver will bring about that result may be doubted and disputed, but you cannot deny that if it did it would have equal purchasing power with gold, and therefore Mr. BRYAN does answer the questions. READER.

This letter refers to our suggestion, on the 8th inst., that Mr. BRYAN should be required to "give a square answer" to certain questions concerning the effect of his currency policy, when enforced by law, upon the purchasing power and value of savings-bank, life-insurance, and pension dollars. Our correspondent should read THE TIMES more carefully, and we suggest that he should study Mr. BRYAN'S speeches. The silver candidate has never answered these questions squarely. He has never said that "no one will receive a depreciated dollar." He has at times led his audiences to infer that the purchasing power of the dollar would not be reduced; at other times he has virtually promised that it would be reduced by about one-half, and in some of his addresses he has moved freely between these two points. Our correspondent's ill-considered protest may serve as a text for some remarks about the silver candidate's wanderings.

Mr. BRYAN has been proclaiming two doctrines, one of which cuts the other's throat—that free coinage at the ratio of 16 to 1 would immediately make the metal value of the silver dollar equal to the metal value of the gold dollar, in terms of gold, and that by free coinage the purchasing power of legal dollars would be reduced greatly, to the advantage of farmers and of all persons who have debts to pay. We invite attention to the following extracts from his speeches:

"I am firmly convinced that by opening our mints to free and unlimited coinage at the present ratio we can create a demand for silver which will keep the price of silver bullion at $1.29 [it is now 65½ cents] per ounce, MEASURED BY GOLD."

"We contend that free and unlimited coinage by the United States alone will raise the bullion value of silver to its coinage value, and thus make silver bullion worth $1.29 per ounce IN GOLD throughout the world." [Mr. BRYAN at Madison Square, Aug. 12.]

"We expect that with the opening of our mints to free silver every ounce of silver will be worth $1.29." [Mr. BRYAN at Ashtabula, Ohio, Aug. 31.]

Compare these remarks with what he said at Milwaukee, which we reproduce, as follows:

"When we bring silver into competition with gold, that will take the strain off of gold and will take from an ounce of gold that portion of the purchasing power of the gold secured to it by the laws secured by the advocates of the gold standard in this country." [Mr. BRYAN at Milwaukee, Sept. 5.]

He admits, does he not, that the proposed free coinage of silver would give us a dollar having less purchasing power than the dollar now in use has? How large is that "portion" which is to be taken away? In many speeches he has led audiences to infer that it would be about one-half, because he assumes that the value of gold has almost been doubled since 1873.

But turn to his speech at Buffalo, where he plainly said that "the purchasing power of the dollar, either gold or silver," would be cut down:

"We complain of the gold standard because an increased demand for gold has raised the price of gold and lowered the price of all those things which exchange for money, [he includes labor, of course, the price of which in gold dollars has been steadily rising,] and if that be true, then a restoration of silver to its place by the side of gold will lessen the demand for gold and thus lessen the purchasing power of the dollar, either gold or silver.

"If you say that it is not fair to take away a part of the purchasing power of an ounce of gold, I tell you that it was not fair to have put into that gold that part which the law has placed in it. The remonetization of silver will not take out of gold any more than the demonetization put into gold." [Mr. BRYAN at Buffalo, Aug. 27.]

And his estimate, like that which is more frankly published by his lieutenants in the field, is that the "part which the law has placed in it" is about one-half of the present value.

If we go back to his address in Madison Square we find him—in spite of his assertion that the freely-coined silver dollar would be worth 100 cents in gold—talking about a restoration of prices, and urging "the holders of fixed investments" to surrender for the common good something which free coinage would take away. And in that same address he defended the proposed reduction of the dollar's purchasing power in the following words:

"If it is argued that a rise in prices lessens the value of the dollars which we pay to our creditors, [and, he might have added, the dollars which wage earners, pensioners, &c., receive, and with which they buy the necessaries of life,] I reply that, in balancing the equities, the American people have as much right to insist upon a financial system which will restore prices as foreign creditors have to insist upon a financial system that will reduce prices." [Madison Square, Aug. 12.]

What did he mean by this? That a dollar under a free-coinage law would have as much purchasing power as our dollar now has?

In his addresses to farmers he has repeatedly drawn attention to an alleged wrongful doubling of the purchasing power of our dollars since 1873, and led his audiences to infer that free coinage would right that wrong by cutting the dollar's purchasing power down one-half and by the accompanying increase of prices. His promise to the agriculturists has virtually been that the prices of their products should be increased greatly, in return for an unjust reduction, and that the burden of the mortgage should be reduced largely, as it would be by the reduction of the dollar's purchasing power and value. At Knowlesville, N. Y., speaking of a young farmer borrowing money on mortgage, he said:

"Suppose you take a notion you want a good dollar, a high-price dollar, a dollar that keeps getting higher-priced every day; suppose you have a dollar that gets to be twice as good as it was when the man gave the mortgage. It means that each dollar will buy twice as much. It means that it will take twice as much of products of the farm to buy the dollars and pay his debts as it did before. * * * They have driven down the price of your products. They have increased the burden of your debts. * * * The promulgation of the gold standard is an attack upon your home and your fireside, and you have as much right to resist it as to resist an army marching to take your children captive and burn the roof over your head." [Mr. BRYAN at the Knowlesville (N. Y.) picnic, Aug. 28.]

At times, in flat contradiction of many of his other assertions, he has told his audiences (as he did at Hornellsville) that the proposed dollar "could not be of any less value" than the dollar now in use, but would be a "better" dollar, thus leading them to infer that its purchasing power would be even greater than that of our present dollar!

He has moved from one pole to the other, and has stopped at various points between, with considerable skill of the demagogical kind, but he cannot escape from the written and published record.

How shall we fitly characterize a Presidential candidate who pursues so devious a course? Are these the methods, can these be the utterances, of an honest and sincere man?

PRACTICABLE RAPID TRANSIT.

Two points of great importance in the problem of rapid transit are discussed in The Railroad Gazette of this week by Mr. THEODORE COOPER, whose reputation as an acute and careful expert in such matters is high. The points are the probable use of express trains and the probable use of a line beyond the Harlem River. It is plain, of course, that any underground system that undertook to provide for express trains and for supra-Harlem traffic would be very much more costly, and its construction would take very much more time than would be the case with a system providing only for regular and relatively uniform traffic below the river. Mr. COOPER estimates that "the cost of an underground system to furnish the express service" would be doubled. He does not submit an estimate of the added cost of a line or lines above the Harlem, but it would necessarily be very great. The question he examines is whether the added difficulty caused by expense and time would be compensated by sufficient added accommodation to traffic. His answer is a very emphatic negative.

The basis of his study is the travel on the Manhattan Elevated Railway for a "typical day." The method by which he analyzes, adjusts, and corrects the available statistics is extremely ingenious. It is too elaborate to permit of a succinct statement, but on Mr. COOPER'S guaranty it may be accepted as sound The traffic on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines only is used, but Mr. COOPER, having made a like study of the traffic on the east side, finds that the result on "the west side lines may be taken as fairly representing the conditions of the distribution of the traffic up and down the island for all the lines." The tabular statement of the average use made of the west side lines is as follows:

Travel each way.	Less than	and more than
8,570 people	1 mile	1 mile
24,530 people	2 miles	2 miles
33,980 people	3 miles	3 miles
29,595 people	4 miles	4 miles
20,310 people	5 miles	5 miles
16,560 people	6 miles	6 miles
10,210 people	7 miles	7 miles
7,130 people	8 miles	8 miles
3,130 people	9 miles	9 miles
1,505 people	10 miles	
155,520		

Mr. COOPER says:

"We also find the average travel on these lines to be 3.4 miles. The centre of gravity of the up traffic is about Seventy-second Street, and for the down traffic about Bleecker Street. The centre of gravity of the station traffic is about Forty-second Street. For the east side lines, south of the Harlem River, the centre of gravity of the station traffic is about Forty-second Street. If we include the suburban branch, north of the Harlem River, the centre of gravity is between Fiftieth and Fifty-ninth Streets."

To these figures are added those of the five railroads in the supra-Harlem district, a total of 37,555, of which the suburban branch of the Manhattan furnishes 28,755, or about 77 per cent. Mr. COOPER concludes: "These figures do not indicate, considering that all these lines have been in operation for a number of years, that this district is not served fairly well."

On the question of "how much will the people of New-York be benefited by express-train service"? Mr. COOPER'S analysis is also very comprehensive. We can indicate only its main points. He takes as the average speed of express trains, with stops one mile apart, 27 miles an hour, and of local 16 miles; the headway of the express trains at 12 minutes and that of the local one minute and a half in the busy hours and double that for the remainder of the day; the proportion of traffic carried in the busy hours at one-half of that for the whole day. He takes the travel each way between the stations at Rector, Cortlandt, Park Place, Chambers, Fourteenth, Twenty-third, Forty-second, Fifty-ninth, Eighty-first, One Hundred and Fourth, One Hundred and Twenty-fifth, and One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Streets to be that which would be benefited by express service. The total is 47,620 persons. He concludes that in the busy hours 37½ per cent. and in the others 16 per cent. would be a "liberal estimate" of those who would gain by express trains. "This gives 12,700 passengers out of a total traffic of 155,520 passengers each way, or 8 per cent." And on these data he asks:

"If the line of reasoning as above expressed is correct, and the facts accepted as sufficiently true to form the estimates, is it wise to block the whole rapid-transit scheme for New-York City, depriving the whole people of increased facilities, by doubling the cost of an underground system to furnish express service to about 8 per cent. of the passengers, without increased fare and whose saving of time will not average five minutes?

"An increased fare would not remedy matters, for the number using the express would rapidly fall off with additional fare.

"Moreover, is it not vastly more important to give greater relief to our thickly settled tenement-house districts, both from consideration for the people and the real estate therein, than to hamper any new system with a long line above the Harlem River which will not pay running expenses for years?"

It will be seen that Mr. COOPER'S argument is not against rapid transit on the underground system, but in favor of so limiting its extent and character as to make it of the greatest benefit to the greatest number, and of securing that benefit in the shortest time and at the least cost. On this line expert opinion given with care and in good faith cannot wisely be ignored.

THE OLD CREED AND THE NEW FAITH.

Secretary LAMONT'S letter to Chairman BYNUM is as good as a Palmer and Buckner flag raising in sight of the whole people. We imagine there are a good many hesitating statesmen in this country who would be very well content if their signature instead of Secretary LAMONT'S were appended to these straightforward declarations:

"The outcome of the Indianapolis Convention in candidates and platform is inspiring to every Democrat who refuses to abandon the principles established by the fathers and steadfastly maintained with pride and honor, and who declines to adopt the new and strange creed proclaimed in a moment of delirium at Chicago, and promptly recognized and ratified as its own by the Populist Party at St. Louis.

"I prefer to keep the old faith and remain a Democrat, and shall accordingly cast my vote for PALMER and BUCKNER."

The Secretary's letter is concise, positive, unmistakable. He affirms his allegiance to the old faith. The new and strange creed he repudiates. If there is any Democracy left in the country it is that to which he records his allegiance—the Democracy reaffirmed and new-born at Indianapolis with the nomination of PALMER and BUCKNER.

Another member of Mr. CLEVELAND'S Cabinet, Secretary FRANCIS of the Department of the Interior, has assured Chairman BYNUM of his support of the National Democratic ticket. "It is the maintenance of the country's honor," he writes, "and the preservation of the integrity of Democratic principles, on whose perpetuity depends the survival of our institutions," that the candidacy of PALMER and BUCKNER represents.

If Secretary LAMONT and ex-Gov. FRANCIS are not Democrats, there are none in the country.

BICYCLES AND TROUSERS.

A contemporary, speaking of the agitation in England of the propriety of clerical bicycling, remarked, very justly, that the question could not have arisen but for the comparative novelty of bicycling, and that it would settle itself as soon as this novelty had passed away. But it added, with singular inappositeness, that by and by we should no more be shocked by seeing an eminent and dignified person on a wheel than to see him in trousers.

The comparison is unfortunate because it overlooks the fact that it is the mission of the bicycle to extirpate trousers. This has been much overlooked by other speculators who have considered the wheel in its relation to the horse, in its relation to the woman, in its relation to the omnibus and the street car, in its relation to everything, in fact, except its natural enemy. The trouser and the bicycle are natural enemies, and the one must destroy the other. It is, as the late WILLIAM H. SEWARD justly observed, "an irrepressible conflict between opposing and enduring forces," except that there is no more reason to believe that the trouser is "enduring" than there was reason to believe the same thing about slavery. The trouser has, in fact, no rational basis. It was born with the nineteenth century, and it would be an excellent thing if it should die with the same. The invention of it is obscure. Whether it was devised by a leader of fashion who had no calves to his legs or by one afflicted with elephantiastic calves does not practically matter. One of these two the inventor must have been, or he never would have obtained his own consent to encumbering his lower limbs and mystifying their outlines had he not been acutely conscious of sural imperfections, whether of defect or excess. It is one of the most singular illustrations of the sheepishness of human nature that for a whole century men with the calves of whose legs nothing was the matter should have consented to cloak and dissemble their firm and rotund curves long after the deficient or excessive calves of the inventor of the trouser had moldered into dust.

There is, in truth, nothing to be said for the garment. It is equally foolish, unaesthetic, and inconvenient. One draggles the hem of it in the mire whenever it rains, one bags it violently at the knees in a week's wear, one cannot ride the bicycle in it at all, except in waste places. The man who is contented to gird his ankles with bangles in order to tuck his trousers out of the way, and to exhibit himself in public thus cinctured, has that insensibility to the opinion of his fellows which the ancients thought to characterize either a wild beast or a god. No mere man can do it habitually and live.

If OSCAR WILDE had done nothing worse than to cut off his trousers and appear in what the tailors know by the blood-curdling appellation of "knee pants," he would have been in a small way a public benefactor. His innovation came not only from his general desire to arouse and startle people, but from a complacency in his own calves which was unjustified, for as a matter of fact they were much too exuberant and autumnal. A gentleman of the eighteenth century, in "small clothes" like the wicked but bold Captain of Halifax, and equipped with sufficient boots for riding or walking and proper pumps for indoor wear, was an attractive subject of portraiture. A gentleman of the nineteenth century, with his two legs encased in shapeless cylinders, is the painter's torment and the sculptor's despair. And yet the trouser was never brought to a critical and crucial test till the bicycle came in. Then it became manifestly impossible for wheeling. The spread of the bicycle habit will render it impossible for any purpose. The bank Presidents and other dignitaries who now sneak shamefacedly into their clubs after dark in their bicycle breeches and golf stockings will soon stalk abroad by daylight in their might and majesty, free men, redeemed, regenerated, and disenthralled by the irresistible genius of the wheel, which will thus have done its perfect work. The bicycle will go on conquering and to conquer, while the—

Trouser, wounded, writhes in pain
And dies amid his worshippers.

That is rather an interesting and suggestive announcement that our old friend POWDERLY has taken the stump for MCKINLEY. The most obvious reflection it suggests is that he must have been retained so to do by the wily JONES of Arkansas, in order that it might appear that the cranks are not all for BRYAN. But a second thought dissipates this inglorious imagination as unjust possibly to JONES, certainly to POWDERLY. We really believe TERENCE is above corruption. He has been actuated throughout what we may call his career by the purest motives to the most ridiculous actions, and he must have been led to the support of MCKINLEY by the mysterious operations of his own mind. We suspect that it is the malignity of BRYAN that has disgusted POWDERLY, who is one of the most benevolent of men, and who would scorn to appeal to the motives to which BRYAN makes his chief appeal. POWDERLY'S successor in the leadership of "the noble and holy order of Knights of Labor," one SOVEREIGN, is a malicious crank, and is howling for BRYAN. Still, the showing that the crank vote is not solid for BRYAN will doubtless help him, although the hairless DEBS came out for him on the same day that POWDERLY came out for MCKINLEY.

The Governorship race in this State on the Tammany-Bryan side is one of a highly curious nature. Mr. STANCHFIELD is out of it, Mr. JOHN BOYD THACHER is too sound and sensible to desire to get into it, Mr. JAMES W. RIDGWAY is willing but not wanted, and apparently there is nobody but Mr. FREDERICK COOK, who is considered by his friends to be sufficiently stupid and thick-skinned to desire and accept a nomination inevitably leading to defeat by a majority the greatest recorded in American history.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TICKETS.

Eight of Them Before the Voters of the United States.

The American voter has a large and varied assortment of Presidential tickets from which to select his choice this Fall. There are eight of them, and they are made up as follows:

National Democratic.

Nominated at Indianapolis Sept. 8.
For President—John McAuley Palmer of Illinois.
For Vice President—Simon Bolivar Buckner of Kentucky.

Free Silver Democratic.

Nominated at Chicago July 10 and 11.
For President—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska.
For Vice President—Arthur Sewall of Maine.

Republican.

Nominated at St. Louis June 18.
For President—William McKinley of Ohio.
For Vice President—Garret Augustus Hobart of New-Jersey.

People's Party.

Nominated at St. Louis July 25 and 27.
For President—William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska.
For Vice President—Thomas E. Watson of Georgia.

Prohibitionist.

Nominated at Pittsburg May 27.
For President—Joshua Levering of Maryland.
For Vice President—Hale Johnson of Illinois.

National Party, (Offshoot from Prohibitionists.)

Nominated at Pittsburg May 28.
For President—Charles E. Bentley of Nebraska.
For Vice President— James Haywood Southgate of North Carolina.

Socialist-Labor.

Nominated at New-York, July 4.
For President—Charles H. Matchett of New-York.
For Vice President—Matthew Maguire of New-Jersey.

His Best.

From The Buffalo Express.

The New-York merchant had just hired a man to run one of the elevators in his thirty-six-story mercantile establishment.

"Now I will pay you well," he said, "and I want you to do your level best for me."

"That is impossible," said the man from Boston, "but I will do my perpendicular best."

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Mr. JOHN LYMAN FAXON writes to The Boston Transcript an interesting letter on "Building for the Climate," in which he offers a hint from ancient Rome:

"The average American builds simply for to-day, and not for all time; and he would take it as a scheme of the enemy if his architect proposed to build his house as the Romans built, with all walls, floors, and partitions of solid masonry, say of concrete, for that is the best material to obtain the results you ask for, the walls good and thick, with hollow spaces sufficient to make them impervious to heat and cold, and the floors so built, with a network of flues (as in some of the houses of Rome and Pompeii) for the conducting of heated air, that the entire area of floors may be evenly heated and, by radiation, warm the interior of the house to a mild, healthful, and even temperature in cold weather, easily possible of being maintained for any length of time, provided the furnaces are fed and properly cared for, and these same flues used for the circulation of cooler air during the hot season.

"And yet all that would be needful in the average case of a moderate cost house, say from $5,000 to $20,000, would be about one-fifth more in cost; and I ask: Would not the results justify the expense?"

—"The disfavor with which the Administration looks upon any assistance being given the Democratic committees by employes of the Government is having an effect," reports The Washington Star. "The man who is engaged in sending off a great quantity of documents for the Bryan campaign said to-day that a large number of Government clerks who had volunteered to give assistance in addressing envelopes, &c., have notified him in the last few days that they will not be able to render the service volunteered for the reason that it will give serious offense to their superiors, and probably cause dismissals. They represent that such a display of partisanship on the part of clerks under the civil service classification will be regarded as a particularly grave offense, and that they will be more liable to punishment for it than are those Government employes who owe their positions entirely to political influence." If the man performs his regular duties faithfully there is nothing in the civil service rules to prevent him from doing clerical work for any party he prefers outside of office hours, and we do not believe he will be disturbed or censured. He certainly ought not to be.

—It seems a big risk that The Mobile Register is running. It says to the charge that the country will be ruined if Mr. BRYAN be elected:

"We quite agree that this will be so, provided the policy enunciated by the Democratic Convention in Chicago is carried into effect; but we do not believe that policy will ever find a place on the statute book. We do not believe Mr. BRYAN himself, when he is brought face to face with the probable consequences of carrying out that policy, will dare do what he declares on the stump should be done. Place him in that position, where his word will turn the scale one way or the other, where the sole responsibility for the prosperity or the ruin of this great country will rest upon him, and him alone, and we shall see him not hesitate only but turn back in alarm from that great gulf which his intelligence will tell him lies open before the business and industry of 75,000,000 of people. Mr. BRYAN is no fool."

—Mr. JOHN M. CARSON, one of the most experienced and trustworthy of the Washington correspondents, telegraphs to The Philadelphia Ledger, (Ind. Rep.)

"The glowing confidence expressed in the result of the election a few weeks ago by the Democratic managers in Washington is very plainly on the decline. It is becoming evident, even to those who are conducting Mr. BRYAN'S campaign here, that a decided reaction is manifesting itself throughout the country against the Chicago platform and nominees. Up to the time of the Vermont election, appreciation of this fact was scrupulously concealed. It has been more difficult since that time for the Democratic managers to refrain from giving signs of irritation over developing conditions."

—"If we must choose between party regularity and party principle, this is the only course left open to us," says The Morristown (N. J.) Evening Express. "No sensible man to-day would condemn a Democrat for taking up arms in defense of the Federal Union in 1861, because a majority of his party took up arms to destroy it. In other words, the first duty of every citizen is to serve his country, even if that should involve the defeat of his party. Moreover, the policy of the Democratic Administration to-day is to maintain the gold standard, and the Democratic Convention of this State advocated it. There is but one way to head off this free-silver heresy, and that is by the election of MCKINLEY and HOBART, who represent sound money."

—The difficulties of the present canvass are hinted at by Mr. T. B. REED in his recent speech at Gray, Me.: "Few understand political economy, and nobody the currency; those who do the most talking about both usually know the least. Like those who first believed the universe was flat, they had a more complete notion about it then than they have ever had since."

Excited His Indignation.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

When the Colonel came into the drug store for a little bromo seltzer he was feeling rather sociable, and tried to start a conversation with the busy prescription clerk.

"Don't talk to the clerk while he is compounding a prescription, please," said the proprietor to the Colonel.

"Don't talk to the prescription clerk, do you say, sah!" roared the Colonel. "I talk to the bahkeepah, sah, when he is making a mint julep; talk to him to the full extent of my convuhsational ability, sah, and if you think youah little pills and powdahs are of mo' impohtance than that nectah of the gods, sah, you are getting too big fo' youah business, sah!"

Never Talked Politics.

From The Chicago Post.

"You say he never talks politics?"

"I've known him ten years and I never even heard him mention the subject."

"And you seem to think that it's creditable to him."

"I do."

"Well, I want to say that any man who lives in this country and doesn't care enough for its welfare to discuss the political questions that arise is not—"

"But this man is dumb."

The Dark Ages.

From The Chicago News.

Teacher—Who can tell me when the "dark ages" were?"

Bright Boy—That was the time when they had so many knights.

The Toper's Excuses.

From The Milwaukee Journal.

The man who thinks that he drinks because he likes company is apt to take something when alone in order to avoid feeling lonesome.

PERSONAL.

—Notwithstanding his excellent health, the Pope has just revised his will because of the recent deaths among the members of his entourage, principally those of Cardinals GALIMBERTI and MONACO LA VALLETTA. The Pope enjoys a yearly income of about 7,500,000 lire, of which he keeps for his own expenses only 1,000,000; 700,000 lire are at the disposal of the Cardinals, being given to those who live in Rome, and constitute what is called the "piatto cardinalizio," each Cardinal drawing a yearly income of 25,000 lire; 460,000 lire are distributed to the poor dioceses, 1,800,000 goes to the prefecture of the apostolic palaces, 1,000,000 to the office of the Secretary of State for foreign business, 1,500,000 for salaries to the Vatican personnel, and 1,040,000 for schools and charity. The million which the Pope reserves to himself does not go only for his personal expenses, but serves also for the presents that he makes to sovereigns and rulers, for the purchase of art treasures, and for his private charities.

—Mr. CARL SCHURZ, according to The Boston Transcript, fulfills the conditions necessary to the author of a "great speech":

"To have a really great speech, you must have a really great man—a man of genuine greatness of purpose, of true greatness of mind, and real greatness of heart. Such a man with such a purpose, mind, and heart, is ex-Secretary SCHURZ, and such a speech is that which he went out to Chicago to deliver as a special message, in a sort, from the East to the West. For a beautiful simplicity of diction that no native master of English prose surpasses, for its lucidity of exposition, its cogency of argument, its calmness of temper, its nobility of tone, its freedom from personal or party politics, its purity of patriotic purpose, its tremendous power to destroy the wrong and to fortify the right, it is the speech of a thousand, a great speech indeed."

—There is danger in spite. On the 6th The Commercial-Appeal of Memphis (Bryan) published the following:

"As soon as it shall appear to LAMONT that BRYAN'S success is beyond the shadow of a doubt, he will hasten to declare himself in favor of the Chicago ticket, even should it be necessary to split with CLEVELAND, his maker, for he well knows that his political future depends entirely on his course in this campaign. There are hundreds of Democrats, men with following, who have been appointed to office by CLEVELAND, in the same boat with LAMONT, and their reluctance to declare themselves for PALMER and BUCKNER presages the belief that they will, at the eleventh hour, throw their influence and support to BRYAN."

Mr. LAMONT has declared that he will vote for PALMER and BUCKNER.

—Among BRYAN'S smaller vices that of misquotation seems to be incurable. Misquotation in a letter of acceptance, it need hardly be said, is a very different matter from misquotation in a speech made from the tail end of a car, and is much more serious. Probably the best-known poem in the English language is GRAY'S "Elegy." One would have said that there was scarcely a man or a woman or a child in the United States, of reading age and capacity, who did not know that one of its most peculiar lines reads, "And shut the gates of mercy on mankind." And yet here comes the scholarly BRYAN, in a letter of acceptance, and quotes it, "Shut the doors of mercy on mankind."

—Mr. HARRISON'S plans, according to The Indianapolis Journal, are as follows:

"He will break camp in the Adirondacks about Oct. 1 and go to New-York, where Mrs. HARRISON expects to remain several weeks. Gen. HARRISON, however, after taking her to New-York, will return here and go to Cincinnati, where he has an argument in the Federal Court set for Oct. 6. It is expected that after his work there is completed he will go to New-York and return with Mrs. HARRISON to Indianapolis about the middle of October. He has not indicated to the Republican State Committee as yet what time he will be able to give to the campaign in this State."

—The Law Association of Philadelphia is making arrangements for the entertainment of Chief Justice RUSSELL of England at a banquet when he visits that city early next month, and will leave the selection of the date to him.

—The friends Mr. BRYAN is making now, The Philadelphia Public Ledger (Ind. Rep.) says, will all expect to be remembered in case he is elected, but very few of them will remember him in his defeat.

MR. SEWALL THE MAN TO GO.

In the course of an article by Mr. THOMAS E. WATSON, in this week's Independent, the following plain statement is made:

"Finally, Southern Populism says to Democracy: 'We will forget the wrongs of the past and unite with you to elect Mr. BRYAN, but you must not ask us to kill our own party by withdrawing the only man who represents us in the National fight.'

"Mr. SEWALL is the man to retire. He represents nothing the Chicago platform stands for excepting free silver, and his advocacy of that dates from June, 1895. With that exception he is a flat contradiction of Mr. BRYAN and a happy corroboration of Mr. MCKINLEY. He can get out of the race and not hurt his party. His withdrawal would immensely ease the burdens of the Bryan managers. People cannot forget that Mr. BRYAN might die and that Mr. SEWALL might become President. And nobody who is in accord with Mr. BRYAN contemplates such a contingency with the slightest satisfaction.

"Mr. WATSON, on the other hand, cannot retire without disbanding his party. To disband the People's Party weakens the cause of free silver by withdrawing the pressure which drove the Democratic managers to boldly declare for it.

"By concentrating the reform forces upon BRYAN and WATSON, those sections from which the votes must come are at once united, and two Presidential candidates who represent the same principles will be found running together.

"If the reformers meet defeat in their patriotic efforts to get together and elect Mr. BRYAN, that defeat will be due to the same old spirit of Southern Democratic intolerance which will not see, will not listen, will not learn. If BRYAN goes down at all, it will be on account of the local pie hunters in the Southern States, who wish to crush Populism in the South and encourage it in the West—who wish to use it where it will hurt the Republicans, and trample upon it where it interferes with the Democrats.

"They are blinder than the Bourbons if they no not realize that this narrow, unpatriotic, and dishonest policy is doomed to the failure it deserves."

Requisites.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

He—It takes three generations to make a gentleman.

She—And six figures.

RATE OF DISCOUNT RAISED

BANK OF ENGLAND ADVANCES IT A HALF PER CENT.

Its Object Said to be to Stop the Flow of Gold from Great Britain to Russia—Little Business Done Under the New Rate, Few Bills Being Offered for Discount—Consols, Home Railway Shares, and American Railroad Stocks Decline.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Directors of the Bank of England have advanced the bank's rate of discount from 2 per cent. to 2½ per cent. This is the first time that the bank has increased its discount rate since Feb. 22, 1894.

The action of the Directors of the bank was unexpected, and is regarded as a precautionary measure having the effect to check the drain of gold to the United States and the Continent. The immediate effect of the announcement of the increase was to cause a decline on the Stock Exchange of consols, home railway shares, and American railroad stocks.

It is learned by The United Associated Presses that the advance in the Bank of England's rate of discount was the result of a decision on the part of the Directors of the bank to stop the sudden outflow of gold to Russia and Austria, rather than to the United States. The rate of private discount followed the bank rate. Little business was done, however, few bills being offered for discount.

TIDE OF GOLD NOT STOPPED.

Bank of England's Action Has No Perceptible Effect.

The action of the Bank of England in raising its rate of discount to 2½ per cent. had no perceptible effect on the market here. A moderate number of sterling loans were made at rates equivalent to 6 per cent. The general sentiment was that the action of the Bank of England would not stop the flow of gold this way.

Trade conditions are such that this country is at present England's creditor. The balance of trade is altogether on the side of America. Our cotton, grain, and manufactures are now being paid for. A conservative estimate places the amount of gold to be imported before Nov. 1 at $50,000,000.

The receipts of imported gold at the Sub-Treasury yesterday were very large. They included the following shipments: Bank of British North America, $1,000,000; W. H. Crossman & Brothers, $1,015,000; Speyer & Co., $515,000; Kessler & Co., $500,000; Bank of Montreal, $500,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $260,000, and Barbour Brothers & Co., $50,000. A large amount of gold is expected by to-day's steamers.

An unusually large amount of currency was shipped to the South and the Southwest yesterday. From the Sub-Treasury alone more than $400,000 was sent out on New-Orleans transfer orders. The total shipments of currency by the Sub-Treasury and the banks aggregated fully $1,250,000.

THE TRADES UNION CONGRESS.

A Scheme for Old Age Pensions to be Presented to Parliament.

EDINBURGH, Sept. 10.—The British Trades Union Congress resumed its sittings in the Assembly Rooms to-day. The National Municipal Labor Union's resolution favoring old age pensions was passed, as follows:

"That this body of trades unionists of the United Kingdom wish their Parliamentary Committee to consider the advisability of at once moving the Government to bring in a bill making it compulsory for all municipal bodies to adopt some practical scheme of old age pensions for their employes."

A resolution proposing that trades unions shall subscribe to funds to support the election of their own candidates to Parliament was rejected.

The following resolution was offered by Mr. Ben Tillett: "That this congress calls upon the Government to grant a complete amnesty to all political prisoners, and is of opinion that the time has arrived for a full and careful inquiry by the Home Secretary into the case of the three men—Calles, Charles, and Battolo—condemned at Stafford, in April, 1892, by Justice Hawkins, to ten years' penal servitude, for being in possession of explosive substances, with a view to their speedy release."

The resolution was opposed upon the ground that it was outside the scope of the congress, but it was carried by a small majority.

AN ITALIAN METEOROLOGIST DEAD.

The Career and Discoveries of Luigi Palmieri During a Long Life.

ROME, Sept. 10.—Luigi Palmieri, the Italian meteorologist, is dead, aged eighty-nine years.

Luigi Palmieri was born at Faicchio (Benevento) April 22, 1807, and began his studies in the seminary of Cajarro. He afterward went to Naples, where he studied philosophy and natural science. Subsequently he devoted himself to the instruction of young men, and had a private school of philosophy and physics, where he had more than 400 students. He was Professor of Physics in the Marine College, and afterward in the university. In 1860 he had the direction of the Vesuvian Observatory. He devoted much attention to electricity and magnetism, and for use in the Vesuvian Observatory designed several new instruments, especially two, one for the study of the variations in the amount and kind of atmospheric electricity and another an electrical seismograph, of which two duplicates have been purchased for use in Japan. Full details of the observations upon the volcanic phenomena of Vesuvius were given in the various reports upon the observatory, published by Prof. Palmieri.

THE MANOEUVRES AT GOERLITZ.

An Interesting Display of German Military Action.

BERLIN, Sept. 10.—The military manoeuvres were resumed at Goerlitz to-day, both armies beginning to move at 6 o'clock in the morning. The right wing of the Prussians pressed the Eighth Saxon Division back upon Schaffberg, whereupon the Thirty-second Saxon Division came to the aid of the Eighth Division and stayed the advance of the Prussians. In the meantime, the right wing of the Saxon troops drove a wedge into the Prussian Sixth Army Corps, while the extreme right of the Saxons outflanked the Sixth Corps of Prussians, getting the latter under a cross fire at Kupschuetz.

At this juncture the Emperor called a halt and the Sixth Prussian Army Corps then reformed on the Waditz Hills, and the operations were reopened. At 11 o'clock in the forenoon the Prussian Sixth Corps had driven back the Saxon's left wing on the bases of Jenkwitz and Kaina.

Eighty thousand men, 440 guns, and 7,000 horses were in action along a line reaching seven miles.

SHOT FOR CRIME OF REBELLION.

Four Thousand Troops Arrive in Cuba from Spain.

HAVANA, Sept. 10.—Luis Patrol Martines, one of the men who took part in the expedition landed by the filibustering vessel Three Friends, was shot in the Cabanas Fortress here to-day for the crimes of rebellion and incendiarism.

Rebels placed dynamite cartridges on the railway tracks near Rambiazo, in the Puerto Principe district. The engine of a military train, when it passed over the cartridges, caused an explosion, which blew it from the track and badly damaged the carriages. The engineer, conductor, and two passengers, an officer and a private, were wounded.

Four thousand troops arrived here from Spain to-day.

The steamer Alfonso XII. will carry on her outward passage twelve political suspects, who have been sentenced to the military prisons at Ceuta and on the Zafarin Islands.

SEEKING A NEW REGISTER.

Owners of the Bermuda Want One from the Liberian Government.

The steamship Bermuda, which lost her British register through her participation in Cuban filibustering, and which had to secure a special permit to come from Philadelphia to New-York, lay off Tompkinsville, S. I., yesterday. The Collector of the Port of Philadelphia had consented to her clearing on the agreement to Capt. Vandevere, her agent, to himself accompany her and to take along with him two revenue officers.

The vessel flew the American flag when she passed Quarantine. It was noticed yesterday that the name Bermuda had given place to that of Aram. The change had been made at sea while the Bermuda was on her second and unsuccessful expedition to Cuba, and was designed to mislead any Spanish war vessel that might draw near enough to read it.

It was learned yesterday that Capt. George W. Brown has assumed command of the vessel. Capt. Brown yesterday visited the Liberian Consul, Mr. Yates of Yates & Porterfield, and made application for a Liberian register. He announced that the vessel would go into the West Indian trade, taking out general merchandise and bringing back fruit. It was said that under the new register, if it is obtained, she will sail as the Laura May.

Deputy Collector Couch, Acting Collector in the absence of Collector Kilbreth, said yesterday that if the vessel should obtain registry, there was nothing to prevent her from clearing from this port.

Capt. Brown would not say who the new owners of the Bermuda are, but he said that he held a power of attorney from them and the vessel was at his disposal.

In other quarters it was said that Capt. Brown is part owner. Capt. Brown is a real estate operator and has had an office at 371 Fulton Street, Brooklyn. During the ten years' war in Cuba he managed the sending out of ten expeditions, including the famous Virginius expedition, and those of the El Salvador, Hornet, Mary Lowell, Anna Perrit, and other ships.

He has been a frequenter of the Cuban Junta's headquarters in New Street and has been an applicant for command of a filibuster vessel.

SECOND OF SIX EXPEDITIONS.

Cubans Rejoiced over the Success of the Three Friends.

An unusually large number of Cubans called at the headquarters of the Junta in New Street yesterday and there was great rejoicing over the successful carrying out of the latest expedition of the Three Friends. The Three Friends left Jacksonville, Fla., on Sept. 2, and on Wednesday appeared off Key West, Fla., on her return. Dr. Joaquin Castillo, who had come from Cuba to New-York to arrange for expeditions, accompanied her. He went ashore at Key West and the vessel proceeded to Jacksonville.

Thirty men were landed in the Province of Pinar del Rio, where they were met by a detachment from Antonio Maceo's army. There were also put ashore 1,017 rifles, 460,000 cartridges, one dynamite gun, 2,000 pounds of stick dynamite and a quantity of machetes, clothing, and medicine.

The military commander of the expedition was Juan Rius, a veteran of the ten years' war. There were also Engineer José Ramon, Villalon y Sanchez, who goes to superintend the pneumatic dynamite gun, of which he is the inventor; W. Gray Lee, C. F. Weiss, J. C. Santee, and John Drew, four American artillerymen; Commandante Raul Marti, who is called by the Cubans "the little Englishman"; Capt. Cesar Salas, Capt. Donato Soto, Francisco Gomez, and Enrique Delgado.

It is said that this is the second of six expeditions which have been planned to put the Cuban army on a footing that will enable it to force hostilities.

Largest Merchant Steamer Afloat.

BELFAST, Sept. 10.—The Hamburg-American Steamship Company's new twin-screw steamer Pennsylvania was successfully launched from the Harland & Wolff shipyards to-day. The new vessel is the largest merchant steamer afloat, being of 20,000 tons' displacement and 20,000 tons' carrying capacity. She is 585 feet long, 62 feet beam, and 42 feet deep. The Pennsylvania is designed to make an average speed of 14 knots an hour, and to have a passenger capacity of 200 first cabin, 150 second cabin, and 1,000 steerage.

Cardinal Vaughan's Brother Dead.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—The Rev. Jerome Vaughan, a brother of Cardinal Vaughan, died to-day.

SMITH FOUND UNCONSCIOUS.

Chloroform-Saturated Cloth over His Face—Letter to His Sweetheart.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Frederick Smith, nineteen years old, was to-day found unconscious sitting in a chair in the office of Smith, Kerr & Co., coal and lumber dealers, of which his father is the senior partner. A handkerchief saturated with chloroform was over his face, and a half-emptied bottle containing the same drug was found on the floor.

Walter Wright, who discovered the young man, drew the handkerchief away from the young man's face and threw open the door and windows and summoned help. On the desk beside the young man lay two letters. One was addressed to his mother. The other was addressed to Miss Gracia Cannon. On a slip of paper lying open on the desk was written: "Take me home immediately. Fred."

The unconscious youth was hurried to his father's house and doctors were called. Smith revived and his first words were: "I have not taken chloroform."

Miss Cannon is eighteen years old and the daughter of H. H. Cannon, a wealthy feed merchant. Both families are wealthy. Smith and Miss Cannon are engaged to be married. Miss Cannon lives at Irvington. She was sent for after Smith had been taken home, and she went at once to his home.

An effort was made to keep the matter quiet, but Walter Wright, who found Smith, told the story. Miss Cannon said that she did not believe Smith attempted to commit suicide. At the Smith house information was denied. The contents of the letters to mother and sweetheart are unknown.

Child Probably Fatally Burned.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Sept. 10.—Matilda Fleischmann, five years old, daughter of Max Fleischmann, a well-known business man of this place, was seriously burned to-day. Mrs. Fleischmann went out for a short time, leaving the little girl and her seven-year-old boy at home with the servant girl. The children tired playing in the lower part of the house, and the servant permitted them to go up stairs. They were gone but a short time when the servant heard screams, and running up stairs found the child wrapped in flames. Her dress and hair were burning. The servant called help, and the flames were extinguished, but the child received injuries from which it is feared she cannot recover. The children are supposed to have been playing with matches.

ACTOR JAMES LEWIS DEAD

STRICKEN WITH HEART DISEASE AT HIS SUMMER HOME.

He Was One of the Oldest Members of Augustin Daly's Company, and Had Made an Excellent Reputation as a Comedian in This City and in London—His Early Life in Business—Critical Sketch of His Stage Career.

WEST HAMPTON, L. I., Sept. 10—James Lewis, the well-known actor and member of Augustin Daly's stock company, died this morning at the Summer hotel of Charles Raynor, at Pawcuck Point, on East Bay, near this place.

Dr. Brundage of this village received a telephone call about 4:30 A. M. to hurry to the Pawcuck Point House to attend Mr. Lewis, who had been stricken suddenly with illness. When Dr. Brundage arrived at Raynor's place Mr. Lewis was beyond medical aid. He died of heart disease.

Mrs. Dora Lewis, wife of the actor, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Miller, also well known in theatrical circles, were with the actor when he died. Mr. Miller telephoned to Augustin Daly informing him of the sudden death of Mr. Lewis. Instructions were received from Mr. Daly and the body will be sent to New-York to-morrow morning on the train which will reach there at noon. It will be accompanied by Mrs. Lewis and Mr. and Mrs. Miller, and will be taken to the city residence of Mrs. Lewis, the Albany, Fifty-second Street and Broadway.

Mrs. Lewis, Augustin Daly, and other friends of the dead actor will decide as to the funeral arrangements.

CLERK FIRST, THEN ACTOR.

James Lewis Began His Career in 1858—Some of His Successes.

James Lewis was born in Troy, N. Y., and the date of his birth has been variously given as October, 1838, 1839, and 1840, in newspaper sketches of his career. He was always sensitive about his age. As long ago as 1887 a printed eulogy of his acting, which was widely copied, fixed his age at fifty-five, which would have made him sixty-four at the time of his death. He looked almost as young in 1896 as he did in 1869. After his schooling was finished he secured employment as a clerk in a store, with no idea of ever being an actor. Still, he began his stage career quite early enough, if it is true that he was only seventeen or eighteen years old when he played the small part of Farmer Gammon in "The Writing on the Wall," to oblige a friend in the company of the local playhouse who wanted to take a "night off." Thus Lewis's first appearance, according to a tradition which he never took the trouble to contradict, resembled that of Edwin Booth, who is said to have made his début as Tressel in "Richard III." so that one of his friends in the company at the Boston Museum could have a short leave of absence.

As a matter of fact, both yarns are doubtful, but it is certain that Lewis was an actor in 1858-9, that he was employed in the company of the old Green Street Theatre, in Albany, and that he was engaged on one of the Southern circuits, under the management of Matthew Canning, when the civil war began, and that he then made his way northward with hot haste.

Later he acted in Cleveland, Ohio, and Rochester, N. Y., under the management of John Ellsler, and in Cincinnati, in George Wood's company, where he met his associate of many years, Mrs. G. H. Gilbert. Mrs. Gilbert had been a member of Mrs. John Wood's company at the Olympic Theatre in this city one year when Lewis joined it, in 1865. He had previously appeared as Peter Pugnashus in a piece called "Lolah" in the off season at the same house, "Lolah" being Buckstone's "Sea of Ice," which was originally a French play called "La Priere du Naufrage," and Peter being another name for Baradas, a comic rôle Davidge and Tom Hadaway had made dear to the hearts of New-York playgoers. This was Lucy Rushton's first venture here. With Mrs. Gilbert, Lewis acted in the old farce of "A Quiet Family" (as Barnaby Bibbs) and in "The Sleeping Beauty," (as Larry O'Log,) while he appeared in a poor dramatization of "Monte Cristo" as Caderousse, E. L. Davenport being Dantes, and in a variety of farces and dramas. He was afterward low comedian in the stock company of the Continental Theatre, in Boston, under Davenport's management, and the public craze for burlesque which followed the advent here of Lydia Thompson and her cohorts all gleaming in silk tights and golden hair, in 1868, led him into that field. His droll portrayals of the burlesque Lucrezia Borgia and the extraordinarily Hebraic Rebecca in "Ivanhoe," at the little Waverley Theatre, 720 Broadway, (now a vague memory,) in the company headed by Elise Holt, were town talk. In burlesque Lewis fairly rivaled Harry Beckett except in the matter of singing.

Up to this time he had impressed New-York favorably as a quaint, original, perky little comic actor, with a large fund of personal humor, of a somewhat dry quality, but he was only one of many, and no great things were expected of him. The wide range of skillful characterization which he afterward proved himself capable, in spite of his physical restrictions, and his strong individuality, which no disguise could hide, was not dreamed of. He had then just completed his novitiate. His training, however, was such as no young actor can hope to secure on the contemporary stage. It had developed all his natural powers, and had fitted him to take the place now opened to him.

The First Fifth Avenue Theatre.

The future career of Lewis was then, though neither of them knew it, to be almost inseparably associated with that of Augustin Daly, who had in the previous six years made his name known as a successful dramatist, a skillful adapter, and an alert and original producer of plays. But the success of "Leah," "Under the Gaslight," "A Flash of Lightning," and "Griffith Gaunt," the vogue obtained on the English-speaking stage by Marie Methua-Scheller, who had been transferred from the German stage under Daly's guidance; the popular acceptance of Mrs. Scott-Siddons, whom he had induced to abandon the reading desk for the stage, and whose first performances in "Twelfth Night" and "As You Like It" had been given under his direction, had not been sufficient, in that era of theatrical disorganization, the transition period between the old stock theatres and the combination system, to encourage him to persist. Royalties were hard to collect, the present magnificent remuneration of playwrights was unheard of, and Mr. Daly returned to his work as a journalist, which he had found profitable, determined not to be led again into theatrical experiments.

How long he would have kept to his resolve, in any event, is doubtful. A taste of dramatic success always changes a whole career. But in the Spring of 1869 James Fisk, Jr., offered to Mr. Daly a long lease of the little Fifth Avenue Theatre, which stood on the Eno property, (the site is now occupied by Hoyt's Theatre,) in West Twenty-fourth Street, which Brougham had tried to manage, with disaster, and in which Fisk had been sinking a fortune with French opéra bouffe. The offer was too tempting to be refused. The rent was high, but no security was required, the confidence Fisk placed in Daly's ability indicating the most significant trait of that reckless and flamboyant adventurer and speculator.

The dainty, rose-pink auditorium of the little theatre was the prettiest in New-York. The stage was absurdly small but well appointed. It represented the "drawing-room theatre," as that ideal of flush times and growing taste had never before been represented in New-York.

Here, with D. H. Harkins as his stage manager, James Roberts as scenic artist, Robert Stoepel as director of the music, and a company whose names fairly dazzled the eyes of young playgoers, Mr. Daly embarked on the uncertain sea of management, Aug. 16, 1869—not Aug. 23, as his own recently printed records mistakenly announce. James Lewis first appeared at the beginning of the third week and in the second play, "Dreams," an alteration by Dion Boucicault of T. W. Robertson's "My Lady Clara," which was, in its turn, an adaptation of a German play, with an infusion of the sentiment of Tennyson's "True hearts are more than coronets"—which they are only relatively, for true hearts are plentiful, while coronets are always scarce and expensive. As John Hibbs, a breezy British bagman in this drama, Lewis made a hit, and his personal success was shared by Holland and Davidge as two comic patriarchs. Others in the cast were E. L. Davenport, George Clarke, J. B. Polk, Agnes Ethel, Mrs. Gilbert, and Clara Jennings, but the play survived only three weeks.

Influence of a Little Theatre.

The little Fifth Avenue Theatre lasted until New Year's Day, 1873, when it was destroyed by fire, after the matinée of Frank Marshall's comedy, called "False Shame," which Mr. Daly had renamed "New Year's Eve." Only those of us who were young playgoers in that era, with eager and growing imaginations to be appealed to, can appreciate the influence the house had, in that short space of time, upon the theatrical history of New-York.

The repertory ranged from Shakespeare, Massinger, and Hannah Cowley (a wide enough range in itself) to modern farce and even burlesque, for once Lewis appeared as Folair, the forlorn comedian, in Mitchell's old skit, taken from "Nicholas Nickleby," with Davidge as Vincent Crummles, and Mrs. Gilbert, in a short white frock, long pantalettes, and yellow pigtails, as the Infant Phenomenon, and in the celebrated "Savage and the Maiden," Lewis sang, or rather croaked, "The Dandy Cockrobin" to the tune of "Araby's Daughter." The oldsters who remembered Burton and the elder Wallack gibed at Daly then as the youngsters of 1896 are sometimes inclined to gibe at him now. But youth was with him always in the early seventies. The young folks liked his incursions into the domain of poetic drama and old comedy. They wept over his productions of emotional drama. They were fascinated by the taste and luxury shown on his stage.

Lewis acted many parts there, and grew, from season to season, in artistic facility, in breadth of humorous expression, in lightness of touch, and in popular esteem. Among his rôles in standard comedy and drama were Bob and Crawl the lawyer in "Old Heads and Young Hearts," Meddle in "London Assurance," the Clown and Sir Toby in "Twelfth Night," Hector Peyrolles in "The Duke's Motto," Justice Greedy in "A New Way to Pay Old Debts," Marplot in "The Busybody," Sam Gerridge in "Caste," Flutter in "The Belle's Stratagem," Moses in "The School for Scandal," Lofty in "The Good-Natured Man," and Slender in "The Merry Wives of Windsor." In new plays some of his characters were Baron de Cambri in "Frou-Frou," Augustus Jinks in "Daddy Gray," Sir Patrick Lundie in "Man and Wife," Bob Sackett in "Saratoga," Templeton Jitt in "Divorce," Wragge in "No Name," and Todd in "Diamonds."

Secure in Popularity.

The closing of the theatre left him secure in popularity. He, the artistic descendant of Harley, Buckstone, and Barnes, had successfully impersonated types of character far out of their range. He had adapted to his personality, with fine skill, characters in the lines of Dodd, Mathews, Blake, Fisher, and Walcot. In the long run of Bronson Howard's "Saratoga" it was common talk that Lewis was playing a "Lester Wallack part." The sparkle, elegance, and neat execution of his Bob Sackett, the youth who was betrothed to four girls at once, was irresistible. As Lundie he impersonated, with perfect illusion, the elderly, shrewd, even-tempered, sententious man of the world. The dexterity and volubility of his portrayal of Lofty, the swindler in "The Good-Natured Man," and his illuminative suggestion of the traits of mendacity, made that piece of acting a positively great achievement in its line. His embodiment of the systematic adventurer Wragge, in Wilkie Collins's own dramatization of "No Name," perfectly realized the idea of that personage the reader derives from the book. In purely low-comedy characters he was delightful. His de Boots was favorably compared with the portrayals of that part by J. S. Clarke and Charles Walcot.

In the midsummer of 1870 Mr. Lewis was attached for a time to a comedy and burlesque company, managed by Lina Edwin, which gave performances at Hooley's Theatre, in Brooklyn. Miss Dora Herbert was a young member of the same company. She and Mr. Lewis were soon afterward married. She was his second wife, and survives him.

The temporary home of the company of the Fifth Avenue Theatre was on Broadway, opposite Waverley Place, and here, "In Alixe" and "Madeleine Morel," Mr. Lewis played comparatively small rôles, in which his experience and tact were valuable, and also repeated his extravagantly comic portrayal of Templeton Jitt, the divorce lawyer, in Mr. Daly's play.

Increase His Reputation.

In the second Fifth Avenue Theatre, at Broadway and Twenty-eighth Street, (1873-7,) Mr. Lewis increased his reputation. Here, as Prof. Cawallader, the elderly man of learning who thought he could successfully operate in stocks if he only had the money to begin with, he gave the first of those exquisite impersonations of amiable but quick-tempered old gentlemen, with a touch or two of latent amorousness and a profound awe of a good but domineering wife, with which his repertory presently became enriched. There was more humanity, more variety, and less buffoonery in these rôles, mostly adapted from German comedy, than in such stage types as de Boots, and the portrayal of them was correspondingly more easy and natural and of more varied effect.

"The Big Bonanza" was from Moser's "Ultimo," and it is worthy of note that John Drew, who had previously been acting for a short time at his mother's theatre in Philadelphia, made his first appearance in this as Bob Ruggles. His association with Mr. Lewis, thereafter, continued for many years. A companion to "The Big Bonanza" was "Lemons," from the German "Citronen," in which Lewis acted Major Stark.

He repeated in this house many successful impersonations of earlier years. He acted for 200 nights as Sammy Dymple in "Pique." He was Jovin in "Monsieur Alphonse," and the other detective in "Charity." He failed as Tony Lumpkin. He made Costard in "Love's Labor's Lost," and Touchstone in "As You Like It" for the first time. He was Major Steele in "Women of the Day," and the Laird of Dumbledykes in "The Heart of Midlothian." He appeared as Perkyn Middlewick in "Our Boys," and as the author of the new play in "Yorick."

While Mr. Daly was temporarily out of the field of New-York management, Mr. Lewis, with Mrs. Gilbert, joined a company organized by Henry E. Abbey to act in comedy in this and other cities. In New-York their performances were given at the Park Theatre, on Broadway, near Twenty-second Street. Here Mr. Lewis acted for many nights as Cheviot Hill, the light-hearted idiot, in W. S. Gilbert's extravagant "Engaged," and he also appeared as the paternal market gardener in the same English humorist's adaptation of "Le Chapeau de Paille d'Italie," called "The Wedding March," and in "Champagne and Oysters," and "Bouquets and Bombshells," two pieces taken from the German by J. W. Shannon.

Mr. Lewis rejoined Mr. Daly in the second season of the present Daly's Theatre—1880-81. His brilliant record there is fresh in the public memory. He first went to London with the company in 1884, and was received with acclaim by the critics. The spontaneous humor, harmony, and delicate elaboration of his portrayals were cordially recognized. At Daly's Theatre, in old comedy and poetic drama, his best impersonations were Trapanti, in "She Would and She Would Not"; Sergt. Kite, in "The Recruiting Officer"; Slender, in "The Merry Wives"; Grumio, in "The Taming of the Shrew"; Nick Bottom, in "A Midsummer Night's Dream"; Touchstone, in "As You Like It"; Moses and Sir Oliver Surface, in "The School for Scandal"; Costard, in "Love's Labor's Lost"; Hardy, in "The Belle's Stratagem"; Sir Toby Belch, in "Twelfth Night," and Launce, in "The Two Gentlemen of Verona."

In Comic Plays from the German.

In the comic plays from the German he made memorable hits as Nicholas Geagle in "Needles and Pins," Lancelot Gargess in "Seven-Twenty-Eight," Eliphalet Lamb in "Dollars and Sense," Justinian Babbitt in "A Night Off," and Ebeneezer Griffing in "Nancy & Co." These were all types of comic old men. In "The Squire," by Pinero, his impersonation of the toothless old rustic, Gunnion, was a veritable little masterwork. Knowing men of the world he deftly and humorously depicted were Tommy Chipper in "After Business Hours," Quincey Caramel in "An International Match," Bechamel in "Odette," Beeman in "A Priceless Paragon," and Beverley Primrose in "Little Miss Million." In three of Pinero's farcical comedies he acted, with rich skill, Posket in "The Magistrate," a middle-class, jealous husband; Elore in "Dandy Dick," a low-comedy villain of unlimited venom, and Sir Julian Twombley in "The Cabinet Minister," a weary gentleman of blue blood. He also played Syntax in "Cinderella at School," Buttles in "Quits," Wilks in "Americans Abroad," de Rigby in "Our English Friend," Dixie in "Serge Panine," Scuttleby in "The Railroad of Love," Airey in "The Last Word," the Marquis de Campanilla in "The Golden Widow," and many other parts.

New Versatility Recently.

As Sir Toby Belch, which he had played briefly in the second season of the first Fifth Avenue Theatre, he had displayed new versatility recently, and there was some mellowness of humor in his Sir Oliver Surface. He was studying Falstaff. His last appearance in New-York was made as the fussy Councillor in "The Countess Gucki" at Daly's Theatre last August. His last appearance on the stage was as Epinetus Quattles, in "Love on Crutches," at the Comedy Theatre, London, in July.

Mr. Lewis had bravely resisted many temptations to become a "star." He was, off the stage, a retiring man, sensible, practical, and earnest, warmly attached to a few friends, never a seeker of notoriety. In the public mind he stood as the representative of wholesome merriment. He has helped to cure many a heartache. His influence on the theatre of his time, personally and artistically, was thoroughly good.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Joseph M. Warren.

Joseph M. Warren died at his home, in Troy, N. Y., Thursday. Mr. Warren was born in Troy Jan. 28, 1813, and was the oldest son of Stephen and Martha C. Warren. In 1835 he married Elizabeth A. Phelps, daughter of Walter Phelps of Windsor, Conn. His early education was received in the public schools. In 1827 he entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute and was graduated in 1832. He also took a course at Trinity College, Hartford, being graduated in 1832. He went to New-York to engage with a large wholesale grocery company, but later returned to Troy and became a member of the firm of Ruso & Warren, wholesale grocers. In March, 1840, he became a part of the stove-foundry firm of Hart, Lesley & Warren, under the firm name of Warren, Hart & Lesley. In February, 1855, this firm was succeeded by J. M. Warren & Co., the members being J. M. Warren and C. W. Tillinghast. Mr. Warren's reputation is not confined to the business world. He was chosen a Water Commissioner of Troy in 1855, serving with fidelity until 1867, when he resigned. In 1851 he was elected Mayor on the Democratic ticket, and his record was a most creditable one. He found the city's finances in bad condition, and by a strict course of economy placed them on a solid basis, reducing the taxes and improving the city. He declined a renomination, but was induced in 1870 to stand for Congress. He was elected. Mr. Warren was elected a Trustee of the R. P. I. in 1849. He was an active promoter of the Young Men's Free Library and was named a Trustee for life. He was a member of St. Paul's Episcopal Church, and at his death Senior Warden. He was one of the promoters of the Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad, and Vice President. He was also a Director of the Troy and Schenectady Road. Mr. Warren is survived by one son, Walter P. Warren of Troy, and three daughters—Mrs. John I. Thompson and Mrs. Isaac McConihe of Troy and Mrs. John M. Glidden of New-Castle, Me.

Henry O. Pinneo.

Henry O. Pinneo, who was a prominent merchant in this city before the war and at one time a partner of Samuel J. Tilden, died at his home, 100 East Sixty-fourth Street on Tuesday after a long illness.

Mr. Pinneo was born in Milford, Conn., in 1815. His father was a Congregational minister, and was well known in Connecticut for his learning and piety. Mr. Pinneo came to New-York in 1837 and went into the business of importing ribbons, in which he remained until 1860. It was during this period that he was connected with Mr. Tilden. At the outbreak of the rebellion Mr. Pinneo retired from business, but during the last sixteen years of his life he was Secretary of the American Church Building Society.

Mr. Pinneo married Miss Curtis, a native of the metropolis, soon after he came to New-York. All of their four children are living.

Funeral services will be held at 100 East Sixty-fourth Street this evening at 8 o'clock. The burial will be at the convenience of the family.

Robert B. Lloyd.

Robert B. Lloyd, one of the oldest building contractors in this city, died at his home, 138 East Thirtieth Street, on Wednesday morning.

Mr. Lloyd was born in Southern New-Jersey eighty-four years ago. He learned the trade of a carpenter in Philadelphia, and came to New-York while a young man. He formed a partnership with Thomas Asson, and this firm soon became prominent among builders in this city. Many of the older residences in Fifth Avenue and in other fashionable streets in the city were erected by this firm. Mr. Lloyd was connected with the building of the old Niblo's Garden. He remodeled the Peter Goelet mansion, at Broadway and, Eighteenth Street, and built the stable connected with it, which was recently torn down.

Two daughters survive Mr. Lloyd. One of them is Mrs. Voorhees of Tacoma, Washington, whose husband is a relative of Senator Daniel W. Voorhees. The other, Mrs. Waterbury, is a resident of this city.

Funeral services will be held at 138 East Thirtieth Street at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

Obituary Notes.

—Mallon Hutchinson died at Bordentown, N. J., yesterday, aged seventy-three years. He was a lawyer of considerable reputation, and left a very valuable estate. He was graduated from Princeton University, class of '43, and was a classmate of John P. Stockton, the Attorney General. He located in Bordentown in 1845, and in 1853 he was elected to the Legislature on the Whig ticket. In 1860 Gov. Olden appointed him Prosecutor of Pleas of Burlington County. He was a Director of the Bordentown Bank for twenty-seven years, and had been its President for the last few years. His death was due to a paralytic stroke.

—Franklin Chamberlin, a retired lawyer of Hartford, Conn., died yesterday, aged seventy-five years. He was born in Dalton, Mass., April 14, 1821, and was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1844. He was admitted to the bar in Boston in 1851. After practicing law in Springfield, Mass., and New-York he removed to Hartford before the war and soon established a lucrative law practice. In 1865 he represented Hartford in the General Assembly, and afterward served as a member of the State commission which built the Capitol. He was a member of the firm of Chamberlin, White & Mills, but retired four years ago.

—Dr. William Cranch Bond Fifield died at his home, in Dorchester, Mass., Wednesday, aged seventy-eight years. He was a graduate of Harvard Medical School and the Royal College of Surgeons in England, had taken a course in the London Royal Opthalmic Hospital, and studied several years in Paris. He was of high repute as both physician and surgeon.

—Ichabod Williams of Elizabeth, N. J., died Wednesday in the eighty-ninth year of his age. He was a member of the New-York Fire Department at the time of the great fire in 1835.

WOMAN FRIGHTENS BURGLARS.

Two Shots Sufficient to Put Them to Flight.

MOUNT KISCO, Sept. 10.—The residence of Henry J. Gourley, editor of The Trotter and Pacer, was broken into by burglars late last night. Mrs. Gourley, her two young children, and their nurse were alone in the house at the time.

The burglars, two in number, forced a door and were heard as they moved through the lower part of the house ransacking rooms. Mrs. Gourley secured a revolver and fired two shots in the direction of the noise, on hearing which the burglars fled. They took with them a light overcoat and a few small articles.

This place is near Bedford Station, the scene of the Adams tragedy, which occurred a few weaks ago, and since that time most of the residences here have been transformed into arsenals.

AFTER THE ELECTION, WHAT?

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

Whatever the result, we will still have a goodly heritage in the rich land and free institutions of an honest people devoted to the Union and with much real mutual respect between the different sections which are now ignorantly abusing each other.

But the success of either party in the present election will not bring prosperity. If either of the platforms be enacted into law, the industries and business of the people must continue to suffer so long as either gold or silver monometallism is maintained and until we come to use both the precious metals jointly and at about their relative market values, to be regulated when our mints shall be open to both.

The total quantities of gold money and of silver money in the world have been for very many years of about equal value at the coinage ratio of about 15½ to 1.

Thus the last report of the Treasury Department, July 1, 1896, estimates in the approximate stocks of money in the principal countries of the world: Gold, $4,068,800,000; silver, $4,070,500,000. Adding these together, we get a total of, say, $8,000,000,000 as the world's stock of real money.

But if the value of the silver money be reduced to the present market ratio of the metals, the value of the silver money in the world would be reduced from, say, $4,000,000,000 to $2,000,000,000, and the value of the world's stock of real money would be reduced from $8,000,000,000 to $6,000,000,000. This gives some idea of the shock which the monetary affairs of the world have received from the demonetization and further threatened demonetization of silver.

Even supposing that the population and trade of the world should cease to increase, and that the present production of gold and silver should be maintained, and that all of it should be coined, it would require seven years to make up this difference of $2,000,000,000.

The population, however, must increase, and much of the present production of gold is speculative, from mines that sell shares but cannot earn dividends, and a large portion of the product of the precious metals will continue to be used in the arts, so that many times seven years would be required to make up the difference, which can be made up promptly only by the larger coinage use of silver, by which use its market value would be advanced.

It is unfortunate that neither of the great parties in our country has declared for real honest hard money and against all credit money, and it is important that the people should understand this question and know what hurts them when they find that the proposed Democratic or Republican panacea fails to give relief.

I am opposed to the coinage of silver at 16 to 1. I am opposed to it, not because I believe in gold monometallism. I am equally opposed to that. I believe there is a solution of this whole difficulty which reasonable men in time may come to; and that is the free coinage, on substantially equal terms, of both gold and silver, in quantities of equal value, at the ratio of their market values. This would work no injury to any just interest.

I would have the silver in new silver standard coins to be equal in weight to the gold in the gold standard coins; and I would open the mint to the free coinage of both gold and silver when presented together in quantities of equal value of each metal, according to the Government ratio of the time, which should be based always on the market ratio and changed only when the market ratio changed as much as one integer, e. g., from, say, 25 to 1 to 24 to 1, or from 29 to 1 to 30 to 1. The true economic ratio would thus soon be arrived at, and would very seldom change; and any change would not make recoinage necessary.

I would have a currency so based, half in gold and half in silver, legal tender for the payments of debts contracted after a date some months later than the passage of the act.

The Constitution empowers Congress "to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures." These words "coin," "regulate," and "fix" are very significant.

The total exchanges of the Clearing Houses of the United States average nearly $1,000,000,000 per week; for the year ending Sept. 30, 1894, they were $45,028,496,746; for the year ending Sept. 30, 1895, $51,111,591,928.

When we add to this the total amount of transactions that do not go through the Clearing Houses, how ridiculous it appears that we should hesitate to replace with specie our $346,000,000 of fiat money, (greenbacks,) so dangerous a menace to all the interests of our country.

The people of this great honest debtor country, when sufficiently educated by history and experience, will find that their safety requires the abolition of all credit money, and they will abolish it when they realize that credit money restricts credit, that every dollar of the miserable, dishonest greenbacks has cost the country an unnecessary loss of many dollars, and that every dollar of credit money destroys many dollars of credits.

As human nature is constituted, no popular government can afford to tamper at all with so insidious and dangerous a stimulant as uncovered paper money.

A Scotch doctor advised his patient to take a little whisky in hot water. "But," said the patient, "I am a temperance man, and would not like to have it known that I took liquor." "Well, have a bottle of whisky in your room, and ring for shaving water." Some days later the doctor called again, and asked the servant how her master was. She replied: "He's better physically, but he's gone clean daft

A STAKE FOR THE FRIAR

HE WON THE ALGERIA EASILY AT THE BROOKLYN TRACK.

Tom Cromwell Got the Greenfield Stakes for "Mike" Dwyer After a Lively Race with Zanone—Buckwa and Nana H. Also Win After Sharp Brushes at the Finish—The "Coffee and Cake Horse" Runs Second.

Two stake races were on the card for decision at the Brooklyn Jockey Club races at the Gravesend track yesterday. They were the Algeria Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds, at five furlongs, which was the easiest sort of victory for The Friar, the favorite in the betting, and the Greenfield Stakes, for three-years-olds, which was a dash of six furlongs, and was won by Tom Cromwell by a head from Zanone, the winner being one of a quartet which were about equally fancied in the betting, the three others being Roundsman, Rondo—a good thing from the West—and Tremargo.

The stakes were run as the third and fourth races, that for the two-year-olds being first disposed of. The Friar was looked upon as such a certainty for the race that there was no disposition to back anything to beat him, even though there was a lively tip out on the Keene filly Princess Flavia. These two had the race entirely between them, but The Friar had such an easy time defeating the Keene filly that there was really very little of a contest for the stake. Salmak made the running for a bit better than a furlong, and then The Friar got up to him and had command. All that Littlefield had to do was to sit still and let The Friar run on his courage, which he did, landing winner by a length from Princess Flavia, under a pull. Leonore, who was also a starter, showed no speed at any part of the journey, and was a bad last.

A Lively Betting Affair.

It was a lively betting affair for the Greenfield Stakes, with Tom Cromwell, Roundsman, Rondo, and Tremargo all fancied by different coteries who backed their choices in no half-hearted fashion. Tremargo made his usual trouble at the starting post, but when the flag fell Sloane beat the machine and had a couple of lengths the best of the start. That made the Tremargo party happy, particularly as he opened up a lead of a couple of lengths and seemed to be running easily and as if he were going to behave himself better than usual. Zanone set after the leader in determined fashion, and Tom Cromwell and Roundsman ran head and head a length or so away. On the turn Zanone shot to the front and was well in the lead as the horses swung into the stretch, Tom Cromwell running close and having Tremargo disposed of at that point.

Rondo, a colt from the West that was thought to be the best sort of a tip for the race, was in difficulties shortly after the start, and never got within striking distance of the leaders. In the stretch Sims brought Tom Cromwell up, and, riding a very brilliant and determined finish, managed to get first past the judges by a head, the crowd cheering the modest colored jockey for his brilliant work in the saddle. Rondo was a whipper-in all the way, and it was a mystery why he was backed so heavily, as he was to win. He looked well enough, but showed no speed.

Coffee-and-Cake Horse Second.

The introductory races for the afternoon were of a very commonplace character. The opening dash was a repetition of the race of last Monday, except that it was at a bit longer distance this time—five and a half furlongs. Casseopia was in it, and so was the "coffee-and-cake" horse Dolando, which has several times come to the rescue of the loungers about Park Row and brought them money to help them out of their financial emergencies. Though both had run well on Monday and shown that they had speed, the public generally would have none of them. This in spite of the fact that the Ninth Ward last evening had a Dolando celebration, and that the Dolando tip was again broadcast among the people who find beef and beans a delectable diet in the late evening and early morning hours.

Tragedian was made favorite, and carried a lot of educated money. But Casseopia and Dolando again had the race between them, and the field at their mercy. Casseopia jumped away in the lead at the fall of the flag, and with Dolando chasing her made a runaway race of it. Dolando was fast, but not fast enough to catch the hot filly of the Morris string, and the lottery horse again beat the coffee-and-cake horse. Those of the Park Row and Harlem and Ninth Ward contingent who had been content with the 4 to 1 for a place and the 8 to 5 "to show" that they could get in betting on the Park Row Pegasus were happy, and went from the track as soon as the race was over with a lot of money in their pockets.

A Strong Tip on Prosper.

About the hottest tip that has been served up on a track of late was that on Prosper, Jr., for the second race, a run of a mile for maiden horses of three years old or more. Taral had been secured to ride, and Prosper, Jr., was backed all over the ring at all sorts of fancy prices, as a horse that could by no possibility lose the race. But Prosper was a bad lot, for he broke down before the race had been half run. So every cent that had been bet on him was burned up, and Prosper Jr., staggered in last and away behind the field of very bad ones that ran. Of the lot of eleven that ran Golf and Bellport proved far the best, and they had the finish between them, the first-named winning by a half-length, with Fernseed a poor third.

After the two stake races already referred to had been decided, there was a run of a mile and a sixteenth for nine selling platers, of which batch Hazlet was served up as a particularly good thing. He was so heavily backed by David Gideon and his friends that he was the hottest sort of a favorite, with Captive a lukewarm second choice, and all the rest outsiders. There was a long delay at the post, for which Captive, by his very bad manners, and Ingomar, by his refusal to break in three starts that would otherwise have been good ones, were responsible. The three-quarters of an hour of delay at the post may have accounted for the bad showing that the favorite made. At all events, Hazlet was never in the hunt, and was next to the last at the finish of the race. Sir Francis and Muskalonge, with Buckwa close up, made the running for three-quarters of the journey. Then Martin, who did not appear very anxious in the early stages of the race, worked up to the leaders with Captive, and was in second place when the horses swung into the stretch. It was a driving finish between him and Buckwa, but the latter managed to retain the lead he had obtained in the early stages of the race, and won by a head after a rattling finish. Captive was four lengths in front of Sir Francis, who just beat Muskalonge by a short head for the third money.

A dash of five and one-half furlongs for a lot of good two-year-olds was the final fun of the afternoon. It was a lively betting race. Suisun, Nana H., Regulator, and Ludwigshafen all being well supported at "3 to 1 and take your pick." After Set Fast had led the party to the head of the stretch, Suisun and Nana H. broke out to the front in the stretch, and made a pretty race of it to the end, both being under the liveliest sort of a drive all through the stretch. Nana H. seemed to stand the pushing the better of the pair, and as a result she won by a neck. Suisun, who was second, was a couple of lengths in front of Ludwigshafen, Set Fast and Salvado, who finished in a bunch, only heads apart.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—For all ages. Purse $800, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Casseopia, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. f., 2 years, by Friar's Balsam-Starlight, 114 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Littlefield)
2—Dolondo, R. G. Westmore's b. g., 3, 106, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Hirsch)
3—Tragedian, J. R. & F. P. Keene's ch. c., 2, 107, 7 to 2.....(Clayton)

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

Brandywine, 4, 128, 4 to 1, (Hill;) Halton, 5, 124, 8 to 1, (Sims;) Estaca, 2, 104, 10 to 1, (Sloane;) Harrington, 5, 135, 7 to 1, (Doggett,) and Mistral, 5, 112, 4 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—For maiden three-year-olds and upward; purse $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:45.

1—Golf, E. V. Snedeker's ch. g., 3 years, by Pontiac-Windsor, 107 pounds, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(Clearey)
2—Bellport, Jefferson Stable's b. c., 3, 110, 5 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Griffin)
3—Fernseed, H. Theobald's blk. g., 5, 107, 20.. to 1.....(Hamilton)

Won by a half length; six lengths between second and third.

Beaumont, 3, 107, 2 to 1, (Sims;) Dr. Grimes, 3, 112, 5 to 1, (McCafferty;) Izmir, 3, 107, 30 to 1, (Clayton;) Scogan, 3, 108, 8 to 1, (Doggett;) Nick Johnson, 3, 107, 10 to 1, (Coady;) Rock Ledge, 3, 107, 30 to 1, (Keefe;) Master James, 3, 110, 40 to 1, (Barbee,) and Prosper, Jr., 5, 112, 5 to 1, (Taral,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Algeria Stakes of $2,000, for two-year-olds, of which $350 to second and $150 to third. Five furlongs. Time—1:02¾.

1—The Friar, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., by Friar's Balsam-Lizzie Baker, 118 pounds, 7 to 10.....(Littlefield)
2—Princess Flavia, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. f., 107, 2 to 1 and 2 to 5.....(Clayton)
3—Salmak, M. Byrne's br. c., 112, 6 to 1.....(Taral)

Won by a length; four lengths between second and third.

Leonore, 115, 50 to 1, (Lewis,) also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—Greenfield Stakes of $1,500 for three-year-olds, of which $200 to second and $100 to third. Six furlongs. Time—1:15¼.

1—Tom Cromwell, M. F. Dwyer's ch. c., by Bramble-Fancy, 107 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Zanone, Hamilton Stable's br. g., 97, 10 to 1 and 4 to 1.....(O'Leary)
3—Roundsman, J. A. Bennett's b. c., 110, 3 to 1.....(Doggett)

Won by a head; three lengths between second and third.

Tremargo, 100, 3 to 1, (Sloane;) Rondo, 100, 3 to 1, (Davis,) and Juno, 97, 20 to 1, (Hewitt,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse, $500, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth. Time—1:49¾.

1—Buckway, Cambridge Stable's b. g., 5 years, by Buckra-Wewa, 107 pounds, 6 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Sloane)
2—Captive, P. Dunne's ch. c., 3, 105, 4 to 1 and 8 to 5.....(Martin)
3—Sir Francis, Eagle Stable's ch. g., 6, 107, 10 to 1.....(Ballard)

Won by a length; four lengths between second and third.

Muskalonge, 3, 95, 7 to 1, (Sloane;) Long Beach, 3, 107, 30 to 1, (Sims;) Ingomar, 6, 98, 8 to 1, (Daly;) Neptune, 3, 105, 20 to 1, (Hirsch;) Hazlet, 3, 90, 8 to 5, (Powers,) and Sue Kittie, 4, 107, 8 to 1, (O'Leary,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—For two-year-olds. handicap. Purse $600, of which $100 to second and $50 to third. Five and a half furlongs. Time—1:09.

1—Nana H., W. Hayward's br. f., by Falsetto-Vendu, 112 pounds, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Griffin)
2—Suisun, M. F. Dwyer's br. f., 110, 3 to 1 and even money.....(Sims)
3—Ludwig's Lafen, D. Gideon's ch. c., 118, 4 to 1.....(Hill)

Won by a neck; two lengths between second and third.

Set Fast, 106, 12 to 1, (Powers;) Salvado, 105, 10 to 1, (Sloane;) Regulator, 108, 13 to 5, (Clayton;) Absentee, 108, 20 to 1, (Sheedy;) Collateral, 102, 100 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Florian, 92, 100 to 1, (Wapshire,) also ran and finished as named.

NAVARRE TO BE RETIRED.

Mr. Belmont's Great Race Horse to Go to His Stock Farm.

Already the ranks of handicap race horses fit to run in all-aged events has been so reduced that it is impossible to get together a field of horses for a really high-class race. Clifford has just been added to the list of horses that are on the ailing list, having gone amiss in his preparation for the First Special, which to be run at the Brooklyn Jockey Club track to-morrow. Requital, a very delicate horse, is doing none too well, and the chances are that he will not be up to a very hard race if high-class horses turn up to run against him. He will certainly not be started except in two or three of his more important stable engagements this Fall.

Now comes the news that Mr. Belmont has decided to retire Henry of Navarre, one of the gamest and best racers that ever faced a starter, and that he will not start again in a race. Shortly after winning the Suburban a splint developed on one of the legs of this great racer, and he was sent to Dr. Sheppard to be fired and treated for the ailment. The treatment has not been so successful as was hoped for, and, though the horse has been worked some since that time, he has not acted as if he could be prepared for a hard race. So he will be taken to Mr. Belmont's little nursery stud, as the Kentucky farm is called, and placed at the head of the stud to fill the place made vacant by the death of Rayon d'Or. His retirement from the turf removes the last of the really great racers on the turf at the present time. Hastings and Handspring are out of the running, and there are fears that neither will come in racing form next season.

Charade is also to be permanently retired to the stud, as it is impossible to again get him up to a race.

Since his return to Morris Park, Sir Walter has gained flesh and strength, and is now working as strong and well as ever. He will probably, therefore, be seen in the series of long-distance races that are to be run at Morris Park during the coming meeting there.

Belmar and Heldemere, a couple of the best in the Preakness Stable, have been sold to George E. Smith, "Pittsburg Phil," and will race hereafter in his colors. They will probably go either to New-Orleans or San Francisco for a Winter campaign.

Joe Patchen's Exhibition Pacing.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 10.—The pacing stallion Joe Patchen traveled two exhibition miles here this afternoon in an attempt to lower his record of 2:03, but his time in each heat was 2:06¾. The trial took place on the Riverside Park course, and was witnessed by about 10,000 persons, who were attending the Jefferson County Agricultural Society's fair. Joe Patchen will be driven in another attempt to lower his record here to-morrow.

Croker's Horse Runs Second.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—In the race for the Portland Plate at Doncaster to-day over the Red House dun course of five furlongs and 152 yards, Richard Croker's Americus (Rey del Carreres) ran second to Leopold de Rothschild's Grig, with Sir J. Blundell Mapes's Polaverer third. Americus was the favorite in the betting at 4 to 1.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, Sept. 10.—Passed East—Steam yachts Albatross, Jacob Ruppert, Jr.; Forget-Me-Not, W. H. and G. P. Butler; Susquehanna, Joseph Stickney; Alicia, H. M. Flagler; Aquilo, H. A. Vanlew; Neckan, John T. Williams; Talisman, J. H. Ballantine; Marion, Nathaniel Witheral; Eleanor, Robert A. Ballantine; Formosa, George F. Fabyan, and Embla, John H. Hanan.

Passed West—Steam yachts Gretchen, J. E. Reyburn, and Enterprise, A. J. Cassett; schooner yacht Nenera, H. K. McHarg; sloop yachts Choctaw, J. M. Strong; Alice, Oscar D. Dike, and yawl Huron, Edward S. Hatch.

Came to Anchor from the Eastward—Schooner yachts Halcyon, D. S. Hammond, and Republic, George Matthews, and yawl Fawnee, E. D. Morgan Waterman. Left for the Eastward—Schooner yachts Crusader, S. L. Husted, Jr., and Alsacienne, Calus C. Bragg. Cutter yacht Wenonah, Willoughby Weston, went out of commission today, and was hauled out at Hawkins's yard for the Winter.

New-York Athletic Club Games.

The fifty-seventh games of the New-York Athletic Club will be held at Travers Island on Saturday, Sept. 6. The handicap events will be 120 yard, 300 yard, 600 yard, and 1,000 yard runs, 120 and 200 yard hurdle races, two-mile steeplechase, two-mile bicycle race, pole vault, running broad jump, and throwing the sixteen-pound hammer The scratch events will be three standing jumps, one-mile relay race, (teams of four men,) and putting the twelve-pound shot for men under 160 pounds. The entries will close on Sept. 16 with John C. Gulick, the Secretary of the club. In addition to the games are two swimming races, both handicap, at 220 and 880 yards. Entries close for all the competitions on Wednesday, Sept. 16. Admission to club grounds will be by invitation only. Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded to first, second, and third, respectively.

Zimmermann's Fine Shooting.

"Gus" Zimmermann, the noted rifle shot, who returned from Europe last week, after defeating the Swiss champion and scoring other victories, made a remarkable showing at the yearly King shoot of the Independent New-York Sharpshooters at Glendale, L. I., on Wednesday. He outshot his competitors at every target. He was first in everything. He won the Kingship in the King target, making the best plumb centre. This carries with it the honor of being crowned Schuetzen King. In bull's-eye shooting he made 45. The next man's score was 22. He was also first in the twenty-five-ring target.

In December "Gus" will be crowned Schuetzen King at the ball of the Independent Sharpshooters.

NEW-YORK'S GOOD BASEBALL.

They Play a Lively Game and Win from Boston.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 12; Boston, 3.
Baltimore, 14; Brooklyn, 5.
Washington, 6; Philadelphia, 4.
Louisville, 3; Cincinnati, 2.
Cleveland, 5; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago, 2; Pittsburg, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	84	34	.712
Cleveland	74	45	.622
Cincinnati	72	48	.615
Chicago	68	53	.562
Boston	67	54	.554
Pittsburg	62	55	.530
New-York	59	62	.488
Philadelphia	57	62	.479
Brooklyn	54	64	.458
Washington	51	67	.432
St. Louis	36	87	.293
Louisville	30	87	.256

The New-Yorks played baseball yesterday. When a Boston man, for the Bostons were the opposing nine, hit the ball, a New-Yorker went for it, even though an error was likely. The result was that there were no errors, but some pretty plays, which the spectators enjoyed, and they were not backward in expressing their pleasure. A few such games and the Polo Grounds would be crowded.

It was like old times. Capt. Joyce and every man on his team ought to be congratulated for the work they did, and, above all, for the chances they accepted. The Bostons know a thing or two about baseball, but they were pigmies yesterday, and the New-York were Giants, indeed—Giants at the bat and as nimble a lot of Giants in the field as can be found.

Meekin pitched for the home team and pitched well. When he failed to satisfy Umpire Campbell as to the location of the plate he would send in a "straight" one and allow the batter to hit the ball. The batter, as a rule, did, but somehow a New-York player managed to get in its way. The entire local team did good work. Joyce, Davis, and Gleason, of course, had hot ones to stop and swift grounders to run for and pick up, but the outfielders are deserving of credit for their sprinting for flies and then securing them.

A feature of the game was Meekin's home run. It was a beautiful hit to far centre. Hamilton, who is one of the fastest runners among the League players, started for it, but, like a projectile from the battle ship Indiana, the ball kept going and going, and by the time Hamilton got it, away beyond the ropes, and had sent it back, Meekin had made the circuit of the bases and was taking a drink out of the water pail. As two men preceded him in the run to the home plate, the clever pitcher was hailed with much applause, and the occupants of the grand stand could not refrain from rising in a body and shouting their approval.

Another feature of the game was the lack of wrangling that has made baseball games so unpopular this season. The umpires, of course, did not suit. They never will, but, besides a few unnecessary words Umpire Short Stop Long of the visitors, the game was free from disagreeable tilts and there were no delays. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E
V'n H'n, cf	1	2	4	1	0
Tiernan, rf	3	1	0	0	0
Gleason, 2b	1	1	4	2	0
Joyce, 3b	1	0	1	2	0
Davis, ss	1	1	2	3	0
Beckley, 1b	1	2	9	0	0
Stafford, lf	1	2	0	0	0
Wilson, c	2	3	7	2	0
Meekin, p	1	2	0	1	0
Total	12	18	27	9	0

BOSTON.	R	I B	P O	A	E
H'lton, cf	1	1	4	0	0
Tenney, rf	1	2	1	2	0
Duffy, lf	0	1	4	0	0
Long, ss	0	2	1	1	0
Tucker, 1b	0	0	6	4	0
McGann, 2b	0	1	2	4	0
Bergen, c	0	0	4	0	0
Collins, 3b	2	2	1	0	0
Nichols, p	0	0	1	2	0
*Klobdanz	0	1	0	0	0
Total	3	10	24	15	2

*Batted for Nichols in the ninth inning.

New-York	0	0	4	1	1	0	1	5	..	—12
Boston	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	—3

Earned runs—New-York, 5; Boston, 2. Two-base hits—Beckley, (2,) Collins. Three-base hits—Davis, Collins. Home run—Meekin. Sacrifice hit—Gleason. Stolen bases—Van Haltren. First base on errors—New-York, 2. First base on balls—Off Meekin, 3; off Nichols, 2. Struck out—By Meekin, 5; by Nichols, 1. Left on bases—New-York, 7; Boston, 8. Double play—McGann, Long and Bergen. Passed ball—Bergen. Wild pitch—Meekin. Umpires—Messrs. Henderson and Campbell.

BALTIMORE'S HARD BATTING.

Won Them Another Game from Brooklyn's Players.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 10.—The champions pounded Payne out of the box in the sixth inning of the baseball game with Brooklyn. Stein could not stop the cannonading, and he was very indifferently supported. Donnelly's all-around work and Griffin's two catches were features. Score:

BALTIMORE.	R	I B	P O	A	E
D'nnelly, 3b	2	4	3	6	0
Quinn, rf	1	3	0	0	0
Jennings, ss	0	3	3	2	1
Keeler, lf	0	2	2	0	0
Doyle, 1b	1	1	18	1	1
Reitz, 2b	2	0	1	6	0
Brodie, cf	2	2	1	0	0
Robinson, c	3	2	1	0	0
Pond, p	3	1	0	3	0
Total	14	17	27	18	2

BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Jones, rf	0	1	1	0	1
Anderson, 1b	1	2	12	0	1
Griffin, cf	0	4	2	0	0
Daly, 3b	1	1	2	3	1
Corcoran, ss	0	0	2	3	1
Shindle, 2b	1	1	3	2	3
McCarthy, lf	1	1	2	0	0
Grim, c	1	1	3	1	0
Payne, p	0	1	2	0	2
Stein, p	0	0	0	1	0
Total	5	13	24	13	7

Baltimore	0	2	2	0	5	3	3	8	..	—14
Brooklyn	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	2	..	—5

Earned runs—Baltimore, 8; Brooklyn, 5. First base by errors—Baltimore, 4; Brooklyn, 1. Left on bases—Baltimore, 9; Brooklyn, 8. First base on balls—Off Pond, 1; off Payne, 1; off Stein, 1. Struck out—By Pond, 1; by Payne, 1; by Stein, 1. Three-base hits—Anderson. Shindle and Payne. Two-base hits—Griffin, Jennings, Grim, and Doyle. Sacrifice hits—Donnelly, Robinson. Stolen bases—Donnelly, 2; Daly, Quinn, Brodie. Double play—Shindle and Anderson. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

Other League Games.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	..	—6
Philadelphia	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	—4

Base hits—Washington, 11; Philadelphia, 7. Errors—Washington, 1. Batteries—McJames, German, and McGuire, Taylor and Grady. Umpire—Mr. Lynch.

AT LOUISVILLE.

Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	—3
Cincinnati	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—2

Base hits—Louisville, 9; Cincinnati, 8. Errors—Louisville, 4; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—Herman and Dexter; Dwyer and Vaughn. Umpires—Messrs. Ehret and Miller.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland	0	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	..	—5
St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Base hits—Cleveland, 8; St. Louis, 11. Errors—Cleveland, 1; St. Louis, 2. Batteries—Wallace and Zimmer; Breitenstein and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	—2

Base hits—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 8. Errors—Pittsburg, 3; Chicago, 4. Batteries—Hawley and Merritt; Friend and Donohue. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Athletics Win Two Games.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The Athletics took two games from Wilmington again to-day by superior all-around work. Scores:

Athletics	5	3	0	0	0	4	0	1	0	—13
Wilmington	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	5—12

Base hits—Athletics, 17; Wilmington, 15. Errors—Athletics, 6; Wilmington, 5. Batteries—Ames and Fox; Nops, Anderson, Kinsella, and Hammond. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

SECOND GAME.

Athletics	0	0	2	0	3	1	0	0	3	—9
Wilmington	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	0	0	—6

Base hits—Athletics, 12; Wilmington, 10. Errors—Athletics, 2; Wilmington, 3. Batteries—Cain and Schaub; Noblitt and Kinsella. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

Newark, 11; Lancaster, 9.

LANCASTER, Penn., Sept. 10.—Lancaster lost the last game of the season on the home grounds to-day through Dolan's weakness in the box. Lucid pitched a fine game. The errors of both teams were costly. The score:

Lancaster	0	2	2	0	0	0	1	1	3	—9
Newark	2	0	3	0	0	4	0	2	..	—11

Base Hits—Lancaster, 7; Newark, 18. Errors—Lancaster, 3; Newark, 3. Batteries—Lucid and A. Rothfuss; Dolan and Roth. Umpire—Mr. Charles Jones.

Hartford, 8; Paterson, 3.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 10.—Hartford easily defeated Paterson to-day in the last home championship game, and won the championship. The score:

Hartford	2	0	4	0	1	0	1	0	—8	
Paterson	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	—3	

Hits—Hartford, 10; Paterson, 8. Errors—Paterson, 9. Batteries—Fry and Bottenus; Smith and Smink.

Circuit Stars May Ride at Waverly.

Entries are being received in large numbers for the Vim Bicycle Club's National circuit meet at Waverly, near Newark, on Oct. 3. Several of the club members at the recent meet at Springfield received assurance that a number of the most prominent racing men on the circuit would be at Waverly. It is expected that Cooper, "Tom" Butler, and other stars will be among them, and it is possible that a special race will be arranged for their benefit. Entry blanks can be obtained from Edward T. Carrington, Post Office Box 156, Newark, N. J.

OLYMPIA BICYCLE RACES.

Goodman Wins the Mile and Half-Mile Races.

Those who went up to last night's bicycle race meet of the Metropolitan Cycle Racing Association, at Olympia Bicycle Park, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, were fully rewarded for their journey up town. The sport was first-class.

The first event was the scratch mile, open to all amateurs in the metropolitan district. It was won by W. C. Roome.

The half-mile professional scratch was a gift for "Teddy" Goodman. He was chased home by "Sammy" Brock.

In the one-mile professional handicap, Goodman started from scratch. Brock was on the fifteen-yard mark, and all the interest centred on the fight between these two. Brock made a gallant struggle, but had to succumb to Goodman, who won by a wheel. Herbert Smith was third.

There will be another meet at Olympia Park next Thursday night. Summary:

One-Mile Open, (Amateur.)—Winner of each heat and second man in fastest heat qualified for final. First Heat—Won by W. C. Roome, N. J. A. C.; J. W. Judge, Riverside W., second. Time—2:32. Second Heat—Won by C. J. Leibgold, Riverside W., John A. Allison, New-York, second. Time—2:36. Third Heat—Won by H. S. Junkind, Riverside W.; Walter J. White, New-York C. W., second. Time—2:40. Fourth Heat—Won by W. A. Brown, Riverside W.; Gus Lippman, Greenwich W., second. Time—2:38. Fifth Heat—Won by O. V. Babcock, Greenwich W.; Edwin S. Perkins, Riverside W., second. Time—2:45 4-5.

Final Heat—Won by W. C. Roome, C. J. Leibgold second, W. A. Brown third. Time—2:36 2-5.

Won by a length; half a length between second and third.

Half-Mile Scratch, (Professional.)—First Heat—Won by F. F. Goodman, New-York; Samuel Brock, Brooklyn, second; H. K. Smith, Brooklyn, third. Time—1:14 4-5. Second Heat—Won by Frank Albert, New-York; John Schuessler second. Time—1:19.

Final Heat—Won by F. F. Goodman, Samuel Brock second, Frank Albert third. Time—1:16 2-5.

Won by half a length; ten yards between second and third.

Two-Mile Handicap, (Amateur.)—First Heat—Won by B. C. Fuller, Liberty W., (125 yards;) Walter J. White, New-York C. W., (175 yards,) second; Fred Richt, Brooklyn, (60 yards,) third. Time—3:04 3-5. Second Heat—Won by E. W. Dilts, Long Island City, (150 yards;) Sidney Poole, New-York, (175 yards,) second; W. C. Roome, New-Jersey A. C., (scratch,) third. Time—5:03. Third Heat—Won by Gus Lippman, Greenwich W., (175 yards;) J. P. Williams, Riverside W., (160 yards,) second; T. M. Tatten, Riverside W., (140 yards,) third. Time—5:09 2-5.

Final Heat—Won by B. C. Fuller, Fred Richt second, E. W. Dilts third. Time—5:01.

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third.

One-Mile Handicap, (Professional.)—Run in one heat. Won by F. F. Goodman, (scratch;) Sam Brock (15 yards,) second; Herbert K. Smith, (40 yards,) third. Time—2:20 2-5.

SOLDIERS TEST BICYCLES.

Twenty-fifth Infantry Men Make a Satisfactory Tour in the Rockies.

HELENA, Mon., Sept. 10.—The Twenty-fifth Infantry Bicycle Corps, commanded by Lieut. Moss, has reached Helena from Fort Yellowstone. The distance between the two posts, 191 miles, was covered in 27 hours. Lieut. Moss and his men left Fort Missoula twenty-two days ago, and have covered 1,100 miles of mountain climbing, across the main Rockies, through the National Park.

The object of the trip was to test the bicycle in mountainous country. It is the first practical test of the wheel for military purposes ever made. On that account the trip has much significance, and has been watched with interest by men in the army. The trip has proved the entire practicability of the bicycle for military purposes over such roads as are usually found in a mountainous country.

Lieut. Moss said yesterday: "This is the first real test ever made with the bicycle as a machine for military purposes. On several occasions one officer and one or two privates have made runs to see how fast they could go. Those were tests of rapidity. Ours is a test of durability. The party was not made up of expert bicyclists, but of eight ordinary riders, selected from the soldiers at Fort Missoula. We have made and broken camp in the rain, ridden through mud, sand, dust, and water, over rocks, ruts, and stones; crossed mountain ranges, forded streams, stopped for nothing, carried rations, cooking utensils, rifles, ammunition, thirty pounds to every man—blankets, tents, underwear, extra tires, and parts; in fact, all the baggage needed."

A GREAT DUEL ON WHEELS.

It Will Be a Test of Speed Between Murphy and Michael.

One of the really great matches of the year, if the arrangements do not fall through, will be the twenty-five-mile duel between "Charlie" Murphy, the Brooklyn flier, and "Jimmy" Michael, the Welsh wonder. The Race Committee of the Quill Club Wheelmen has negotiated with these two riders to meet at the tournament at Manhattan Beach on the 19th inst., and if efficient pacemaking can be provided the match will take place.

The three Jallu brothers of Paris will be among Murphy's complement of pacemakers. They are said to be the best pacers in all Europe. Henri and Victor are now in this country, having arrived early this week. The other brother is due on the next steamer. Murphy and the Jallu boys began training at the beach track yesterday.

Michael is the smallest rider on the path today, being but 4 feet 8 inches in height and weighing less than "Tom" Butler, who tips the beam at 128 pounds. In the little foreigner's case, however, it is quality and not quantity. He is best at long distances.

Each man will have his own set of pacemakers in the match race, which is the way in Europe. "Tom" Eck will probably provide Michael's lot, as it is said he will ride the wheel made by the house with which that veteran trainer and Johnson are associated. Murphy said yesterday that he felt confident of defeating him diminutive opponent.

Staten Island's Bicycle Parade.

Staten Island's first big cycle parade will take place to-morrow afternoon from St. George to the horse show grounds at West New-Brighton. Some fine trophies have been offered, and it is expected that many wheelmen of Greater New-York will ride in the procession. The officers of the various divisions and the make-up of the latter are as follows:

Grand Marshal—O. J. Flash; Adjutant—E. O. Charin; Bugler—Albert W. Knowles.

First Division.—Marshal—J. J. Worrell; regular and voluntary military and naval organizations and Brooklyn clubs.

Second Division.—Marshal—R. T. P. Fishe; New-York, New-Jersey, and Staten Island clubs.

Third Division.—Marshal—F. G. Janssen; Captains—S. H. Rich, Herbert Baldwin, Harry Clark, and W. W. Magee; tandems, triplets, companion, and freak wheels.

Fourth Division.—Marshal—E. H. Bennett; Captains—W. C. Creighton, E. E. Hillyer, E. A. Parmele, and H. G. Tyndall; fancy dress, grotesque, and decorated wheels.

Fifth Division.—Marshal—D. P. Libby; Captains—A. E. Hadlock, C. E. Hoyer, J. H. Nelson, Jr., and J. Telfair; unattached Staten Island riders.

Riding Around the Sphere.

CHICAGO, Sept. 10.—Albert Fleck, a cyclist from Germany, is in the city. Fleck says he is making a tour of the world on a wager of $6,000 against $50,000 put up by the Hanover Bicycle Club to ride 90,000 miles in four years. He asserts he started from Hanover on April 2 and has since ridden 7,000 miles. Fleck is already thirty-seven days ahead of his scheduled time, and is confident of covering the 90,000 miles in a much shorter time than four years. He will leave for San Francisco on Monday in company with Gustav Boerner. From San Francisco Fleck will go to South America, thence to Australia, and from there to India and Africa, and back to Germany. He is making a leisurely trip, and allows himself a two months' rest on each Continent.

A Relay Record Broken.

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Sept. 10.—The relay race to-day from Pittsfield, Sheffield, and return, to North Adams and Pittsfield and return—103 miles—was finished in six hours and forty-nine minutes, beating the former record by twenty-one minutes.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—Chief Consul Robert Gentle of the New-

STORY OF AN OLD PICTURE

IT WAS PAINTED BY RAPHAEL FOR THE NUNS OF PERUGIA.

When Poverty Overtook Them They Sold the Treasure for a Trifling Price, and Since Then It Has Passed Through Many Famous Hands and Has Both Suffered and Profited at the Hands of Restorers.

"In the same city [Perugia] Raphael was commissioned to paint a picture of Our Lady by the nuns of Sant' Antonio of Padua. The infant Christ is in the lap of the Virgin, and is fully clothed, as it pleased those simple and pious ladies that He should be. On each side of Our Lady are figures of Saints, San Pietro, namely, with San Paolo, Santa Cecilia, and Santa Catarina. To these two holy virgins the master has given the most lovely features and most graceful attitudes. He has also adorned them with the most fanciful and varied headdress that could be imagined—a very unusual thing at that time. In the lunette above this picture he painted a figure of the Almighty Father, which is extremely fine, and on the predella are three scenes of the history of Christ, in very small figures. The whole work is without doubt very admirable; it is full of devout feeling, and is held in the utmost veneration by the nuns for whom it was painted. It is very widely commended by all painters, likewise."

With this quotation from Vasari's "Lives of the Painters," a writer in The London News begins an article on a picture which has been famous for many centuries under its various names of "The Madonna di Sant' Antonio," "The Colonna Altarpiece," and the "Ripalda Raphael." He omits Vasari's details about the predella, for this portion of the altarpiece is now dispersed. With regard to other points in his description of the picture, the identification of the female saints is given differently by different authorities. Vasari's account dates the picture in 1505, but Morelli puts it later—1507-8—after Raphael had experienced the influence of Fra Bartholommeo. Very diverse opinions have also been expressed with regard to the merits of the work which Vasari extolled so highly, but this is partly to be accounted for by its subsequent history, which is one of the most curious and romantic in the annals of art.

First Sale of the Picture.

In 1677 the nuns who owned the picture asked permission to sell it, "to pay their debts, and because the surface was in some parts flaking away." The central panel and lunette (forming the picture as it now is) were sold accordingly for 2,000 scudi (about £500) to Antonio Bigazzini, a nobleman of Perugia, who bound himself to substitute in the convent a copy for the original. Shortly afterward the picture passed into the hands of the Colonna family at Rome, hence its name, "The Colonna Raphael," (not to be confused with the "Colonna Madonna" at Berlin). The fortunes of the famous picture now become part of those of modern Italian history.

In the present century the picture had passed from the possession of the Colonna family into that of Francis II., King of Naples. It was a great favorite of his, and was always kept in his bedroom in the royal palace. When the revolution of 1860 came, and the King was driven out, the Raphael accompanied him on his wanderings, and the King succeeded in conveying it in safety to the fortress of Gaeta. When Gaeta fell in 1861, and the King went into exile, he again took the picture with him, and it was safely transported to Spain.

The King was accompanied in his flight by the financier and factotum, formerly Spanish Minister at Naples, upon whom he had conferred the title of Duke of Ripalda. Bermudez de Castro, Duke of Ripalda, had rendered the King many services, and the heart of his fallen Majesty, as he mused over the past, was full of gratitude.

"Take what you will," he said to his faithful friend, "even to the half of my kingdom."

But Kings in exile have little to give except shadowy expectations, and the Duke, making mental inventory of the King's more substantial possessions, bethought himself of the Raphael on the walls. The King's heart was heavy within him, for he was a man of taste and loved his pictured bambino dearly, or, perhaps, some little financial accommodation was behind the transaction—who knows? But at any rate, the Duke of Ripalda had his way. The famous picture was his, and the Colonna Raphael became the "Ripalda Raphael."

National Rivalry Aroused.

Its history now becomes connected with the secular jealousies of England and France. The authority here is the late Sir William Gregory, who was a very active Trustee of the National Gallery. In 1867, Mr. (now Sir J. C.) Robinson reported that the famous picture had been shown to him at Madrid, and had received a hint that it might possibly be for sale. Sir William Boxall, the Director of the National Gallery, went to Madrid, saw the picture, which was then in fine condition, and was anxious to obtain it. Sir William Gregory went to see Mr. Disraeli, who was then in office, and told him all about the picture. He listened and said: "Get the picture." Sir William remarked that he was afraid it would cost £20,000, at least. "Get the picture," was all that Disraeli replied.

Ultimately, the conduct of the negotiation was confided to Baron Rothschild, who commissioned Mr. Bauer, his agent at Madrid, to buy the altarpiece which had been painted to the order of "those simple and pious ladies," the nuns of Sant' Antonio, three centuries and a half ago.

But the shrewd Duke of Ripalda—himself, as has been said, a financier—had a second string to his bow. The knowledge that the picture was in the market, and that England was disposed to buy, at once caused the French to begin nibbling at it. The Duke was a great friend of the Empress Eugénie, who was always ready to serve a friend. The sum of £40,000 was asked for it, and the French press, according to Sir William Gregory, was subsidized right and left to declare that the honor of France was involved in the purchase, and that it was cheap at the money. As things go sometimes, perhaps they were not far wrong, for the Ansidei Madonna, it will be remembered, fetched £70,000, and had been valued by Sir Frederick Burton, the late Director of the National Gallery, at a much higher figure—no less than 110,000 guineas.

But now a strange thing happened, and from being "dirt cheap at £40,000," the picture became such that nobody would have it at any price. The story can be told in Sir William Gregory's words, which he wrote at the time (May, 1870,) from Paris. Some delay, it will be seen, had occurred. Perhaps the excitement of the events which led to the Franco-German war had caused the French Emperor to postpone the purchase, and thus the fortunes of the picture may be connected with a second great political cataclysm. But here is Sir William's account:

"The Colonna Raphael was a few months ago one of the most perfect and important pictures of that master. In an evil moment it had been submitted to the cleaner, and a piteous spectacle it now is in the eyes of gods and men. It is said that on the old frame being removed and the iron band which kept it together being unscrewed, it fell to the ground in three pieces. I believe there is no doubt as to the truth of this story, which is confirmed by the extraordinary winking appearance of the eye of one of the female saints, through which, unfortunately, one of the cracks runs, and which, therefore, had to be repaired by a modern hand. At present it looks as if it had undergone the fate of St. Bartholomew, and been thoroughly flayed, so that I hardly think even the great name of Raphael or its former reputation will induce a bold purchaser, public or private, to give the sum demanded for it. Over it should be engraved the well-known epitaph: 'I was well; I would be better; here I am.'"

Ruined by a "Restorer."

Thus "flayed alive," the picture was finally refused both by the Louvre and by the National Gallery, and it came back again, unpurchased and unhonored, into the hands of the Duke. The contrast between its former and its later state explains perhaps, as indicated above, the extraordinary diversity of critical opinion upon it. According to one famous critic it is "the strongest production of Raphael's first manner"; according to another, "it is by no means a good example of the great painter's powers." The fact is that there have been two Colonna Raphaels—one, the work of Raphael as he left it; the other, the work of the French "restorer." There is now yet a third; or rather, there has been a resurrection of the first—but this is anticipating.

After the restoration of 1870, the picture found no purchaser, and perhaps not all are aware that for many years past it has been hanging in a corner of "The Raphael Room," at the South Kensington Museum. In 1886 the Duke, having failed to dispose of the picture, lent it, at the instance of the Earl of Ashburnham, to the South Kensington Museum. And there it has remained until the other day, among a people not understanding enough to appreciate the buried treasure beneath the Paris varnish.

Perhaps one motive which may have partly influenced its owners in thus lending it was that the picture was thus kept in evidence, and that a purchaser might one day be found. If that be so, the expectation has been fulfilled, and the kindness of the lender has had after many years its reward—in the enrichment of the family of the late ex-King, to whom the Duke had left it in his will.

Even in its restored condition, the Colonna Raphael had many admirers at South Kensington, and at last a connoisseur came by who thought he saw great latent possibilities in it. This was Mr. Martin Colnaghi of the Marlborough Gallery, who has purchased the picture from the representatives of the late King of Naples. In Mr. Colnaghi's hands the picture has undergone a change no less startling, but, happily, in all other respects very different, than that which overtook it in Paris a quarter of a century ago.

Again Worth a Fortune.

By some of those ingenious and delicate processes of real restoration which have in late years brought back so many pictures to their pristine glory, the Parisian repaintings have been completely removed, and the picture stands once more revealed in the admirable beauty that excited the praise of Vasari. Thus born again, "the picture of Our Lady" appears in the same beauty, and, but for the cracks above mentioned and a slight scar on one of the saint's faces, as sound and fresh as when it came from Raphael's hands.

The question now is, What final home is this great work to find after the many and curious vicissitudes which it has experienced in its strange, eventful history? It has been reported that the authorities of the National Gallery are considering the question of purchasing the picture, and in London it is earnestly hoped that the Director, the Trustees, and the Treasury will see their way to adding so interesting a work to the National collection. More probably, however, the Trustees will plead their eternal lack of pounds. If so, there is a fine chance for some rich man or some group of rich men (such as assisted to buy the Longford pictures for the nation recently) to come forward as public benefactors and go down to history linked in fame with the famous Raphael.

The picture is of approximately the same size, though not of the same shape, as the Ansidei Madonna, which is already in the gallery, and which belongs to the same period in the master's work. Its fame is at least as great as that of the Ansidei, and its beauties scarcely if at all inferior.

THE BERING SEA FLEET.

It Is Doing Active Cruising Work and All Hands Are Well.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 10.—Advices received from the Bering Sea fleet of United States revenue cutters are to the effect that the various vessels will come south about Oct. 1. Several changes have been made in the personnel of the fleet, the most important being the exchange in commands of Capt. H. D. Smith of the cutter Perry and Capt. W. D. Roath of the Corwin.

The Perry is under orders to take station at the mouth of the Columbia River, and the Corwin at San Diego.

On Aug. 15 Capt. C. L. Hooper, the fleet commander, was at Unalaska with headquarters. To that date nothing had been heard from the revenue cutter Bear, which left about July 1 from Unalaska for the arctic region. The Bear is under orders to penetrate through the ice, if possible, to the Point Barrow relief station, and to dismantle that post. The usefulness of the station is not deemed sufficient, it is said, to warrant its continuance.

The Bear endeavored to reach Point Barrow during the Summer of 1895, but was prevented by the heavy set of ice which prevailed.

The officers of the fleet report but few American sealing vessels as being north this year. Most of the sealing work is being carried on by Canadian vessels.

A fairly good number of seals has been seen in the vicinity of the Pribilof Islands.

The cutters are cruising actively and almost continuously. Unalaska is the coaling station, and as soon as a vessel's coal supply runs low she returns to port, coals, and proceeds out again. The cutter Grant has remained out twenty-three days on a stretch before returning to Unalaska. The Grant is the cutter which made a run from Callao, Peru, to San Diego, Cal., in the Spring of 1894, on a coal consumption of one ton for every 56 knots traversed. This mean consumption was the average for the total distance of 3,600 knots.

The health of the officers and men of the Bering Sea fleet is reported as good.

A BRIGHT CHILD IN COURT.

Taken from Her Home by a Woman Who Got Drunk.

A bright four-year-old girl was found Wednesday night on Park Row by a policeman of the Mulberry Street Station, in company with Mary Wilson, who was intoxicated.

The child had been in Centre Street Police Court but half an hour before she won all hearts by her infantile coquetry and extraordinary brightness. While wonderfully bright and precocious, she still retains many of her baby ways.

The story of the arrest of the woman and herself, taken from a morning paper, was read to her.

"Dat's all wrong; 'tirely so," she lisped. "Now dat woman standin' dere is Mary Wilson. My name is Lizzie Connors. She boards wif my mamma. Last night she took me out and into dirty, bad saloons, and, would you believe it, she got drunk. She didn't know de way home. I did, but she wouldn't come wif me, so I saw a p'leceum, and I says, 'Please, Mr. P'leceum, will you make dis drunk woman come home wif me?' Den he tooked her to the statem house, an' me to the Guerry society. I had a nice time there and a good breatfast, but I'd like to be wif my mamma."

The child inquired the names of all the reporters and officers, and continued to call them by the names given her, making no mistakes. One reporter was introduced to her as George Washington.

"Aw, no, he ain't," she said. "You can't fool me. I know who George Washington was. He never lied, and mebbe you do."

Justice Crane lectured the Wilson woman, and fined her $3, and ordered the child returned to her mother. Little Lizzie's father is a 'longshoreman, and lives at 93 Oliver Street.

Poking a Dynamo.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

At Niagara Falls, Li Hung Chang introduced a variation in a popular amusement that was growing stale. The up-to-date person hereafter, instead of monkeying with a buzz saw, will poke a dynamo. It answers the same purpose.

MAY WALK ON THE GRASS.

Park Board Gives Father Kneipp's Followers Privileges—Bill Boards.

The Park Commissioners received at their meeting yesterday afternoon petitions from two organizations, each of which declares that it is the only representative in America of the Father Kneipp water cure.

The petitions asked that the privilege of using the North Meadow in Central Park be given the members of the organizations for the testing of the grass cure.

A resolution was adopted by the board granting all persons the privilege of walking barefoot in the grass on the North Meadow between 6 and 8 o'clock each morning, the privilege to remain in force during the pleasure of the board.

A communication was received from Corporation Counsel Scott informing the board that all legal obstacles to the improvement of the triangular park between St. Nicholas and Seventh Avenues at One Hundred and Seventeenth Street had been removed.

The board decided to publish an advertisement giving notice that relatives and friends who desire to remove bodies from the old St. John's Cemetery, which has been purchased by the city for use as a park, must do so before Nov. 15. After that date the gravestones will be buried under the lawns, and no bodies can be disturbed. The property is bounded by Hudson, Clarkson, and Leroy Streets.

An application was received from a bill poster for a permit to erect an advertising fence opposite Mount Morris Park, at the southeast corner of One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Madison Avenue, the fence to be 120 feet long and 10 feet high. The application was denied, the board basing its decision on a rule recently adopted that all advertising fences facing parks shall be not over 7 feet high.

There were representatives present from several firms of bill posters, and they urged the board to alter the rule so that fences may be 10 feet high. The board refused to do this. The attorney for the bill posters said they would test the power of the Park Commissioners to adopt and carry out such a rule.

A protest against several alleged sign boards opposite Central Park was received from the Property Owners' Union. The communication referred particularly to a theatrical poster at Fifth Avenue and Sixty-second Street, on which Cissy Fitzgerald is depicted in dancing attitudes. The board will endeavor to decide whether the poster must come down.

SQUIRREL IN HIS POCKET.

Leaped on Senator Koehler as He Rode in Central Park.

State Senator Theodore Koehler of the First District, who resides in Long Island City, is an enthusiastic bicyclist and frequently crosses the river and takes a spin in Central Park.

The Senator entered the Park at the Seventy-ninth Street entrance Wednesday morning on his wheel. He was smoking a cigar and going along at an easy rate of speed. He had not proceeded over 100 yards when he felt something run up the outside of his right leg and jump into his side coat pocket.

Slowly the Senator passed his hand over the outside of the pocket, which was bulged out considerably. There was a quick rush up the side of his coat, and the animal got down under the Senator's waistcoat and nestled there.

A tiny gray nose was poked out, and he saw that the animal was a squirrel.

The squirrel made itself at home, and the Senator did not know whether to disturb it or not. Believing that the squirrel would depart as suddenly as it had come, the Senator continued his ride through the Park.

It was nearly 6 o'clock when Senator Koehler reached his home in the upper part of Long Island City. The squirrel was still hiding under his waistcoat. Mrs. Koehler got a pan of milk. The Senator stooped down and shook his vest. Out sprang the squirrel into the pan. The little fellow floundered around for a minute, and then climbed out on the floor.

The Senator got a cage for the squirrel yesterday and will endeavor to raise it, unless the publication of his experience brings from the Park authorities a demand for the animal's return. The squirrel is a young one.

LEASE OF LIFE LENGTHENED

Chancellor McGill Grants a Stay to Wattson's Slayer.

Chancellor McGill granted a writ of error yesterday in the case of Edward Clifford, who shot and killed Division Superintendent William G. Wattson of the West Shore Railroad in Weehawken, March 5 last. Clifford will therefore not be hanged next Thursday, the day fixed by Justice Lippincott.

The Chancellor sustained the exception of Lawyers William T. Hoffman, Allen L. McDermott, and William H. Spear, Jr., to these words in Justice Lippincott's charge to the jury: "No mere words which passed between them could in this case be considered a reasonable provocation. If he killed the deceased."

It was a theory of the defense that Clifford fired the two shots in a transport of passion; that his mind, inflamed and weakened by drink, was excited beyond control by the Superintendent's words about Clifford's dismissal from the company's service as detective.

Chancellor McGill said the Judge should have charged that if it was established that Clifford shot Wattson with an intent to kill him, then words were no provocation sufficient to reduce the crime from murder to manslaughter.

The case will come before the Supreme Court on Nov. 4, on a motion for a new trial, and the decision is against a new trial the case will be carried to the Court of Errors and Appeals.

COWPERTHWAIT'S
Reliable Carpets.
Nothing better for decoration than one of these. Lowest Prices.
LONG CREDIT,
104 West 14th St.

BOARDERS WANTED.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

5 EAST 41st ST.—Winter arrangements; particular attention to cuisine; references.

24 EAST 75TH ST.—Large and single rooms; en suite or single; table and appointments first-class.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

21st ST., 134 WEST.—Large and small rooms to let, furnished; singly or en suite, to gentlemen only.

44th ST., 249 WEST.—Desirable rooms for bachelors desiring permanent home; first-class attendance; breakfast.

58 EAST 66th ST.—Floor, two large rooms, with private bath; together or singly; one or two gentlemen; private family; references.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a girl as chambermaid in private family; city reference. K. P., 100 West 50th St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class French cook in private family; fully capable to take entire charge of kitchen; good pastry and baker; best city reference. G. V., 363 Times, Up Town.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Cooks.

COOK.—First-class; thoroughly competent; in private family; best city references; employer can be seen. 116 East 53d St., care Miss Flaherty. M. M. J.

COOK, &c., CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two good girls to do the work of private family; first-class city references. M. S., Box 286 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class, competent woman, in private family; understands all kinds family cooking and baking; best city reference. 127 West 46th St.

COOK.—By reliable Protestant woman as good cook; excellent laundress, or would do the housework of small family. M. H., 361 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of meats, soups, game, pastry, and jellies; best city reference. 235 West 46th St.

COOK, &c.—By young woman, who understands fancy and plain cooking; also chambermaid and waitress; best references. Anna, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

COOK.—First-class; private family; French and American styles; excellent baker; best city reference. B., Box 366 Times, Up Town.

Companions.

COMPANION.—By an American widow as companion, chaperon, or would take charge of house; unexceptional reference. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Builds artistically designed costumes for $4, $5, and upward; home or out. Huguenin, 1,620 Broadway.

Governesses.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined French girl; good dressmaker and good seamstress; best references. 112 West 21st St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a middle-aged American woman as housekeeper; or would take charge of gentlemen's apartment house; good caterer; references. M., Box 360 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By working housekeeper; city or country; country preferred; would care for invalid. 533 8th Av.

Houseworkers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young girl to do general housework; city reference. 336 West 49th St.; Devine's bell.

HOUSEWORKER.—By a respectable girl to do general housework in a small family; no cards. 1,298 3d Av.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class worker; understands shirts, cuffs, collars, flannels, and ladies' linens; excellent references. Mary, 753 6th Av., 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; best references. Call, two days, 125 West 24th St.; ring third bell.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By competent nurse; Protestant; can take entire charge of infant from birth; excellent reference. S. C., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—French; for growing children; good sewer; good references. Mrs. Pouchot, 140 West 25th St.

NURSE.—By experienced German girl as nurse; good references from present employer. Juliette Vedder, 61 East 41st St.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By young woman as first-class waitress in private family; takes care of dining room; can take butler's place; best city reference. C. C., Box 99, 1,242 Broadway.

WAITRESS.—By a young girl as waitress and to assist up stairs; two years' first-class city reference. 163 East 31st St.; ring once; no cards.

WAITRESS.—By first-class waitress; wages, $20; best city reference. R., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

OFFICE CLEANER.—Colored woman would like gentleman's office or bachelor's apartment to clean. J., Box 281 Times, Up Town.

UPHOLSTERESS.—Mme. Thiercel, upholsteress, makes portieres, slipcovers, and fancy articles for furnishing houses; best references. Removed to 21 Manhattan St., care of Mrs. Harnwell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Butlers.

BUTLER and VALET.—By competent, experienced man; tall, neat appearance, age, 39 years; 9 years' references; city or country. Butler, care Mr. Hyde's Stationery Store, 249 West 53d St.

BUTLER—COOK.—By French couple, where kitchen maid is kept; both thoroughly competent, experienced servants, and have good references. C. B., care Mrs. Marcks, 253 West 33d St.

BUTLER.—By a Swiss butler in a private family; excellent servant; thoroughly understands his business. Address, by letter, A. E., 102 3d Av., care Mrs. Ireland.

BUTLER, VALET.—Experienced; English; thoroughly understands his duties; highest first-class references; age 30. J. J., 18 Willow Place, Yonkers, N. Y.

BUTLER.—By a French butler, in a private family; has been employed in best Paris families; sober and honest; first-class references. F. M., Box 284 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a first-class French butler in private family; moderate wages; first-class city reference. V. D. M., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a Frenchman, having over ten years' first-class references; fully capable in every respect. F. C., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—First-class in every respect, with references bearing the same; just disengaged. Georges, 796 6th Av., care of Moss.

NURSE.—By a French nurse for children; good sewer; good reference. 240 West 33d St.

Coachmen.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no children; large experience growing plants, grapes, roses, vegetables, planting and care of fruit, forest, and ornamental trees, shrubs, and hardy plants, laying out and improving grounds; references. L. D., Box 124 Irvington, N. Y.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By a single man; thoroughly understands care of horses, carriages, and stable; civil, willing, obliging; excellent personal and written references for honesty, sobriety, and capability. F. C., Box 864 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; thoroughly understands his business; competent to take full charge of a gentleman's place; Protestant; strictly temperate; first-class references. Hugh Oliver, 672 8th Av.; (ring.)

COACHMAN and GROOM.—By an experienced single man; thoroughly understands the proper care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; city or country; personal and written references. Heck, 100 West 43d St.

COACHMAN and TRAINED GROOM.—English-man; age 30; single, sober, willing, obliging; neat appearance; anxious to work; can be highly recommended. George, 47 East 52d St.

COACHMAN.—By a first-class coachman, who has lived with best families of this city; thoroughly understands his business; best personal reference. A. D., 148 East 41st St.

COACHMAN, &c.—Married, no family; wife cook and laundress if required; both thoroughly understand their business; best of references. Magee, 167 East 35th St.

COACHMAN.—By an experienced single colored young man; city or country; ten years' reference from last employer. J. D., 60 West 43d St., private stable.

COACHMAN and USEFUL MAN.—Country preferred; sober, industrious, willing; good tempered; best city reference. S., Box 867 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman desires situation as coachman; highly recommended. W., 118 West 39th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—Scotch; married; twenty years' experience in greenhouses, flowers, vegetables, and landscape gardening, and the care and management of a gentleman's place; excellent reference. Worker, Glen Cove, L. I.

GARDENER and FLORIST.—By honest, sober reliable man; twenty years' experience both in England and America in all branches of horticulture; also farm; married. W. Marsden, West New-Brighton, S. I.

GARDENER.—By a Swede, 35 years of age, single, as gardener; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; 14 years in this country; highly recommended. Swede, 37 East 19th St., seed store.

GARDENER and STABLEMAN.—By German; single; middle-aged; well recommended; in private country place as gardener and stableman. G. Kull, 877 6th Av.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN—HOUSEWORK.—By man and wife; in city or country; wife to do housework; excellent laundress; man handy with tools; care stock; can milk. Hayden, 712 3d Av.

USEFUL MAN.—Can drive, milk, mow, tend furnace, or do any work in stable or house; willing, obliging, and tidy; best reference. M. G., Box 365 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—Around the house or stable; excellent footman; tend furnaces, &c.; reference. X., 362 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

MAN COOK.—French cook for private family; good city references. J. B., Box 287 Times, Up Town.

THE TRADES.

UPHOLSTERER.—By artistic upholsterer; formerly with Mascotte; would work at your residence; city or country; upholstering or recovering furniture or other work in the line. Address, ten days, Upholsterer, 324 East 56th St.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

WANTED—In a banking and brokerage house, a young clerk, somewhat familiar with Stock Exchange business; must be correct at figures and write a plain, distinct hand; salary moderate. H., Post Office Box 1,834 New-York City.

WANTED—Feeders for cylinder presses; wages, $10 and $12. McClure's Magazine, 140 East 26th St.

WANTED—Pressmen for both rotary and cylinder presses; wages, $20 and $30. McClure's Magazine, 140 East 26th St.

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COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
34 and 36 EAST 51ST ST.
ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-THIRD YEAR.
BEGINS TUESDAY, SEPT. 29TH.
Boys are prepared for all Colleges, Scientific Schools, and Business. Primary Department, Gymnasium. Large corps of experienced teachers. Alumni Scholarship Prize for Best Entrance Examination to Columbia College in 1896 was awarded to this School.
The Principal will confer with parents on and after Tuesday, Sept. 15th, at the School.
Catalogues on application.
B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., Principal.

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Dr. J. Sachs,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
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THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.
SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
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LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

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18-20-22 and 24 West 44th St.
Classical. Scientific. Commercial.
Autumn half, 17th year, begins Sept. 23.
The headmaster will be at the school building from 9 to 12 A. M. Sept. 9, 10, and 11 to meet parents.
J. CLARK READ, Registrar.

New-York, New-York, 109 West 54th Street, 669 Madison Av.
The Ethical Culture Schools.
Two Kindergartens. Two Primary Departments, (one at each School.) Intermediate Department, for children of 10-14 years, at 109 West 54th St. All the regular school branches, and Manual Training, Art, Natural Science, Music, Foreign Languages, Unsectarian Moral Instruction.
College Preparatory, for boys and girls, at 669 Madison Av. Normal Course for Kindergartners.

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Riverside Drive, 85th and 86th St.
Fully equipped Primary and Intermediate Departments. Especial attention paid to College Preparation. Reopens September 30th.

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15 West 43d St., near Fifth Av.—Seventeenth year begins Sept. 30. New building, large gymnasium, laboratories, open for inspection during Summer, 9 to 12. Fifteen instructors; limited classes. Superior advantages at moderate terms. Annual catalogue (illustrated) mailed on application to HENRY L. RUPPERT, M. A., Registrar. Principal, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, B. A., Yale.

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Thorough preparation for leading Colleges.
Primary and junior departments limited. Commercial courses. Play ground. Gymnasium. Six boarding pupils. Address N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Prin.

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622 FIFTH AVE.
A school of high grade, preparatory to all the leading colleges and scientific schools. Senior, Middle, Junior, and Preparatory Departments. Gymnasium, Laboratory, and Art Room.
Reopens Oct. 1.

MRS. LESLIE MORGAN'S BOARDING AND Day School for Girls, 15 West 86th St., New-York City.—Reopens Oct. 7. Kindergarten Oct. 15. Thorough English from Kindergarten through College Preparatory. Miss Catherine Aiken's Method of Concentrated Attention in Mind Training a special feature; also conversational French and German. Home and Chaperonage for special students.

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BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AV., N.Y. City.
Primary, (incl. kindergarten,) intermediate, academic, and college preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of grammar schools.

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270 West 72d St., corner West End Av., reopens Sept. 30. Collegiate, preparatory, primary depts., optional military drill, gymnasium, playground; five boarding pupils received; catalogues.
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Madison Square, N. Y., and 75 Court St., Brooklyn. Branches in chief American and European cities. Best instruction; reasonable fees; term begins now.

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NO. 836 WEST 20TH ST.
Day school for both sexes, kindergarten, and boarding school for boys; prepares for business and college. Reopens Sept. 15. P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

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A select private school and kindergarten. ENGLISH branches thoroughly taught. GERMAN and FRENCH specialities. Preparation for college. Instruction in Drawing, Painting, Music, and Needlework, 33d year begins Sept. 23.

Irving School (Boys) 54 West 34th St.
L. D. RAY, M. A., Ph. D.
Primary, middle and collegiate dep'ts. Dr. Ray may be been now daily, 9 to 12. 7th year begins Sept. 29. Year book on request.

Chapin Collegiate School, for Boys,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.)
77th school year begins September 23d.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

WEINGART INSTITUTE,
22 and 24 East 91st St,
Day school for both sexes, Kindergarten and boarding school for boys. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 23.

MISS WALKER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
148 Madison Avenue.
Primary and Advanced Classes, including Preparation for College. Will reopen October 1st. Address, by letter, until September 15.

HALSEY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
84 WEST 40TH ST.
32d year begins Sept. 23.
Building now open from 9 to 12 daily.
Primary, commercial and collegiate departments.

6 and 8 East 40th St., New-York City, N. Y.
ST. MARY'S SCHOOL, (Episcopal.)
Boarding and Day School for Girls. Collegiate, Preparatory, Primary. Preparation for College. Special Courses. Address
THE SISTER SUPERIOR.

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AV.,
will reopen THURSDAY, OCT. 1. For circulars and information, the Principal's address, until Sept. 16, is Cotuit, Mass.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL,
576 5th Av., reopens Sept. 28th. Pupils thoroughly prepared for college or for business. Number limited to thirty-five. Primary Department.

THE HELBURN SCHOOL,
Kindergarten, Primary, Intermediate.
Reopens Oct. 5th. 35 West 90th St.

MISS CARRIER'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
52 East 80th St. Reopens Oct. 1.
Manual training under competent teachers.

Kindergarten Training Class, Opens Oct. 10th.
Mrs. ELLIMAN, 1,786 Broadway, near 57th St.

FRANCIS B. ALLEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Reopens Oct. 1. 315 Madison Av.

MISS WARREN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
108 West 81st St. Primary; Intermediate; Academic. Class for Boys in the Primary Department.

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1,269 Broadway. 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

INSTRUCTION—BROOKLYN SCHOOLS.

PRATT INSTITUTE,
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Day classes will begin work Sept. 21; evening classes Sept. 28.
High School, Departments of Fine Arts, Domestic Art, Domestic Science, Science and Technology, Kindergartens, Libraries, and Museums.
For further information or for application blanks address the general office of the Institute.
FREDERIC B. PRATT, Secretary.

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Stevens School.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 16TH, 1896.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 14TH AND 15TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, NEWTON, N. J.—$300 yearly. The student, not the class, is the unit. Equal advantages for the bright and the slow. Languages by natives; 800 feet above sea level; healthy and dry. Catalogue. J. C. PLA, B. S., Principal. Rev. C. L. STEEL, A. B., Chaplain.

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THE MASTERY OF GERMAN OR FRENCH IS of commercial value. Private lessons for business men. Prof. HEIDEMANN, 96

WORKINGMEN FOR M'KINLEY

THEIR COOPER UNION MEETING INDORSES HIM.

T. V. Powderly Greeted with Hisses, but Afterward Cheered—Several Men Ejected from the Hall—Speeches by Senator F. D. Pavey, ex-Senator Warner Miller, and Charles Rohlfs—The Platform Adopted at Chicago Rejected.

Three thousand and more wage earners filled Cooper Union last night to listen to speeches on the issues of the present campaign.

It was a meeting of the people who labor with their hands, and who have come to feel that their wages are at stake. A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES asked Senator F. D. Pavey, who was the Chairman, to give him the names of some prominent persons on the platform. He wrote in reply:

"This is a laboring man's meeting, and the platform is largely filled by representatives of labor organizations."

The meeting was called to order by Theodore F. Ruhle, Chairman of the Campaign Committee of the McKinley League of the City and County of New-York. It was held, as announced, under the auspices of the McKinley League of the State. Mr. Ruhle nominated Senator Pavey as Chairman, and he was unanimously chosen.

A Short Speech by Senator Pavey.

Mr. Pavey made a short but effective speech. He offered a resolution that the Republicans in the mass meeting commend the efforts of the McKinley League of the State of New-York to secure the nomination of Major McKinley for the Presidency. The resolution was adopted, although there were a few cries of "No! No!"

In his remarks Senator Pavey referred to T. V. Powderly, and instantly a storm of hisses burst from the audience. It was soon evident that the hisses came from about 50 or 100 men formed in knots about the hall. Some of them became so noisy that the police had to put them out.

Mr. Pavey said: "I know what those hisses mean. They come from men who were opposed to the policy of that portion of the Knights of Labor who stood by that distinguished leader, Terence V. Powderly." (Cheers.) He then introduced Mr. Powderly.

T. V. Powderly Greeted with Hisses.

As the former Master Workman of the Knights of Labor went to the front of the stage it was clear that he had to face a stormy opposition. A faint applause began along the front rows; but it was immediately drowned by hisses. The hissing and catcalls became so vociferous that it seemed probable at one time that Mr. Powderly would not be allowed to speak. More men were put out of the hall, and order was gradually restored.

Mr. Powderly advised the hissers to reserve their strength; and told them that they were merely following their leader in exercising their lungs.

Mr. Powderly spoke in part as follows:

"Did I believe an apology for my presence on this platform necessary, I would say that I am here because I believe the right of the American wage earner to receive the highest rate of compensation for service rendered, and the right to claim and receive the best kind of money in exchange for his labor, should not be interfered with. In making this statement in the City of New-York, and from this historic platform, I realize that I am in the house of my friends, and not 'in the enemy's country.'

"The molders of the Chicago platform would impress us with the belief that they are walking in the footsteps of Jefferson and Jackson.

"The ghost of Jefferson has done service on all sides of all questions championed by the Democracy."

Chicago Riots and Federal Troops.

Referring to the Chicago riots and the sending of Federal troops to that city, he said:

"The men engaged in that strike, who belonged to the American Railway Union, were dismayed to see that violence had been resorted to, and they earnestly endeavored to put an end to it. They tendered their services in aid of law and order; it was their wish that peace should be preserved. Had not the Government of the City of Chicago and of the State of Illinois been in the hands of fear-stricken politicians not a blow would have been struck, not a dollar's worth of property would have been destroyed. It was a lack of appreciation of the just demands of labor and a fear of losing votes in the future which prevented the Mayor of the city and the Governor of the State from doing their duty by labor and the State in checking violence the moment it began. Government by injunction would never be known in the United States had Government by incompetency not preceded it.

"The proposition that the silver dollar is the poor man's dollar is pure gush. The dollar of the poor man is the dollar which he earns, whether it be gold or silver; it is the dollar which he can hold in the hollow of his hand or place on deposit, and if free coinage at the ratio of sixteen to one is established, the silver dollar, which will then drive all other dollars out of the market, will not only be the poor man's dollar, but the poorest dollar as well."

There were a number of amusing interruptions of Mr. Powderly's speech. When he held up a silver dollar to illustrate a point and said "Here is a silver dollar," a voice from the audience called in the most piteous tones. "Give it to me!"

An occasional question was hurled at the speaker, such as "How much are you getting for this?" and "Who pays you?"

At the end of his speech, however, he was loudly cheered.

Address by Warner Miller.

Senator Pavey next introduced ex-Senator Warner Miller by saying he was "a man who had often fallen inside the breastworks and outside the breastworks, but who had never yet fallen outside the Republican line of battle."

Mr. Miller received a round of applause. Among other things he said:

"It gives me great pleasure to be called upon to speak to an audience composed chiefly of workingmen who as a class are more deeply interested in the good order of society and in the growth and prosperity of the country than any other. Capital can protect itself; it, in the form of money it can transport itself out of the country. The capital of the laborer is himself, his muscle, his dexterity, his ability to transform raw products into manufactured articles; his brain, his inventive genius; but these qualities, in order to make any return, must be employed, and every day spent in idleness for lack of employment makes no return upon the capital invested.

"Mr. Bryan is more than a free silverite. Mr. Bryan is a Populist, pure and simple, and was nominated as such at Chicago, and renominated by the Populist Convention at St. Louis. Mr. Bryan, being a Populist, is only using the cry of free silver as a stepping stone to the unlimited issue of paper money."

For McKinley and Hobart.

Dr. George W. Winterburn was next introduced, and offered the following resolution, which was adopted:

"The wage earners of New-York, in mass meeting assembled, utterly repudiate the teachings of the platform adopted by the Democratic-Populistic Convention at Chicago. We hold its doctrines to be dishonest, unpatriotic, and injurious to the best interests of the Nation and of the workmen of the United States. The Nation's honor and the Nation's prosperity are involved and depend upon the election of the Republican candidates, and we therefore call upon wage workers everywhere to support McKinley and Hobart."

Charles Rohlfs's Speech.

In the apparent estimate of the audience the most interesting speech had been reserved for the last. This was made by Charles Rohlfs of Buffalo. Mr. Rohlfs looks like Chevalier, and has something of his manner. He captured the audience by his first words. He said, in part:

"This campaign is not one for dudes, but for men who know what a day's work means. Not only what a day's work means, but who mean to have it. It is a campaign for men who know how to cast a vote for their own good, and for the good of every other workingman. So, if you had any idea of handling the situation with kid gloves, get it out of your minds. Throw the gloves away or give them to your best girl, for this is to be a fight without gloves, and to a finish.

"My story is a very short one. You know what we have had. You know what we have not got. You know what we want. You ought to know how to get it. If you do not get it you will have nobody to blame but yourselves. For the country is here, the money is here, the people are here, and, thank God! the men for the country, for the money, and for the people are here and with us for sound money, prosperity, and protection, and they are McKinley and Hobart! Enough said."

WHY SILVER FELL IN PRICE.

Address by Albion W. Tourgee at the Drummers' Noon Meeting.

The second of the noon-day meetings of the Commercial Travelers' Sound-Money League, at Broadway and Prince Streets, was held yesterday, with ex-Judge Albion W. Tourgee as the principal speaker. There were about 1,000 persons present. After music, Col. J. L. Shepherd, who presided, introduced Mr. Tourgee.

"There is an idea abroad that the bankers and capitalists of Wall Street have demonetized silver in order to appreciate gold, increase the value of the debtor's obligations, and decrease the value of his products," Mr. Tourgee said. "We say it is a silly notion, and yet it has some strangely significant facts to rest upon. Men ask why silver was demonetized in the United States, Germany, France, and almost all the European countries between 1871 and 1876. If you say it was because of the increased production they remind you that gold increased almost three times as much from 1849 to 1872, and that silver did not get below 17 to 1 till 1876.

"These things are not hard to explain. Silver fell because of the simple law that when two things are more or less desirable and used for a common purpose any increase in the supply of both tends to depreciate the less desirable one. Gold increased twice as fast as silver till 1870, but both had increased 33 per cent. on the whole preceding supply, and then silver, the less desirable, began to fall. Since 1849 the supply of coined metal, gold and silver, has just about been equal to that of the 350 years before, and the shrinkage from oversupply has fallen on the weaker metal, silver."

Jacob Kemple of West Virginia predicted that West Virginia and Virginia would both go for McKinley. Robert A. Kelly of the Democratic Honest-Money League also spoke.

A REPUBLICAN LOVE FEAST.

Friends and Foes of Mr. Platt Name an Assembly Candidate.

The Platt and the Anti-Platt Republicans in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District met in a convention at 249 East Eighty-first Street last night and nominated Dr. John F. Sherman of 169 East Eighty-third Street for member of the Assembly. Only three weeks ago a convention was held in the same rooms, and the police had to be called in to keep order. A few days ago a call was sent out from the Assembly convention. Realizing that there would be a fight the leaders of the rival factions got together and a committee was appointed to agree on a candidate.

Christian Herrlich, Henry H. Goodman, John H. Gunner, Philip Doblin of the James A. Roberts Association, T. J. O'Toole of the Loyal Republican Club, and Benjamin Oppenheimer of the Patriotic Republican Club, met in a café at Eightieth Street and Lexington Avenue. They agreed on Dr. Sherman. The compromise candidate was unanimously accepted by last night's convention. The best of good feeling prevailed, and much enthusiasm was shown. The moment the nomination was made, the walls of the room were hung with large posters bearing the candidate's name.

Dr. Sherman is a native of New-York, and was educated in the public schools. He was graduated in 1882 from the University Medical School. Although he has been a Republican all his life, he has not taken any active part in politics, nor has he been identified with any faction. He is said to be acceptable to the organization Republicans.

GOOD REPORTS FROM THE WEST.

Encouraging View of Situations in Doubtful States.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The views expressed by those who recently have traveled extensively in the Western States do not agree entirely with the bulletins which the silverite political headquarters here issue daily. One of the recently returned pilgrims is Tracy L. Jeffords, Assistant United States Attorney, who has just come back from the Pacific coast. His trip covered about 10,000 miles, twenty-three States, two Territories, and Mexico.

He found Kansas and Northwestern Missouri to be strongly opposed to Mr. Bryan's financial heresies, but in Colorado almost every one he met was enthusiastic for free silver, and expected Bryan to carry New-York, New-Jersey, Connecticut, Michigan, Illinois, and probably Ohio.

Wyoming, Oregon, and California all appeared to be solid for sound money.

Commercial Men for McKinley.

CANTON, Ohio, Sept. 10.—Mr. McKinley received the following telegram to-day:

NEW-YORK, Sept. 10.—Major William McKinley: The Commercial Travelers' Sound-Money League of the United States opened its campaign for sound money yesterday, with the greatest noon-day demonstration ever held in the East. Mr. Chauncey M. Depew and Edward Lauterbach spoke to 2,000 knights of the road and 3,000 merchants. It is more than 16 to 1 that every commercial traveler will be for sound money this year. The last four years have made many converts.

JOHN H. BLACK, President.

Brooklyn Republicans Ratify.

The Brooklyn Young Republican Club met last evening at its headquarters, in the Johnston Building, Flatbush Avenue and Nevins Street, Brooklyn. Hiram R. Steele presided. Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the nominations of William McKinley and Garrett A. Hobart and the St. Louis platform, and also the nominations of Frank S. Black and Timothy L. Woodruff and the Saratoga platform. There were about 200 members present, and they took an enthusiastic part in the proceedings.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

—12:55 A. M.—458 Seventh Avenue; T. Kelly; damage, $50.

—1:15 P. M.—3 Eldridge Street; Beyer Brothers; damage, $500.

—1:20 P. M.—2,892 Eighth Avenue; William Osterhaut; damage, $20.

—3:15 P. M.—771 Columbus Avenue; tenement of Peter Germano; damage slight.

—6:40 P. M.—343 Amsterdam Avenue; James Bloon; damage, $25.

—7:00 P. M.—300 Seventh Avenue; occupant unknown; damage, $25.

—7:25 P. M.—2,695 Eighth Avenue; George Iseler; no damage.

—8:00 P. M.—85 South Street; Sawyer & Co.; damage, $1,200.

—9:30 P. M.—316 East Seventy-fifth Street; Stead's carpet cleaning factory; no damage.

—10:20 P. M.—260 and 262 West Twenty-eighth Street; Alexander Cabus; damage, $300.

MARRIED ON THE STAGE

A MULATTO COMEDIAN AND AN OCTOROON LINK LIVES.

Crowded House at the Wedding of "Colored Sports"—Aunt Tried to Prevent the Ceremony, but, Contrary to Expectation, Not to Stop It—Thompson Street Society Prominent Among the Spectators at Miner's Theatre.

David Barton, a mulatto comedian, and Edith Hughes, a singer and dancer and an exceedingly pretty octoroon, were married last night, with great theatrical effect, on the stage of Miner's Eighth Avenue Theatre, in the presence of a crowded house.

The event had been well advertised, and th "cream of society" of Thompson Street, Seventh Avenue, and other centres of the colored population was well represented. A pretty actress of the colored persuasion stands socially very high among the members of her race, and, besides, colored actresses are considerable of a novelty Therefore the wedding was regarded as an event of unusual interest.

Besides, an attempt was made by Mrs. Maria Keys, the aunt and guardian of the bride, in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday to prevent the marriage. Mrs. Keys appeared before Magistrate Cornell during the morning session of the court and displayed a large theatrical poster announcing the wedding upon the stage of the theatre.

Mrs. Keys said that her niece was the daughter of the "famous serio-comic singer, the Black Swan," and that the girl was only sixteen years old. The actress's parents were concert hall performers and lived in London. The girl, Mrs. Keys said, had run away, and shortly after her arrival here joined the "Colored Sports" combination, now performing at Miner's Theatre.

A lawyer, who represented the actress, said that his client was nineteen years old. The Magistrate issued a summons, and the now Mrs. Barton appeared in court at the afternoon session. The aunt was absent when the case was called, but she was represented by her nephew, William Sherman. The then Miss Hughes informed the Magistrate that she would be twenty years of age next March, and intimated that her aunt had selfish reasons for desiring to prevent the marriage. Since she had been on the stage in this country, she said, she had shared her salary with her aunt, but after her marriage this would cease.

As the girl looked as old as she claimed, the case was dismissed after the Magistrate had cautioned her that the marriage would be illegal if she was no older than her aunt had claimed.

Most of those at the theatre last night expected a sensation. The aunt, Mrs. Keys, was among the spectators, and it was supposed she would at the critical moment interrupt the marriage ceremony. It was also whispered that the actress was expecting this, and in consequence was nervous and might break down when she attempted to perform her rôle. When the curtain was rung up, showing all the "Colored Sports" on the stage, which was set with an old plantation scene, there was great guessing as to which were the bride and groom. There were thirty of the Sports, and half of them women. Most of the men were very black, while all of the female members of the combination were octoroons. The most comely one was generally picked out by those in the theatre as the bride, and it so happened that they were right. Whenever she moved near the centre of the stage she was vigorously applauded. Even if she felt like it she could not blush, because she had so much red paint upon her cheeks.

After a long variety bill had been gone through the stage manager stepped before the curtain and announced that just before the cakewalk a marriage between two members of the company would take place.

This was the signal for a great demonstration upon the part of the spectators. It was like a scene at a political mass meeting, when some popular leader made his appearance.

The stage setting for the cake walk, which the programme announced was "a fitting finale to a bill of merit," was a reproduction of Madison Square Garden at the time of the cake walk held there over a year ago. Led by the champion cake walkers of the Madison Square event, Mr. and Mrs. George Weston, fifteen couples marched in and divided at each side of the stage. The men were in evening dress, and wore tall hats. The women were in evening dress.

Then down the centre of the stage marched the bride, leaning upon the arm of the bridegroom. She was clad in white silk, with a long train, and her head was covered with a long, white veil. In her hand she had a large bouquet of cut flowers. At their appearance there was another great demonstration.

When it had subsided the Rev. George H. Boswell, formerly pastor of the Union Baptist Church of West Sixty-seventh Street, who is a good "double" for Bishop Herrick, rather unceremoniously rushed on the stage from one of the wings. He was at first taken for one of the "sports," for he was not in clerical garb.

Then, abruptly, he began: "In the sight of God and in the presence of this audience I am about to join you in holy wedlock."

Then Mr. Boswell spoke of the sacredness of the marriage tie, and cautioned the bride that if she had not reached lawful age she should say so.

The clergyman followed the same form of ceremony that was used in marrying Col. Pattie Watkins to Capt. Frederick A. Lindsay of Booth's Army of American Volunteers.

"If there is any one now present who objects to this marriage, let him or her speak," said the minister.

There was a silence and a craning of necks among the audience, who seemed to think that the bride's aunt was just waiting for this opportunity to make a scene, but there was no interruption, and Mr. Boswell proceeded. After he had declared them man and wife, he took a plain gold ring from a paper box, which he had held during the service, and handed it to the bride, who herself placed it upon her finger.

"Salute your wife," commanded the preacher. The bride removed her veil and the bridegroom implanted a kiss upon her lips. It could be heard all over the house.

The spectators loudly applauded. Then the clergyman shook hands with the couple and retired from the stage. The members of the "Sports" combination next tendered their congratulations, while the faces of the bride and bridegroom were wreathed in broad smiles, and the orchestra played "We Won't Go Home Till Morning."

The cakewalk then proceeded. Of course the bridal couple carried off the honors, according to the judgment of the spectators. At the completion of the performance there were several curtain calls.

There was a wedding banquet on the stage after the theatre had been cleared.

WATER COMPANY WILL SUE.

Subpoenas Issued for a Number of Long Island City Men.

Papers in a suit for civil damages that is to be brought by the Woodside Water Company against all those who are alleged to have participated in the destruction of the dam of Jackson's Pond, near Long Island City, Wednesday night, were drawn up yesterday afternoon, and subpoenas were issued for the following men, who are alleged to have taken an active part in the work of destruction: Julius Wolfert, William Robb, John Duncan, Henry Kulker, August Diffen, Thomas Daley, John Palmer, John A. Robb, William Feel, Henry Robb, and Thomas Dooley.

Subpoenas were also issued for the members of the Newtown Board of Health, who will also be sued. The members are Joseph Birmel, George Marton, George Bowman, F. W. Schmidt, and Charles Schueller. Each member of the board is to be sued individually. The amount of damages has not been fixed by the company.

ROBBER DALTON'S BAIL $5,000.

Man Who Helped Him Attack Hildebrand Not Captured.

James Dalton, the man who, with another man, assaulted and robbed Henry Hildebrand, George Ringler & Co.'s clerk, in the hallway of his house, 1,012 Third Avenue, at noon Wednesday, was taken to Police Headquarters yesterday. Former Detective Jacob Von Gerichten, representing George Ringler & Co., and Henry Hochemeister, the cashier of the firm, went with a party in order to identify and secure the checks which Dalton took from young Hildebrand.

At Police Headquarters Dalton was paraded before the detective force and closely scrutinized, but none of the force could remember ever having seen him before. His picture was then taken for the Rogues' Gallery, a minute description of him was entered on the record, and he was taken, handcuffed, to the Harlem Court.

Young Hildebrand, who went to court with Lorenz Zellner, the counsel for Ringler & Co., told the story of his struggle with Dalton very modestly.

Mr. Zellner said that Hildebrand had violated a rule of the firm in going to his dinner before going to the bank, but that the members of the firm, despite the loss, had so much admiration for the young man's bravery that they would retain him in their employ and would not punish him.

Dalton was arraigned at the bar. He looked at Magistrate Simms defiantly when the usual formal questions were asked him, and then pleaded not guilty, waived examination, and was held in $5,000 bail for trial.

The police have made every effort to capture Dalton's confederate, but without success. They have but a meagre description of him, and it would not be at all surprising if he were never caught. Hildebrand describes him as a middle-aged man of large stature, with a gray beard. Such a man was seen running through One Hundred and Sixth Street, down Lexington Avenue, and through One Hundred and Fourth Street to Second Avenue about the time of the robbery; but at Second Avenue all trace of him was lost.

DR. TUTHILL FOR CORONER.

Republicans Unanimously Name Him to Succeed Himself.

The Republican County Convention met in Lyric Hall last night for the purpose of nominating a Coroner to succeed Dr. Theodore K. Tuthill, who was appointed by Gov. Morton to fill out the unexpired term of Dr. W. J. O'Meagher, who died while in office.

Edward Lauterbach, Chairman of the County Committee, called the convention to order, and George Bidwell was chosen Chairman and George R. Manchester elected Secretary. There were no contesting delegations.

The roll of the Assembly districts was called to nominate a candidate for the office, and the Chairman of each delegation named Dr. Tuthill. The Secretary of the convention was then authorized to cast a single ballot for the candidate named, and Dr. Tuthill was therefore unanimously nominated.

There were calls for Congressman Lemuel E. Quigg, and he was escorted to the platform by Edward Lauterbach and Frederick S. Gibbs. Mr. Quigg then addressed the convention. He said that he noticed that Mr. Bryan was disinclined to discuss the tariff, but the Republicans proposed to discuss both the silver question and the tariff. The free coinage of silver, he said, meant that the people should receive in payment of debts a dollar the purchasing power of which was but 53 cents. The Republican Party, he declared, proposes that the entire resources of 75,000,000 people shall be pledged to keep all the dollars issued by the Government at equal value. This pledge would be destroyed by the free coinage of silver. He was glad to say that the silver question was now being understood by the plain people in the factories and the tenement houses.

ANXIOUS TO BE JUSTICES.

Several Candidates for the Four Places on the Brooklyn Bench.

The Secretary of State has set at rest the question as to how many Justices of the Supreme Court the voters of Brooklyn will cast their ballots for this coming election. It has been said that there will be only three candidates, one to succeed Justice Brown, one to succeed Justice Clement, and one to succeed Justice Dykman. There are many who believed that a successor was to be chosen to Justice Goodrich, who is serving the unexpired term of Justice Pratt.

The Secretary of State has sent out notices advertising for the filling of the place occupied by Justice Goodrich. The Board of Elections is therefore making preparations for the election of four Justices.

A proposition has been made to the Republicans to indorse the two Democrats to be nominated, and in turn the Democrats promise to indorse the Republican nominees. The partisan members of both parties, however, believe in each side putting up four candidates.

The Democrats have already a number of candidates for the places. They are Justice Clement, who wants to succeed himself; Almet F. Jenks; Thomas E. Pearsall, who was defeated by Justice Gaynor; Justice Brown, who is also looking to succeed himself; James D. Bell, and Thomas F. Magner.

Samuel Maddox, Jesse Johnson, Hugo Hirsh, Justice Goodrich, and R. B. Gwillim are the candidates so far for the nominations at the hands of the Republicans.

DEATH INSTEAD OF A TRIAL.

Fainted in the Courtroom and Died a Few Hours Later.

John Mead, forty-seven years old, of Sarah Ann Street, Tompkinsville, S. I., died yesterday in the S. R. Smith Infirmary at New-Brighton. Mead was arrested on Wednesday as he was about to drive on board a ferryboat at St. George. He was a junk dealer, and Policeman Ambrose, who is detailed at the ferry, thought it strange that Mead was going to New-York with a small load, and that what little was in the wagon was covered with a horse blanket. The policeman examined the contents and found the wagon to contain three coils of copper wire. He took Mead into custody.

Mead explained his possession of the wire by saying he bought it from one of the inspectors of the New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company. The Staten Island Manager of the company assembled his men and Mead picked out Charles A. Turner as the man from whom he bought the wire. Turner was arrested and held. Mead claimed the man told him the wire had been condemned.

When informed he would be held for receiving stolen property Mead fell on the floor. Two doctors were summoned and worked over him for an hour before reviving him. He was then taken to the infirmary, where he died. Heart failure was the cause. He never fully revived after falling in the courtroom.

Manager of the Majestic to Retire.

It has been announced that P. W. Orvis will not renew his contract as manager of the Majestic when it expires, on Oct. 1. Mr. Elias Rothschild, the proprietor of the hotel, said last evening that Mr. Orvis was going to leave the hotel business and join his father in the Equinox Water Works at Equinox, Vt. His successor as manager of the Majestic has not yet been determined upon.

Delaware "Single Taxers."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—It is said that information has been received by the Populist authorities that the "Single Taxers" in Delaware are about to break away from their Populist moorings. This is thought to be the work of Addicks, who wants the "Single Taxers" to support McKinley.

GATHERED ABOUT TOWN.

The beautiful bronze Astor doors of Trinity Church are receiving their Fall cleaning. The duty of the maker of such works of art is not finished when they are out of the workshop. The firm has the contract to keep the doors in good condition, and three or four times a year a man is sent to clean them. The last time this was done was a few days before Easter. Bronze, like other things, improves as it tones down with age, and the Astor doors are really in better condition now than they were when they were hung. The cleaning process consists in clearing away with a fine brush the dust and dirt which accumulate in a few months. The bronze is then rubbed over with a preparation of turpentine and paraffine and wiped off. "I have never seen such an accumulation of dust on the doors as there is this time," said the man at work yesterday. "The dust gets in and the dampness and rain coming afterward transform it into a sort of paste."

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The old man who haunts the north side of the Equitable Building in warm weather is on duty, as usual, this year, with his stock of live stock to sell. Yesterday he had a tiny maltese on exhibition. It was maltese even to the color of its eyes. But he vouches for it that it is only the baby color, and that they eventually become a bright yellow. The man himself claims to be a wrecked veteran of the civil war. He has been raising cats and squirrels for twenty-nine years, and for a good many years he has made his chief place of business at the Equitable Building. There is a projection of stone from the lower part of the building, which makes a good seat. It is seldom any one speaks to the old man, though when one does occasionally stop to pet a kitten a little crowd gathers to see what the matter is.

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Few people realize the constant care that is exercised to keep the railroads of the country in good condition. The trackwalkers are important factors in the scheme of caretaking. They are employed on all roads, and twice a day every rod of track is inspected. Six or eight trackwalkers patrol every five miles of track. They inspect every bolt and spike and look carefully at the bridges. They belong to what is known as the track section, and are the men employed in making repairs to the road, and are thus engaged when not on patrol duty. A traveler could not fall from a train and remain long undiscovered with this supervision. "I never knew of but two such accidents in all my experience with the road," says General Superintendent Van Etten of the New-York Central. "A man—I think his name was Kerngood—took a train at Chicago, was missing at Syracuse, and was never heard from again. The other was the case of a young man who jumped from one of our fast trains a couple of years ago and was found by a section man not very badly injured. He was probably insane. Accidents of this kind have happened so seldom that I did not put any faith in the report the other day of a man on the west-bound train who disappeared between Rome and Syracuse."

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There is everything in the point of view from which people see things. There was a young man standing with two women on a street corner of lower Broadway yesterday. The man and one of the women could be seen plainly, but they were standing in a position which hid the second woman almost entirely. It could also be seen that the young man had one hand upon her arm, and was evidently holding with his other hand one of her hands. He was a well-dressed young fellow. The passers-by smiled as they noted his affectionate attitude. Their expressions seemed to say plainly: "The young idiot, why doesn't he wait until he gets out of sight before he begins his lovemaking? But as they passed and the second woman came into view the expression changed. She was a fine-looking elderly woman, with snow-white hair. If she was not the young man's mother she was undoubtedly a near relative.

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The wind plays queer freaks sometimes. It played some on Wednesday. Every one on the street swallowed more than the usual allotted portion of dirt, but any one accustomed to New-York's breezes as they sweep around the down-town streets expects to do that over again. The wind on Wednesday gave a big boy an opportunity to wander around for some time on the fenced-off portion of the grass in the City Hall Park. It whisked his hat off as he was hurrying along Mail Street and carried it over the fence and swiftly along on the grass. The park fences were not made with an idea of convenience in climbing, but the boy was over the one between him and his hat in a second and back in the street again. But he did not stay there, for before he had time to draw a breath his hat was off and over the fence again, while its owner smiled sheepishly. Then, when it was again recovered, he held on to his hat, as the rest of the people who came within the range of the wind-sweep around the Post Office were obliged to do.

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The curiosity manifested by the people who are crossing the Brooklyn Bridge nowadays might be that of entire strangers. People who have been away on a vacation feel that they have come back to an entirely new structure, the bridge has changed so even within two weeks. Even the oldest veteran of Brooklyn Bridge travelers does not feel that he exactly knows "where he is at" as he lands on a different side of the platform in New-York and passes down different flights of stairs.

There ought to be crowds on the bridge these clear nights to see the sun set and the afterglow. From 6 to 6:30 o'clock, and perhaps a little later, the sky, with the tall buildings of lower New-York silhouetted against it, is beautiful. There seems to be a delicate mist enveloping the buildings, giving them the appearance of a city in a mirage.

***

There is a big book store on Broadway just below Fourteenth Street which displays a great share of its wares on the sidewalk. The attraction of these was further enhanced yesterday by the presence of a big gray cat—a striped tiger cat—sitting on a large centre stand. The cat had probably not chosen its position with any reference to appropriateness, but it was sitting on a pile of children's books bound in bright red, with title on the outside, where it could be easily seen, as if a label for the cat: "The Children's Friend."

***

From the time he had been a very small boy he had had a great desire to sing. That nature had not been pleased to give him a talent in that direction made no difference to his efforts to enjoy the sound of his own voice. The Sunday evening family hymns would not have seemed natural without the hearty and discordant notes of the small boy. That he always sang upon all occasions at home the family had reason to know. That he sang with equal vim away from home they did not know until he came from school one day with the report of his school standing and in great distress. "Just see, Mamma," he said, "I have only 5 per cent. in singing, and I don't know why it is. I sang loudest of any of them."

***

It is difficult for the average person to understand the small quantities in which the very poor buy their household supplies with the correspondingly high prices they are obliged to pay. One of the carts which supplies this class of customers in the Greater New-York is a combination of ice and coal cart. The cart is divided in the centre, one-half being given up to each commodity. It is a one-horse affair, and the driver goes from street to street selling ice in small pieces and coal by the scoop or scuttle full.

Choice Bargains in Footwear.

One of the first direct results to the public from the failure of Hilton, Hughes & Co. is announced by Andrew Alexander, the boot and shoe dealer at Twenty-third Street and Sixth Avenue, who is offering a special series of bargains in shoes. Mr. Alexander has a quantity of shoes made for Hilton, Hughes & Co., which he is offering at prices ranging from $1 to $2 less on a pair than the prices at which the same goods would have been on sale at the closed Broadway store. Mr. Alexander promises to make this one of the most interesting sales of the Autumn to purchasers of foot coverings.

ROYAL Baking Powder Absolutely Pure

ROBBED THE GARBAGE CANS.

Scavengers Find Rich Harvests Along "Politicians' Row."

There is something attractive about the garbage and ash cans in front of the houses in Seventh Street, between Avenues C and D. This block is commonly known as "Politicians' Row," from the fact that it contains the homes of a number of prominent men, including Judge Newburger of the Court of General Sessions, Supreme Court Justice Giegerich, Patrick Keenan, Alderman Tait, and Emanuel Friend.

A crowd of Italians go through the street early every morning and ransack the garbage cans. They transfer to their own bags a large part of what they find in the cans. They never touch the barrels on the neighboring streets. The deposits in the cans on "Politicians' Row" are rich harvests for the scavengers. The cans usually contain large quantities of cigar stumps, and these are eagerly seized by the scavengers. Being of the finest Havana, these stumps are sold at good prices. Champagne corks, which have been found in abundance, were also taken and disposed of at good prices. The bones found, unlike those in other east side streets, have not been denuded by being used in soups, and they bring good prices from soap manufacturers.

A scavenger the other morning found a tiger skin only slightly worn and still in a good enough state to see many more years of service and to bring a good price in a Bowery pawnshop.

The contractors who buy the city's refuse finally made such a vigorous protest at these depredations that Inspector Alexander S. Drescher of the Street Cleaning Department was sent to the street early yesterday morning. When the scavengers saw him they made a wild scamper in the direction of the East River. The Inspector captured Tony Triupia of 301 McNrue Street, and in the Essex Market Police Court he was fined $5 by Magistrate Deuel.

MORE BICYCLE POLICEMEN.

Eight Men Assigned to Patrol Eight New Posts.

Police Commissioner Andrews and Chief Conlin selected eight more patrolmen yesterday to do duty on bicycles.

The men have been detailed by the Chief and will patrol eight new bicycle posts. They are: Gustave Lanz of the West Sixty-eighth Street Station, John J. Waters of Fifth Street, John D. Ormsby of West Thirtieth Street, William Wiedersheim of West Forty-seventh Street; William F. O'Connell of East Twenty-second Street, John McLaughlin of East Sixty-seventh Street, Eugene C. Casey of Old Slip, and John H. Cunningham of Mulberry Street.

They will do duty along the following new bicycle posts which Chief Conlin has established: Avenue B from Houston Street to Fourteenth Street, and Tenth Street from Fourth Avenue to Greenpoint Ferry; Avenue C from Houston Street to Fourteenth Street, Second Street from the Bowery to Avenue D, and Houston Street to the ferry; East Broadway from Chatham Square to Grand Street, and from East Broadway to Grand Street Ferry; Lexington Avenue from Forty-second Street to Fifty-ninth Street, Fifty-seventh Street from Park Avenue to Sixth Avenue, and Fifty-eighth Street from Third Avenue to Sixth Avenue; Madison Avenue from Fifty-ninth Street to Seventy-ninth Street, and Fifty-ninth Street from Madison Avenue to Sixth Avenue and Plaza Circle; Thirty-fourth Street from Eighth Avenue to Park Avenue, and Park Avenue from Thirty-fourth Street to Forty-second Street; Lenox Avenue from One Hundred and Tenth Street to One Hundred and Forty-fifth Street; Twenty-sixth Street from Ninth Avenue to East River.

The men will begin their new duties as soon as they receive their bicycles, which will be within a day or two.

OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN SUED.

Mrs. H. J. Rosenberg, His Sister, Seeks to Recover a Loan of $5,100.

Mrs. Hannah Rosenberg has brought a suit in the Supreme Court against her brother, Oscar Hammerstein, the theatrical manager, to recover $5,100, which, she says, she loaned him three years ago. By way of security for the money loaned to him, Mrs. Rosenberg says, Mr. Hammerstein pledged to her a lease on the Columbus Theatre, in West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street.

The plaintiff says her brother paid the interest on the loan up to last Summer, when her husband, Henry J. Rosenberg, severed his connection as manager of Mr. Hammerstein's Columbus Theatre.

Mr. Hammerstein denies that he owes his sister any money. His counsel said yesterday that while Mr. Rosenberg was acting as manager for Mr. Hammerstein he handled a great deal of the latter's money and kept a bank account in his own and Mrs. Rosenberg's name of money which belonged to Mr. Hammerstein.

A motion was made before Justice Truax in Special Term, Part I., of the Supreme Court yesterday by counsel for Mrs. Rosenberg for an order directing Mr. Hammerstein to furnish a bill of particulars specifying the sums of money for which he alleges she and her husband are indebted to him, and which he claims as an offset to the money she loaned him.

Counsel for Mr. Hammerstein said that Rosenberg had taken away the books and bankbooks, and therefore Mr. Hammerstein was unable to give the desired bill of particulars.

Decision was reserved.

Bodies Found in the River.

The body of August Kruger, an iceman, thirty-six years old, who lived at 16 North Moore Street, was found in the North River off Governors Island yesterday. Kruger went fishing in a small sailboat last Saturday afternoon.

Mrs. Emma Bercholz of 244 West Thirtieth Street called at the Morgue yesterday and identified the body of the man who was taken from the North River at the foot of Thirty-third Street, Aug. 28, as that of her husband, Frederick Bercholz, fifty-one years old, a shoemaker.

School Principals Assigned.

At Wednesday night's meeting of the Long Island City Board of Education seventy-three teachers were appointed. Principals were assigned to the various schools, as follows: F. G. Lantmann, Third Ward; James F. Quigley, First Ward; John Melville, School No. 8, in Steinway; Kate McWilliams, Second Ward; Frederick H. Lane, Fifth Ward; George E. Atwood, Fourth Ward Grammar School; Robert E. Demorest, Fifth Ward. The schools will be opened for the reception of scholars on Monday next.

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FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE
CHIFFONIER-WARDROBES.
A piece of furniture which stands ready to do the work of two or three ordinary pieces is a handy arrangement to have about; and what fun it is to see the roominess it gives to a small bedroom.
Our Chiffonier-Wardrobes are each a chest of drawers, deep and roomy below, changing to delightful little niches and cupboards above—wardrobe, tall and square, with long mirror set in the door—all in one.
Unwieldy? Expensive? Neither. Always graceful, as only our designs are, and as low priced as you please, because you
"BUY OF THE MAKER"
GEO. C. FLINT CO.
43, 45 AND 47 WEST 23D ST.
NEAR BROADWAY.
FACTORY: 154 AND 156 WEST 19TH STREET

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—Martha Joyce, who was the complainant against Rudolph Benzler, on trial for highway robbery before Judge Newburger, in Part II., General Sessions, yesterday, was arrested in court on a charge of perjury on the witness stand, and sent to the Tombs. She testified that Benzler snatched her pocketbook containing money and ran, but was forced to confess that she had sworn falsely as to her address.

—Daniel Mooney, a laborer, thirty-three years old, who lived with his wife and seven children on the top floor of the tenement house 244 East Eightieth Street, was found dead at the foot of the stairs on the second floor of the house yesterday morning, with a wound on the back of his head. It is supposed that Mooney, who was of convivial habits, missed his footing and fell. An inquest will be held.

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BICYCLE RIDE HER LAST

MRS. DE VERE DIES OF INJURIES RECEIVED IN COLLISION.

Treated Brutally, Witnesses Charge, by Young Ambulance Surgeon Barrett—Her Husband Complains that He Was Kept from Her Bedside in Roosevelt Hospital When She Was Dying—Hendrickson, the Other Rider, Discharged in Court.

Mrs. Agnes De Vere, who, while riding a bicycle in Eighth Avenue Wednesday night, came into collision with a wheel ridden by Charles Hendrickson, who lives at 216 West Seventeenth Street, died at Roosevelt Hospital at 6 o'clock yesterday morning.

While she was in the throes of death her husband paced a corridor outside the ward in which his wife lay dying, unable, he declares, to gain admission to her presence.

The woman was twenty-seven years old. Her husband is engaged in work in Burn's restaurant, in Sixth Avenue, at night. She was very fond of riding a bicycle, and was wont to go wheeling at night while her husband was at work, going to the restaurant where he was employed in time to meet him as he left duty. De Vere last Tuesday made his wife a present of the wheel from which she was hurled to death. Mrs. De Vere told her husband Wednesday night that she would meet him as he left the restaurant.

Hendrickson Set at Liberty.

Hendrickson was arrested yesterday morning and yesterday afternoon was arraigned before Magistrate Flammer, in the Yorkville Police Court. The evidence introduced showed that he was riding at an ordinary rate of speed, and was on the right side of the street, while Mrs. De Vere was riding rapidly up the thoroughfare on the wrong side. There was no evidence introduced to show that Hendrickson was criminally careless, and the Magistrate dismissed the case against him.

The Young woman's body is still at Roosevelt Hospital. The funeral arrangements will be made to-day. She received a terrible fall. Eye witnesses to the collision say that she was hurled over Hendrickson and his wheel, landing head first on the pavement.

Little attention was paid to the woman immediately after the wreck by the men, women, and children who witnesse dthe accident. Hendrickson law prone, and he it was who was first taken up and carried into the drug store of Bahnfald & Pritling, at the junction of Forty-sixth Street and Eighth Avenue. The woman was carried into the pharmacy after the man had been made comfortable.

An ambulance call was turned to Roosevelt Hospital. The call was promptly responded to. The surgeon in charge was Dr. Charles Barrett, a student at the College of Physicians and Surgeon's, who is temporarily officiating on the hospital staff during the absence of one of the surgeons.

A crowd surrounded the drug store where Mrs. De Vere and Hendrickson lay, and the young medical student, it is charged, lost his patience in his endeavors to make his way through the throng. According to those who were present, the embryo doctor was not in an enviable frame of mind when he reached the injured ones. He is said to have devoted his first attention to Hendrickson; then he gave to Mrs. De Vere the benefit of his skill.

Surgeon Brutal, They Say.

Mr. Prithing, one of the proprietors of the drug store; Charles Valerins, one of the clerks in the establishment, and Policeman Tebell of the Twenty-second Street Precinct, were present during the time that the young medical student was ministering to Mrs. De Vere. They allege that Mr. Barrett made a cursory examination of the woman and that he treated her brutally.

"I tried to make her talk," said Policeman Tebell, in speaking of the affair, "but she wouldn't talk to me. I told the doctor to try it, and this is what he said:

"'Damn it! She has had too much sympathy now. That's what's the matter with her. She hasn't anything but a scalp wound. She isn't half as badly injured as the man.'"

Druggist Pritting heard a portion of the remark. "I will swear to this," he said. "I heard Dr. Barrett say about Agnes De Vere while he was examining her wounds, 'Darn it! She has had too much sympathy now!'"

Both Hendrickson and Mrs. De Vere were taken to the hospital. The few slight wounds the man had sustained were quickly dressed and he went home. The house surgeons found that the woman's skull was fractured at the base of the brain, and that there was no hope for her. Her husband learned that she was in the institution about 2 o'clock. He went to the hospital, but was not allowed to see his wife. Disconsolate, he went home. At 4 o'clock he received a telegram from the hospital saying his wife was dying. He hastened to the hospital and demanded admission into the presence of his wife. It was denied him, he says. For two hours the husband paced the corridor near where his wife lay dying. Finally, a few minutes after 6 o'clock, he was permitted to go into the ward and kiss the cold cheek of his dead wife.

Medical Student Barrett was not in evidence at Roosevelt Hospital yesterday when a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES called at the institution. The entry clerk said he had gone with the ambulance to Forty-fourth Street. The ambulance returned in a few minutes, but Mr. Barrett was not with it.

Believes Barrett Did Right.

"I will not discharge Barrett," said Superintendent Lathrop of the Roosevelt Hospital. I think he did the best he could, under the circumstances. The reports that have been printed may sound brutal, but I think that Mr. Barrett did the best he could under the circumstances. He is a bright, intelligent young man and has worked for the good of the hospital ever since he has been here."

Mr. Lathrop was told that Mr. Barrett was accused of shaking the woman—slapping her and shaking her.

"The woman was on the verge of hysterics and I think Dr. Barrett took the method he thought best to bring her out of them," said Mr. Lathrop.

Mr. Lathrop declined to discuss the matter of De Vere being debarred from his wife's presence. "There was some good reason for it," he said. "This is a humane institution."

De Vere Breaks Down in Court.

De Vere went to the hospital in the afternoon and got $500 worth of jewelry worn by his wife at the time of her death. He was present at the hearing of Hendrickson and broke down and wept while evidence was being taken. He said he blamed no one for the accident.

Germany's New Immigration Law.

The chief object of the new immigration law of Germany, which the Reichstag will probably pass at its next session, is to direct immigration to hinder one and favor another. Immigrants are encouraged to go to the German colonies in Africa and Polynesia, (subsidies for the purpose, in fact, are to be raised,) and, if unwilling or unable to go there, they are to be guided to Brazil or to some other South American countries like the Argentine Republic, because it is hoped, judging by the past, that they will retain their nationality and civic rights more feelingly than if they immigrated to the United States, Canada, or Australia.

In these latter countries, strong national feeling encounters them on their landing, strong enough and similar enough to their own to assist and facilitate the replacing of their loyalty to "Fatherland" by a love for the new country.

FIRE ON THE BANCROFT.

Caused Considerable Excitement but Little Damage.

There was considerable excitement at the Brooklyn Navy Yard yesterday morning when the report was made that there was a fire on the cruiser Bancroft, lying in the timber dry dock. The Bancroft is being fitted up preparatory to going on a foreign cruise and has been in the dry dock for a week.

It was ascertained that the fire was in a coal bunker adjoining the magazine. The fire was preceded by a slight explosion, and at once the crew was sent to fire quarters. A hose was run out, and when it was discovered where the fire was located the coal bunker was flooded and the fire was extinguished in a short time.

After the fire had been extinguished, fifty sailors began work and removed the six tons of coal, and then an investigation was made of the bunker, and it was found that there had been no damage. The cruiser will leave the dry dock to-day to receive her coal and stores. She will sail for Constantinople to-morrow afternoon.

One of the men was employed in cleaning some of the machinery and was using turpentine for this work. He lighted a match, and the turpentine took fire, some of the burning fluid falling into the coal bunker. The fire was not considered of sufficient importance to warrant a report to the Navy Department.

ORDERS FOR TWO CRUISERS.

Bancroft and Cincinnati to Proceed to Gibraltar.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Formal sailing orders to the Bancroft have been issued by the Navy Department, directing Commander Charles Belknap, her commanding officer, to leave New-York on Saturday, and after taking explosives at Tompkinsville, to proceed to Gibraltar and there report by telegraph to Admiral Selfridge, commanding the European station, for further orders. The department has been officially informed that the vessel will be ready for a three years' cruise in foreign waters in time to obey these orders.

This is the second formal step in carrying out the President's determination to have an American National vessel on guard in the Golden Horn to support the American Minister, and in emergencies to serve as a refuge for American citizens at Constantinople. It is stated that Commander Belknap has no specific orders as to whether he shall stop en route for coal at the Azores, but at any rate the Bancroft should reach Gibraltar in less than three weeks.

She is expected to do better on her cruise, fresh from the navy yard dry dock, than the little Petrel, which recently ran from Yokohama to Honolulu, 3,450 nautical miles, at the rate of 8.8 knots per hour, consuming 208 tons of coal, and from Honolulu to San Francisco, 2,090 miles, at a 9.8 knot rate, on 167 tons. The Bancroft carries over 200 tons and should easily cover the 3,202 miles from New-York to Gibraltar at the rate of 9 knots an hour, which would take just fifteen days.

If her commander decides to stop at Fayal, 2,098 miles from New-York, she can be speeded up to 10 knots, and reach there in eight days. A three days' stop there for coal and four days' steaming at 12 knots over the remaining 1,200 miles would fetch her to Gibraltar Sept. 27, the same date as if she had sailed straight away. The stop at Fayal would, however, be safer, and if the weather should be extremely fair, as it usually is at this season, she will be heard from at the Azores within ten days after leaving Sandy Hook.

Admiral Selfridge, in accordance with instructions from Washington, will have the Bancroft ready to enter the Bosporus about the middle of October, and confidence is expressed that Minister Terrell by that time will have secured the desired permission from the Sultan for the ship to pass the Dardanelles.

The cruiser Cincinnati, which has also been ordered to join Admiral Selfridge's fleet in the Mediterranean, and has been kept at Tompkinsville while Admiral Bunce's squadron manoeuvred at Fisher's Island, is expected to leave for Gibraltar the middle of next week.

She is ready for the cruise, and is only awaiting a detail of fifty long-time enlisted men, which she will take out to replace those on the ships of the squadron whose terms of service have expired. Her own crew is composed almost altogether of three-year men and the extra fifty are principally for the San Francisco.

The Cincinnati is certain to leave New-York a few days after the Bancroft, and it is expected that both vessels will reach Gibraltar at the same time.

JOHN L. PETTIT ARRESTED.

A Real Estate Firm Seeks to Recover $1,230 from Him.

John L. Pettit, a real estate dealer, was arrested yesterday by a Deputy Sheriff and lodged in Ludlow Street Jail in default of $1,000 bail, on an order signed by Justice Andrews, in the Supreme Court. The arrest was made at the instance of F. G. Swartwout & Co., real estate dealers and brokers, at 157 East One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street, who allege that Pettit has converted $1,230 of their money to his own use. He was released on giving $1,000 bail.

In the plaintiffs' complaint it is set forth that about April 1, 1896, Pettit applied to the company for the privilege of making sales and loans upon real estate in the name of and for the firm. The plaintiffs gave Pettit desk room in their office and granted him the desired privilege. Pettit then began making real estate contracts in the name of the firm.

By a mutual agreement Pettit was to have one-third of the profits on the contracts he made, and the firm was to receive the remainder. It is alleged that Pettit secured a contract for the purchase of the premises at 159 East One Hundred and Eighteenth Street. At his request the firm advanced $75, necessary to bind the contract.

Pettit then sold the property in question and made a net profit of $1,740 on the transaction. The plaintiffs demanded their two-thirds of the profits, but they say Pettit refused to give them the money and left their office.

The plaintiffs have instituted a suit to recover $1,230.

HIS CHECK WAS WORTHLESS.

Leonard Frost Arrested on a Charge Made by Allen Charters.

Leonard Frost, who gave his residence as the corner of Madison and Lewis Avenues, Brooklyn, was locked up last evening in the Church Street Police Station under a charge by Allen Charters of 45 Church Street with passing a worthless check on him for $35.

At the station house the prisoner acknowledged his guilt and pleaded with Mr. Charters to withdraw the charge, assuring him that he would make restitution today.

The complainant says that some time ago Frost induced him to cash a check for $35 on the Merchants' National Bank of Poughkeepsie, N. Y. The check was returned to Mr. Charters as worthless. Frost went to the complainant's office yesterday and endeavored to secure more money. He was arrested.

Mr. Charters told the police that Frost was well connected, but being in straitened circumstances had abused his friendship to raise money.

The prisoner will be arraigned in the Centre Street Police Court this morning.

St. Paul Dividend.

At a meeting of the Directors of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad yesterday the regular semi-annual dividend of 2 per cent. on the common stock was declared; also 3½ per cent. on the preferred stock.

DOG MADE JUSTICE CLIMB

UP ON A DESK WENT MR. INGRAM AND LAWYERS FLED.

Exciting Time in Long Island City Court—Brave Cameron, After a Breath-Destroying Run, Killed the Supposed Mad Beast—Case Twice Interrupted by the Frothing, Frightened Animal—Inkwell and Paperweight Weapons.

He was a black dog of mongrel breed, weighing about 12 pounds and worth less than 12 cents alive and less dead, but he made trouble around Long Island City's courts of justice for about twenty minutes before he was cut short in his career by a few pistol bullets.

Things were going along wearily in the City Courtroom yesterday between 12 and 1 o'clock in the afternoon. Justice Ingram was on the bench. A civil case was before him. Half a dozen lawyers were in front of the bar, and seventy-five persons, half of them women, were in the room. The case was a tedious one, and even the Judge was suspected of catching forty winks.

Suddenly the aspect of things changed. In the doorway stood the black dog. Dogs are not usual sights in a courtroom, but an occasional visitation would not have created the excitement the one yesterday did but that the visitor had a peculiar look about his eyes and that froth was dripping from his jowls. There was but one conclusion—he was mad.

The women screamed and leaped upon the seats. The Justice took one look and turned pale, but maintained his dignity by sitting still. Court Stenographer John Hendrickson dropped his pencil and leaped on top of his table. Upon the lawyers the appearance of the dog had a most disastrous effect. They became demoralized and bolted into the Judge's private room. Court Officer Cameron looked at the dog and shouted "Shoo!" The dog went down stairs on a run.

Cameron is a big man, with an excess of flesh, but he took after the dog, and, revolver in hand, went down the stairs and into the street two steps at a time. The dog had started down Sixth Street. A crowd of boys was after him, and he was being pelted with sticks and stones. Cameron sprinted and caught up with the boys. Then he fired. The shot missed the dog, and went somewhere—where has not been determined.

The boys continued to pelt the animal, and suddenly he stopped and then started back toward the crowd. In five seconds there was no crowd. The boys went over fences and into cellarways quicker than a flash. Cameron was surprised, and, not being so agile as the boys, did not get out of the way. The dog dashed toward him and between his legs. Cameron yelled and started back down Sixth Street after the animal.

The dog raced into the Court House door once more and again into the courtroom. The case had just resumed its progress. When the dog burst into the court room almost every woman screamed, and several fell fainting.

Justice Ingram saw the dog was not going to stop at the door this time, so he climbed on top of the desk. Stenographer Hendrickson grabbed an ink well and threw it across the room at the dog. The well missed the dog, but left a black path behind it. A paper weight from the stenographer's hand was no better aimed at the cur.

When the dog appeared the second time the lawyers had again bolted into the Judge's room. The animal ran to a point in front of the Judge's door and then stopped. Meanwhile Cameron had arrived, red in the face and badly winded, but exceedingly game. He had his revolver still in his hand, and when he ran into the room with it more women fainted and screamed.

The fresh uproar made one of the safely ensconced lawyers curious. He opened the door to see what the new trouble was. He only opened it on a chack, but the dog, which was even more badly frightened than any one else, saw the opening and made a dash for it as a means of escape. He went through before the lawyer could close the door, and there he and the lawyers were in the room together. The animal rushed about the room looking for a means of exit, and the lawyers leaped through a window to a shed just below.

Cameron ran to the door and opened it to get a shot at the dog. He was quick, but the dog was quicker and again went between his legs and down the courtroom toward the stairs. Cameron was a dogged but bad second in the race for the street. Accounts differ as to how Cameron descended the stairs. One account says he went down in two steps, and the other says he tobogganed down with his coattails as a car.

Anyhow, he got down, and was a good second in reaching the street. Another crowd had collected, but the appearance of the dog caused it to melt. This time the animal turned down Sixth Street toward East Avenue. Cameron and hos revolver were right behind him.

Cameron, on reaching the street, opened his batteries, and the first discharge was not effective, for the dog kept on. The second lamed the animal and sent him into the gutter with a broken hind leg. The third was delivered at close range and ended the career of the beast.

Half an hour later the lawyers had resumed their places before the Court, the Justice had regained his seat, and the stenographer had put fine points on his pencils. The case continued, with Cameron covered with heat and glory, preserving the peace.

FUNERAL OF A. B. DARLING.

Prominent Hotel Men Pall Bearers—Burial in Woodlawn.

The funeral of Alfred B. Darling, one of the owners of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, who died Sunday at Richfield Springs, took place yesterday afternoon from his home, 15 Madison Square North. For two hours the body lay in the front parlor of the house. The casket of black cloth was almost entirely covered with ivy and rested on a bank of roses under a bower of palms and brightly colored growing flowers.

The services were read by the Rev. Dr. H. A. Stimson, late of the Broadway Tabernable, and the choir from that church sang "Lead, Kindly Light," "Abide with Me," and "Angels Ever Bright." Dr. Stimson made a brief address, in which he said that Mr. Darling's whole life presented a lesson of what might be accomplished by sturdy integrity and attention to business.

The pall bearers were John Sloane, H. H. Brockway, Isaac H. Bailey, J. H. Breslin, John Fosdick, and J. W. Pinchot. The burial was in Woodlawn. Among those who followed the body to the grave besides the widow and the pall bearers were the Rev. Dr. Stimson, Dr. H. C. Eno, W. H. Carr, E. W. Hoagland, Capt. Thompson of the White Star Line, J. H. Fyfe, G. P. Leonard, W. J. Fanning, F. L. Lindsay, Dr. W. Holcomb, C. N. Vilas, and Hiram Hitchcock.

Funeral of George Mooney.

The funeral of George Mooney, who died Monday of pneumonia, took place yesterday afternoon at 18 West One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street. The services were conducted by the Rev. Alexander G. Cummins of Holy Trinity Church, Harlem, assisted by the Rev. Charles C. Parker. There was singing by the Holy Trinity choir and a solo by Mrs. Roy White. The burial was at Woodlawn.

STORM ENDS WITH SNOW.

It Caused the Postponement of the Fete Champetre at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 10.—The storm came to an end here this afternoon with a snow flurry, but the fête champêtre which was to have been given at Mrs. Calvin S. Brice's, in aid of St. Mary's Free Hospital for Children of New-York, had to be postponed again. To all appearances now it will be an event of to-morrow. The parade of children's pony carts for prizes will be the special feature of the outdoor programme. It will be started at 3 o'clock. Among the entries are Miss Morgan, Miss Gladys Vanderbilt, Hugo Fritsch, Hermann Oelrichs, Jr., Robert Gammell, Jr., Gwendoline Whipple, Miss Willoughby, Miss Davies, Miss Pearson, and Miss Edith Colford.

Mrs. R. H. I. Goddard and Miss Grosvenor entertained at luncheon, and John Livermore, son of Baroness Selliere, gave a young people's dinner at his mother's villa to-night.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages include Gen. Lloyd S. Brice, Mr. and Mrs. Victor Sorchon, and Mr. and Mrs. George Henry Warren, Jr., returning from New-York, and William Greenough of New-York, to visit Walter Kirk Brice.

Among the other prominent arrivals were Henrich Meyer, L. Harry Wilcox of New-York; D. M. Chappell, M. G. Lanseas, Fred O. Tyler of New-London; Mrs. Edward Brush, Miss Virginia Brush of Detroit; John A. Hall of Springfield, Miss E. R. Bancroft, Mrs. Samuel Bancroft, Jr., J. B. Baird of Wilmington, Del.; Mr. and Mrs. S. P. Denison of Bedeville, Penn.; D. O. Marshall of Gloucester, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. B. F. Von Bohn of Evansville, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. William S. Gordon of Melrose, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. L. A. Centlivre of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Howard Blackmore, Mr. and Mrs. Stevens Dackham of Boston, A. A. Angell, F. M. Wright of Hampton, Va.; C. B. Russell of Hartford, Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Woodward of Wilkesbarre.

Miss Leary had her regular at home at the Paul cottage this afternoon, many calling, despite the stormy weather. Henrich Meyer, the baritone, sang.

Henry Mellville of London and William Greenough of New-York registered at the Casino to-day.

FIRE ISLAND TO BE SOLD.

The State Decides to Offer It at Public Auction.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The sale of Fire Island, which was acquired by the State during the cholera scare of 1892, was determined upon to-day by the State Land Board. Dr. Doty, Health Officer of the Port of New-York, was present as a member of the board. He read a communication from the New-York City real estate firm of D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., who offer, on behalf of a client, $50,000 for the island. Dr. Doty, who has supervision over the island, said that the State had no further use for it for quarantine purposes, as $235,000 had been expended in enlarging the quarantine station on Hoffman Island from two and one-half to ten acres.

Dr. Doty said the bid had been made through him as Health Officer and that he did not know the bidders. He asked that supervision over the island be lodged with some other State officer if it was not sold, as he had no time to look after it.

State Engineer Adams presented a report, which was adopted, indorsing Dr. Doty's views and favoring the sale of the island. A resolution was adopted authorizing the sale of the island at public auction, after advertisement, at the office of the Quarantine Commissioners in New-York City. State Engineer Adams read a letter from former Health Officer Jenkins saying that $50,000 was a ridiculously low figure to sell the island for. Dr. Doty said that there were several people who would bid for the property and that $70,000 or $75,000 could be obtained for it at the least calculation. It has cost the State $250,000 so far.

THE CAPITOL COMMISSION.

Eighty More Laborers on the Building to be Laid Off.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The new Capitol Commission met to-day and decided to lay off eighty more men, leaving the total number employed in the construction department 300. The hard and soft stonecutters employed by the contractors on the building endeavored to have their differences adjusted by the commission, but the commission refused to take cognizance of the matter. A complaint that aliens were employed on the building was ordered investigated. A resolution ordering the restoration to the pay roll of twenty veterans who were discharged at the last lay-off was adopted.

It was rumored that Mr. William Barnes, Jr., presented charges against the general foreman, Stevenson of Syracuse, for discharging over 100 men employed upon the work for political reasons, and asked Mr. Stevenson's dismissal. Mr. Barnes, when seen, said: "I went before the Capitol Commission to-day and reported what I knew to be the fact—that in the recent dismissal of employes from the Capitol, 150 men from this city were discharged, and that two-thirds of that number came from those workmen who had been recommended by the Republican organization of Albany County. I did not ask for Mr. Stevenson's dismissal, but simply presented this unquestioned and well-known fact to the Commissioners for their information."

STARVING MINERS IN ALASKA.

The Government Must Relieve Them or They Will Die.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Information has reached the Treasury Department that 1,000 prospectors who are now in the mining region of Alaska are in a destitute condition, and, if they are not brought down this Fall to the States by United States war vessels, they run the risk of starving during the coming Winter. The men are represented as without means with which to pay their way on the vessels of the North American Commercial Company and Alaska Commercial Company.

Every Spring there is an exodus of this class of adventurous citizens to the mining regions of Alaska, and, as many of them are thriftless, they place the Government in the alternative of permitting them to starve or of bringing them back to the United States in one or another of the vessels of the Bering Sea fleet. Last year due notice was given that the vessels that took them up would be required to bring them back to the United States, but even then some were left and were rescued by war vessels of the United States.

This year the entire Bering Sea fleet is composed of revenue cutters, and it is said that their utmost capacity would not accommodate more than 150 persons. The Treasury is in a dilemma over the situation of the 1,000 indigent miners in Alaska and hardly knows what to do.

Pardoned for His Mother's Sake.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The President has granted a full pardon to Oscar F. Hill, sentenced in Utah three years ago to ten years' imprisonment for false entries in the books of a National bank of which he was cashier. Last June the President commuted the sentence to five years on recommendation of the Judge who tried him and the District Attorney who prosecuted him. The pardon is granted by the President now "solely out of pity for the convict's aged mother, who has recently become a widow and who in her mental and physical weakness, prays for the presence and assistance of her only son during her few remaining days."

STORM ALONG THE BEACH

NORTHWEST WIND SAVED CONEY ISLAND FROM INUNDATION.

Several Stands and Pavilions Washed Out to Sea and Numerous Buildings Flooded—Trolley Tracks Undermined by the Waves—People Compelled to Wade from Their Places of Business—Great Damage at Rockaway.

A strong northwest wind saved Coney Island from inundation Wednesday night. The tide rose higher than was ever before known there, and came directly from the south. Had the wind been with the tide, the waves would have dashed completely over the island, and would probably have carried away every hotel and other building on it, from the Oriental to Norton's Point. This is the opinion of old Coney Islanders, who have had experience with storms for many years, and they regard the phenomena of the wind blowing against the tide almost as an interposition of Providence.

There were indications Wednesday afternoon of an unusually high tide in the evening. The waves came towering up from the south, and their crests rose high. Then the wind blowing off shore caught them and broke them into feathery spray. As the afternoon advanced the water rose and the waves changed to a rolling ground swell, which made it dangerous for small boats to venture out.

A lawyer named Ross and his two sons started in a boat from Brighton Beach about 5 o'clock to fish, and had rowed but a short distance when they were caught in the heavy swell and before they could turn the boat head on it was capsized, and they were thrown into the water. A number of men who witnessed the accident put out to them in another boat with life preservers, and with difficulty succeeded in rescuing the trio.

The wind abated toward evening, but the tide continued to rise, and by 7 o'clock it had surrounded Dorlon's Shelter House at the foot of the Boulevard, and the Concourse was submerged. Mrs. Dorlon, who was alone in the shelter house, was compelled to close the place and wade over to dry land. The water also in a short time surrounded Mason's Hotel, which is a block from the Concourse, and guests had to walk over packing cases and boards laid across barrels to get away.

Trolley Tracks Undermined.

It was about the Ocean Hotel, near Brighton Beach, that the greatest damage was done. There the sea seemed to have a freer sweep, and the water pounded against the bulkheads in front of the hotel with such force as to make the building tremble on its foundations. The water was smooth, and the swells rolled in with machinelike regularity, and every time they struck the bulkhead the piles were torn and wrenched until they began to give way.

A large number of barrels of cement had been rolled against the piles to assist them in resisting the waves, and to protect the tracks of the Coney Island and Prospect Park trolley railway, which run within a few feet of the water, but the waves simply broke the barrels, washed the cement out of them, and tossed them like sticks back upon the trolley track, and then broke the bulkhead and undermined one of the tracks, so that it was unsafe for use yesterday.

The water continued to rise until at one point it covered the island to the Brighton Beach race track. Pedestrians were compelled to wade. A fishing stand in front of the Ocean Hotel was raised from its foundations and swept out to sea.

The damage at Brighton Beach was not so great. The board walk along the bulkhead was torn away and the asphalt pavement was partly destroyed, but the music pavilion and the hotel suffered little, though the impact of the waves breaking against the bulkhead was felt by those in the building. The hotel was surrounded with water, and yesterday morning it could be approached only at the rear.

All along the beach at Coney Island the tide created havoc. It rose almost to the hotels, and nearly every temporary structure on the beach was carried away or wrecked. Photograph galleries, peanut stands, fruit stands, and oyster boats were ruthlessly torn away by the waves, which seemingly tried to tear away the posts supporting the iron piers.

Several Structures Carried Away.

Several stands under the old iron pier were washed out to sea, and so was Charles Van Not's pavilion, at the foot of Sea Beach Walk. The waves broke over Thomas Williams's photograph gallery, on the beach, near Sheridan's walk, and damaged it considerably, while Cole's gallery, near the new pier, was buried in sand and had to be dug out in the morning. Leyett's photograph gallery, above the old iron pier, was carried away, and all his stock was lost, and John Williams's gallery was torn up and carried out, while clamboats were overturned and swept to sea with little ceremony. Although the waves swept over the first decks of the two piers, none of the stands there were injured.

Balmer's life-saving station, near the new pier, withstood the pounding of the waves, though Frank Le Count and J. E. Mayer, who were stationed in it, had to leave the building. They first took off the canvas top and let the water wash through it. When they returned to it in the morning they found the floor buried in sand and the front platform torn away.

A large, round stand which stood near Cole's photograph gallery, was going with the rest, when William Little, Timothy Collins, and Thomas James swam out to it and after three hours' hard work in the water, saved most of its stock, which consisted of fruit and confectionery.

A young woman, who refused to tell her name, was watching the waves at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, and venturing too far down the beach, was caught by a roller and carried out a short distance. Timothy Collins jumped into the water and rescued her.

Neither at the Manhattan nor the Oriental was the damage serious, though the tide rose as high there as elsewhere. The benches along the walks were tossed around, and a few planks were torn up, but beyond that there was no damage.

DAMAGE AT ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Bathhouses Washed Away and Hog Island Nearly Gone.

A heavy gale and an unusually high tide prevailed at Rockaway Beach Wednesday night, and did much damage along the beach. The storm spent the greater part of its fury at the old iron pier, which seems to attract the attention of the storm king every time he visits that place.

Of the pier, which William Havemeyer spent something like $1,000,000 in constructing, there is now but a few feet left, and this will probably have to be taken down. The iron framework of the pier is now lying on the beach under the tide, and the timbers are floating about.

Half of the pier was washed away several years ago, when it was in use as a steamboat landing. Since that time it has not been considered strong enough for that purpose, and it has been used as a fishing pier.

Many bathing houses along the shore were washed away and carried out to sea by the tide, and quite a number of bulkheads have been undermined or otherwise damaged.

Hog Island, off Rockaway, was completely wiped off the map by the storm, or, at least, there is so little of it left that it will probably be washed away by the next high tide.

Gibson, Lockwood & Co.'s pavilion and bathing houses were washed away, and Caffrey's pavilion went with it. The waves were dashing upon the steps of the Tuckapoosha House, and that place seemed to be in momentary danger. The New Atlantic Casino, which was not finished until July 5, is swaying on its supports, and another storm such as that of Wednesday night will put an end to it.

The people of Hog Island had no time to save any of their effects. They were glad enough to escape with their lives. All came to the main shore, at Far Rockaway, in boats, and the journeys of some of them were extremely perilous.

Hog Island was visited by a storm several years ago, and at that time half of the island and the buildings that were on it were carried away. Now there is so little left of the island that it will no longer be safe to build anything on it.

West of Far Rockaway the beach has been washed away for a distance of about a mile and a half, and in front of Wave Crest a distance of about three-quarters of a mile was swept of everything that was on the beach. The Wave Crest Pavilion, which stood on a high bluff, and was supposed to be out of reach of all storms, was undermined and part of it washed away. It is thought the remainder of it will be carried out by the next high tide, as it is very shaky.

There was a great throng of people at the beach yesterday and many of them wanted to go in bathing, but there was not a single bathhouse on the beach that could be used. Sloops, yachts, catboats, rowboats, and everything available that could float was in use gathering up the floating bathhouses, tables, chairs, and other articles that had been swept from the pavilions, and the stuff recovered is piled up on the beach. There are many queer things in the pile, among them being a woman's wig.

Nearly all the business people of Far Rockaway who own property and will not be seriously crippled by the loss which they sustained in the storm are rather pleased that it occurred, for next season they say the place will have the finest bathing beach on Long Island.

The outer bar, which has been a menace to navigation and destroyed the force of the surf as it rolled shoreward, has been completely washed away, and it is calculated that the sand during the Winter will be washed up to the beach, so that in the Spring there will be a gently sloping beach of fine sand all along the shore from Seaside to Wave Crest.

It is conservatively estimated by those competent to judge that the total amount of damage done by the storm will amount to $25,000.

MR. ROOSEVELT NOT AFRAID.

Back from His Ranch and Ready for the Grand Army.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt arrived at Police Headquarters yesterday morning, having just returned from a three weeks' vacation on his ranch. The Commissioner was sunburned and appeared to have been greatly benefited by his trip.

Mr. Roosevelt was asked for a statement in answer to a story published yesterday morning to the effect that the Grand Army of the Republic contemplated having him arrested for violating the civil service law on account of his position regarding the promotions of Police Captains.

He replied: "I will be only too glad to be arrested and explain in court the position which I have taken in this matter."

Assistant District Attorney Bartow S. Weeks said that the District Attorney's office was not going to take any action against Commissioner Roosevelt because of the complaint of the Grand Army men. Mr. Weeks said that about two weeks ago a delegation of Grand Army of the Republic men called on him and wanted him to lay the matter before the Grand Jury. Among the delegation was Gen. James R. O'Beirne, Commissioner of Charities and Department Commander Atkinson.

Mr. Weeks told the delegation that he could do nothing in the case, and that their only remedy was to lay the matter before the civil courts.

Mr. Roosevelt called on Mayor Strong yesterday afternoon. He was in the Mayor's office for some time, but said that he had called merely to pay his respects.

Commissioner Parker and President Roosevelt had a long talk in the latter's private office later in the afternoon. It was the first time that Mr. Parker had called on Commissioner Roosevelt in his office since the quarrel began in the board several months ago. Mr. Parker sought the President and the two had a long conference.

It was ascertained that Commissioner Parker talked with his colleague about several police trial cases that are pending. So far as could be learned they had no talk about the promotion of Inspectors, which has caused all the trouble in the board.

SAILORS AT HIS FUNERAL.

Services Over the Body of Capt. J. S. Newell of the Navy.

Funeral services were held in the Episcopal Church of St. Mary the Virgin, in West Forty-sixth Street, yesterday over the body of John Stark Newell, commander of the United States steamer Detroit, who died Sept. 3 at Seattle, Washington. The coffin, draped with the Stars and Stripes, and bearing a single wreath of white roses sent by the officers and men of the Detroit, was carried from the hearse to the front of the altar rails by eight sailors from the United States steamer Katahdin. A like number of officers followed as pall bearers. Then came the widow and her brother and an escort of two companies of marines from the receiving ship Vermont and from the navy yard, and 120 bluejackets from the Amphitrite and the Terror. The marines occupied the seats to the right of the centre aisle, and the sailors sat to the left.

The rector, the Rev. Thomas McKee Brown, celebrated the requiem mass. At the end of the services the escort marched from the church, recovered their guns, and presented arms as the coffin was placed in the hearse, the musicians sounding "taps." The marines followed the band, and the sailors followed the marines.

The pall bearers—Capt. W. C. Wise and Paymaster G. L. Speel of the Amphitrite, Capt. P. F. Harrington of the Terror, Commanders T. Lyon, J. E. Craig, C. S. Sperry, and R. M. Berry of the navy yard, and Lieut. Commander J. M. Miller of the Vermont—marched four on either side of the hearse, and eight men from the Katahdin brought up the rear. Two empty carriages followed the procession to the Grand Central Station. There a guard was left with the coffin until 3 o'clock, when it was put on a train for Boston. The burial will be at Cambridge this morning.

ROBBED BY HIS PROTECTORS.

Breuninger and His Money Put in Charge of Bad Men.

August Breuninger, thirty-one years old, of 68 West Sixty-fifth Street, went to Newark, Wednesday, to collect some money. By the time he was ready to return to New-York he was intoxicated. The saloon keeper, a friend of his, noticed that he had $165 in his pockets, and accordingly he sent Elmer C. Flack of 296 Market Street, Newark, and a man of the name of Kayson, also of Newark, to see that Breuninger reached home safely.

The three men reached this city, and when they were on West Broadway, at 9 o'clock Wednesday night, Kayson and Flack knocked Breuninger down, and, taking the money, started to run away. Breuninger grappled with Flack and held him until a policeman of the Macdougal Street Station arrived. Kayson confessed, when he was arrested in Newark, later. In Jefferson Market Court Magistrate Cornell held Flack in $1,000 bail for trial, and issued a warrant for Kayson's arrest. Kayson will be brought to this city.

LEAPED FROM SINKING SHIP

JERSEY BELLE LOST, BUT ALL HER PEOPLE WERE SAVED.

In Raging Seas the Crew of the Coal Barge and Two Women Jumped to the Deck of the Tug Underwriter That Had Their Vessel in Tow—Tarpaulins Torn and Water Filled the Hold—Wild Weather Afloat.

The big ocean-going tug Underwriter of Boston, which left Philadelphia Monday with the coal-laden barges Mercedita and Jersey Belle in tow, came into port yesterday towing astern only the Mercedita. The Jersey Belle had been lost in a gale off Absecom, N. J., Wednesday morning, and those aboard narrowly escaped going down with her.

The Mercedita is the hulk of an old-time clipper ship. The Jersey Belle was a recently constructed craft of improved barge type, designed for coast towing, and she had in her hold 2,500 tons of coal.

There were on her, besides her master, Capt. Wolff, and crew of five men, the Captain's wife and son and Miss Alice Coullard, a young school teacher of Bangor, Me., who had been spending her vacation on the water. She had left Bangor on the barge Maryland, but finding that the Maryland would not return at present, had succeeded in arranging for the homeward trip on the Jersey Belle.

Clearing the Delaware capes, the Underwriter strung out her tow tandem fashion, the long cables stretching out the trio into a string half a mile long. All went well until 10:30 o'clock Tuesday night, when the freshening wind from the northwest developed into a gale and tossed up high, confused s[illegible].

An hour later, off Barnegat, it was found impossible to longer breast the storm, and the tow was headed about, drifting with the seas throughout the night.

Capt. Wiley of the Underwriter was startled at 3:30 o'clock the next morning by a whistled signal from the Jersey Belle, which was towing astern of the Mercedita. Casting off the hawser of the latter, he put about and ran near to the after barge. Capt. Wolff shouted that the tarpaulin had been torn off the hatches and that the seas were flooding the hold. His vessel had also sprung a leak.

Capt. Wiley asked if he wanted to abandon her. Capt. Wolff decided to stick it out a while longer and the Underwriter went back and picked up her cable.

There was another signal of distress at 7:30 A. M. and the Underwriter again casting loose her cable returned. The Jersey Belle had settled so low that the waves were breaking over her, and as the Captain ran alongside he saw all hands gathered in the lee of the deckhouse.

Despite the danger of approaching in such a s

A VETERAN OF TWO WARS

AN INTREPID OLD SOLDIER PROMOTED FROM THE RANKS.

John Brosseau Enlisted as a Private in Talcott's Battery for the Mexican War—Served with Great Gallantry and Was Made a Sergeant—Enlisted in the Seventh New-York Battery for the Civil War and Came Out a Lieutenant.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 10.—In the cadet commissary department at the Military Academy a veteran is employed whose adventures and hairbreadth escapes would furnish splendid material for a novelist. Every officer in the army knows John Brosseau. Since the close of the civil war he has never missed his daily walk between Highland Falls and the cadet commissary. Hale and hearty, except for a slight trouble with his jaw, where a Mexican cannoneer's handspike shattered it in 1847, the old man still performs his duties. He is no longer in the service, having been mustered out as a Lieutenant of Artillery in 1865. Few survivors of the Mexican War now remain, and fewer still are those who took an active part in both the Mexican and civil wars. Brosseau fought in the principal battles of both wars, and has been in no less than half a hundred engagements, a dozen of which were the greatest and bloodiest battles recorded in history. When

John Brosseau.
A Veteran of Two Wars.

Capt. Talcott organized his famous battery early in 1847, one of the first to join was John Brosseau, then a well-built, strapping fellow in his twenty-seventh year. There was work for batteries in those days.

Gen. Taylor had invaded Mexico the year previous. He had crossed the Colorado and pushed on to the Rio Grande. The battle of Palo Alto saw the Mexicans scattered, and at Resaca de la Palma they suffered another crushing defeat. Victory after victory attended the American arms, and on March 29, 1847, Vera Cruz, with its thousands of troops and hundreds of heavy guns, surrendered to Gen. Scott. Battles cannot be fought and great victories won without the loss of brave men, and it was to replace the gallant warriors who perished at their posts that Talcott's Mountain Howitzer and Rocket Battery was organized and shipped to the front. It took thirty-one days to make the trip from Fort Monroe to Vera Cruz, and it was April 9 that the sea-girt castle of Juan D'Ulloa was first seen by Brosseau and his comrades. There was no time for rest after the long, tedious sea voyage. Santa Anna had quelled an insurrection in his capital. With money supplied by the clergy and men of wealth he had raised 8,000 recruits. On his way to the front he had swelled his army to 13,000, and with these he fortified the precipitous banks of the Rio del Plan and planted batteries on the heights of Cerro Gordo.

It was on the morning of April 14 that Brosseau, just promoted to Sergeant, rode along the great road that leads from the sea to the Mexican capital. On his right were encamped the forces of Twiggs and Patterson, on the left engineers and workmen were busy cutting roads and preparing to attack the enemy. Suppressed excitement was visible on every face. Brosseau's duty was an important one. Gen. Twiggs had information that the enemy's forces numbered only 3,000. Later advices, however, tended to show that an army of 15,000 was strongly posted in the hills and passes, while several thousand more occupied El Telégrafo and other commanding eminences. Brosseau was selected to make a careful reconnoissance. At the same time reconnoitring parties were hurried forward in other directions to draw out the Mexican forces. Having hitched his horse to a tree, the intrepid Sergeant prepared to climb the heights of Cerro Gordo. It was an undertaking from which the stoutest heart might well quake. Bristling bayonets could be seen flashing along the wooded slopes, and frowning cannon looked threateningly down from the citadel that crowned the heights.

In a Ticklish Situation.

Already the Mexican Generals were pushing forward large bodies of troops to repel the advancing forces. Brosseau had several narrow escapes from the enemy's pickets, but the good fortune which had been his through life served him in this undertaking, and he was soon within the Mexican lines. The Spanish language was familiar to the daring Sergeant, and within a few short hours he knew the exact strength of the Mexican forces. So far he had fortunately escaped discovery, but the American reconnoitring parties had all been repulsed and the enemy was everywhere. To return by the path he had just climbed was impossible, as behind every ledge a detachment of Mexicans stood posted. Brosseau now determined to push further forward within the enemy's lines. He had scarcely gone half a mile ere a challenge arrested his onward course, but before he could reply the report of a rifle rang out on the clear night air. The sharp click of a revolver followed, and the sentinel sank to the earth with a groan. At the same moment a tall figure darted from behind the rocks and sped down the hillside. Involuntarily Brosseau dropped on his face, while a minute later a hundred men rushed past in pursuit. This was Brosseau's opportunity, and he seized it with a quickness born of desperation. The dead sentinel's coat and hat lay neatly folded on the rock where he had been stationed. The Sergeant doffed his uniform and, arrayed in the Mexican outfit, joined the pursuing party. He found an easy chance to make for the Rio del Plan, and at daybreak his report was in the hands of Col. Childs. He never knew who the man was that shot the sentinel, nor has he learned to this day if the daring spy, for such he must have been, escaped the wrath of the Mexicans.

Next day Sergt. Brosseau planted a battery of mountain howitzers on El Telegrafo and mowed down the enemy, while Col. Harney stormed the heights of Cerro Gordo. A few weeks later Sergt. Brosseau was comfortably quartered in Puebla, the "City of the Angels," which lies in the heart of the Cordilleras. The march from Puebla to the City of Mexico was an arduous one, but the scenery was the grandest ever beheld by Brosseau and his comrades. Placid lakes and winding rivers lay tranquil and beautiful at the foot of snow-capped mountains, over whose cold and dizzy heights Brosseau and his battery had to cross. Contreras, Cherubusco, San Antonio, El Molino del Rey, and half a dozen other smaller battles were fought ere the attack on Chapultepec began. Brosseau took part in each, and escaped without a scratch. He was not so fortunate, however, at Chapultepec. A piece of shell tore away part of his scalp, and a Mexican cannoneer hit him on the jaw with a hand spike. In spite of this he stuck to his post, and a few hours later roamed through the Military School at Chapultepec and mentally compared it with the well-remembered Academy at West Point. The City of Mexico was the next to fall, and Brosseau settled down to enjoy life.

Cunningham Broke the Bank.

His battery was quartered at the Mineral College. Money was scarce among the troops, as the paymaster had been shy for six months. In Brosseau's company was a harum-scarum sort of fellow named Cunningham. He was a lucky gambler, however, but had no capital to gain him an entrance to the monte games. How his comrades managed to secure a few dollars was never clearly known. Certain it is he broke the bank that same night, and the boys had a glorious time during the remainder of their stay at the capital. Whisky sold by the glass for a "klako," which equaled about one cent, and an excellent dinner could always be procured for a quarter. In May, 1848, the homeward trip was begun. There were no regrets at parting, although more than one Señorita had cast loving glances at the handsome artillery Sergeant. A march of 340 miles from Talooka to Vera Cruz and a sail to New-Orleans, where the battery was disbanded, ended Brosseau's Mexican campaign.

He Fought for the Union.

On the 1st of February, 1862, Capt. Rigand organized the Seventh New-York Independent Battery, and Brosseau was the first to join. He went to Norfolk, Va., and afterward to Yorktown. The battery then joined the Army of the James at Bermuda Hundred. There was hot fighting in the vicinity of Appomattox for ten days, when at the end of that time Brosseau was ordered to report to Gen. Ludlow at Dutch Gap. In the engagements that followed Brosseau's battery was in the midst of the fighting. Rebel batteries were silenced, and Gen. Ludlow in his report made special mention of Brosseau's bravery. For this he was promoted, and given a Lieutenant's commission. He was wounded by a shell, but remained at his post until Richmond fell. Fighting side by side with his father in the civil war was John B. Brosseau, Jr., who is now Superintendent of Tiffany & Co.'s manufacturing department, in New-York. Lieut. Brosseau's stories and anecdotes of a soldier's life would fill a book.

BETTER WATER, LESS REPORT.

Brooklyn Citizens Want to See Some Definite Results.

The condition of the water used by the residents of Brooklyn continues to call forth comments against the authorities of that city, and the report of Commissioner Emery of the Health Department does not satisfy the residents.

Mayor Wurster was asked what the city intended to do now that it had Commissioner Emery's report to work on, and he said: "We have men at work cleaning the reservoirs and ponds and will increase the force. We shall take immediate steps to remove the conditions which have given rise to complaint. I shall have a talk with the City Works Commissioner about it as soon as practicable."

Commissioner Willis of the Department of City Works said: "We have had men at work cleaning the ponds and reservoirs constantly. In fact, I am informed that the most important of them were never in better condition than they are now. We shall, however, increase the force as far as is necessary."

Engineer De Varona, to whom the reporter was referred by Commissioner Willis, said: "The ponds and streams are in no worse condition than they have been in past years, but quite the reverse; that is to say, a large majority of them are in much better condition. We do not claim by this that they should not be further cleaned, but we do claim that we are and have been cleaning them as far as we are able to. We cannot enter private property to clean a stream against the wishes of the owner. In such cases we have surveyed the land that we may have to purchase to protect the supply, and we are purchasing it as far as our appropriation goes and as far as the necessary agreements are made. This is necessarily a slow process, but the existing legislation affords us no other means.

"The condition of the feeders of our Hempstead storage reservoir is perfectly well known to us. It is the weak point of our gravity system, as far as quality goes. We have studied the question carefully and completed the proper plans to protect the supply. The necessary appropriation to do this work was included in this year's budget when submitted to the Common Council. Springfield Pond, far from being an important source of supply, is one of our smallest tributaries."

Commissioner Emery, who was asked further regarding the work of giving the residents a better supply of water, said: "My responsibility, except so far as making further investigation is concerned, ended with my report. It remains for other officials to take further action in the matter."

BATTLE OF HARLEM HEIGHTS.

Its Anniversary to be Celebrated on Sept. 16.

The one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the battle of Harlem Heights will be celebrated on Wednesday, Sept. 16, at Earle Cliff, Washington Heights, known as the Morris house and the Jumel house. This house, which is at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Edgecombe Road, was used by Gen. Washington at the time of the conflict. It is now the home of Gen. Ferdinand P. Earle.

The National salute of thirteen guns will be fired at Earle Cliff, and the colors hoisted at sunrise.

The thirteen historic Hamilton trees near the old Hamilton Grange, in Convent Avenue, between One Hundred and Forty-first and One Hundred and Forty-second Streets, will be decorated, and residents of Harlem and Washington Heights are to display their colors.

This battle of Harlem Heights was the first really successful battle of the Revolution. It imbued the Americans with the spirit of self-confidence which materially assisted them to final victory and characterized their movements until peace was declared.

Gen. Washington had made his famous retreat from Long Island and attempted to restore order in New-York by reorganizing the army. The enemy was making the city untenable, however, so he decided to evacuate. The troops were marched to the upper part of Manhattan Island on Sunday morning, Sept. 15, and the first battle occurred the following morning at sunrise, but lasted only a few minutes. The second battle began between 10 and 11 o'clock in the forenoon of the next day and continued nearly four hours.

The British were superior in numbers, but the battle was irregular because of the rocky, wooded heights and almost inaccessible sides. At evening the armies occupied the same relative positions as before the battle, their pickets being almost within speaking distance. Major Leitch of the Virginia Riflemen and Col. Knowlton of the Connecticut Rangers lost their lives in this engagement.

Banana Trade Ruined by Floods.

The disastrous flood which visited the Mosquito coast of Nicaragua late in July, according to Consul O'Hara, at San Juan del Norte, has entirely ruined the banana trade and spoiled the prospects for a number of years to come. Mr. O'Hara obtained this information from the British Consul, Mr. Bingham, who was prominently connected with the Mosquito incident of two years ago.

SOUTHERN "TRUCK" FARMS

THE COAST LINED WITH GREAT VEGETABLE GARDENS.

Northern Cities Supplied with the Best Products of the Field—Asparagus Now the Most Profitable of the Planters' Crops—Millions of Acres Made Valuable, and the Fortunes of Hundreds of Families Restored.

At this season of the year a number of "truck" or vegetable growers from the South may be seen in New-York. They come here to make arrangements for their next crop. Some of them avail themselves of the dull season, between the selling of this year's crop and the planting of the crop for next year, to arrange with commission merchants here for the handling of their "truck" next Spring and Summer. Others, who plant more land than their own limited means would justify, come to New-York to get advances on their crops, so that they may be in readiness for the preparation necessary in the early Fall.

In some instances all the capital for the conduct of these vegetables farms is furnished by commission merchants or by persons in some of the large cities who know the planters, can estimate the prospects for the coming season, and are willing to take the risks on a very variable market. The commission merchant, in the event of his lending money to the planter, controls his crop for the season. Sometimes the merchant has a certain "brand" put on all vegetables shipped to him by the planter, and they thus become known in the market, and frequently have a wide reputation, and the "brand" adds a distinct commercial value to the "truck."

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES saw several of these "truck" growers a few days ago. They were from various parts of the Southern coast—from the Gulf and Atlantic seaboards—and were discussing their profits and losses on this year's crops, and the prospect for next season. One had come to make arrangements for planting fifty acres in asparagus; another to put out a Mississippi plantation of cabbages. Both wanted an advance of capital—and neither secured it. The crops last season had not turned out as well as expected, and some money had been lost, or "tied up" in Southern lands, and the financial scare had made investors wary about putting any more money in Southern enterprises.

A Vast Truck Garden.

The Southern coast, from the Chesapeake to the mouth of the Rio Grande, has become within the last few years one vast truck garden. The old cotton and rice "plantations" of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the Gulf States, have been cut up into vegetable gardens. In North Carolina and Virginia vegetables have, in many places, taken the place of tobacco as a farm product. Even in the interior, wherever shipping facilities are reliable and cheap, the vegetable farm is seen supplanting corn and cotton fields.

Along the coast there are great centres of the truck business. On the Gulf coast there are New-Orleans, Galveston, Mobile, Pensacola, and Tampa; and on the Atlantic there are Sanford, Jacksonville, Savannah, Charleston, Wilmington, and Norfolk. From these different centres some kind of vegetables are shipped to the North, East, and West every day in the year. A few years ago the vegetable season was well defined. The New-Yorker could tell just when tomatoes or cucumbers or asparagus would be available for his home table. Now these vegetables are shipped from Florida in the dead of Winter. As Spring advances up the coast, while yet the Northern and Eastern States are wrapped in ice and snow, these vegetable dainties are poured in the great cities of the North from Jacksonville, then from Savannah, then from Charleston, then from Wilmington, and then from Norfolk. By this time the gardens of Delaware and New-Jersey are beginning their early Spring shipments; so that a New-Yorker may commence eating asparagus, say, in January, and continue until July, by which time his palate craves other delicacies.

Owing to the profits made by such of the earlier truck growers as Major Ryals and Mr. Schley at Savannah, Ga., and the French gardeners around Charleston, S. C., there was a very rapid development of truck gardening. As is usual in such cases, the business was soon crowded. Vegetables became too cheap for large profits. Intensified gardening was resorted to for the purpose of lowering the costs of production and to raise the standard of the product. Under the present system the gardens around Savannah, Charleston, and Norfolk are in almost as high a state of fertility and productiveness as the famous gardens of Paris and the Isle of Guernsey.

Many kinds of vegetables have also been almost abandoned by the most successful gardeners, who have reduced the list of their products down to such vegetables as find ready and profitable sale. The Southern gardeners who were recently seen in this city stated that the only vegetable upon which they made a profit last season was asparagus. Even the cabbage failed. This has nearly always proved a paying crop. There was no money made on cucumbers and tomatoes, as they were too plentiful and cheap for profitable sales.

Variety of Vegetable Crops.

To one who has not visited the Southern coast, the great variety and abundance of the vegetable crops can hardly be appreciated. Take a bit of this coast, for example, between Savannah and Charleston, and it will be found that almost every vegetable known to man is produced and shipped to the North and East. The crop is shipped by water because of cheap rates of freight. Savannah sends shiploads weekly to New-York and Philadelphia. Other shiploads are sent weekly from Charleston. The vegetables are brought into these two cities from the adjoining coast. Small steamers and smaller sailing craft go up and down among the inlets and channels of the coast and bring in loads of cabbages, tomatoes, cucumbers, beans, squashes, beets, potatoes, peas, and asparagus, as well as berries of all kinds, which are then loaded into New-York steamers and shipped to the markets of the North. All of them are handled as delicately and tenderly as babies. Some are put up with great care and with considerable artistic effect. It may make a difference between a good profit and a heavy loss if the vegetables are packed neatly or carelessly. It is not so much a matter of getting them into market in good condition as it is to get them before the purchaser in an attractive appearance.

Big Profits Made.

At one time the profits were very good, and a number of truck growers are still making handsome incomes from their gardens. Major Ryals, ex-Mayor of Savannah, and also a former member of the Georgia Legislature, has made quite a fortune from his truck farms. He frequently makes $800 clear from an acre in vegetables. The season at Savannah is very favorable. The Major can get three crops in a year from the same land. His income, it is said, ranges from $10,000 to $20,000 net a year from his vegetables.

Shortly after the war a French gardener named Goblet came to Charleston and began raising "truck." He made money. He was the first to try asparagus, getting his plants from France. He met with wonderful success. He brought from France two skilled gardeners named Jounnette, who succeeded him in the vegetable business, and have enlarged the gardens left by Goblet. These Jounnette brothers now own the largest asparagus garden in the world—250 acres—devoted entirely to the culture of this one vegetable. As the profits on asparagus have been, and probably will be for some years, quite satisfactory, they have made fortunes.

The planting of asparagus is not only the most profitable, but it is also the most interesting, of the truck crops. The seed is planted one Winter and the roots are set out the following year. The third year the "sprouts," or "grass," as the growers call it, can be cut for marketing. The roots are put in the bottom of a trench twelve to eighteen inches deep. As they grow the earth is drawn about them until the trench is made a bed, or ridge, ten to fourteen inches high. The sprouts grow rapidly with the first warm weather. They come out in a single night. If frost is threatened a double plow is run on top of the bed and a thin layer of earth is thrown over the tender sprouts. This protects them for a night, and they push their heads through the earth by the following day.

These sprouts are cut every morning. A knife made especially for the purpose is used to cut or rather snap off the sprouts at their juncture with the root. The laborers pick up the sprouts, which are selected, carefully clipped at the heavy ends to make them even, put into neat packages, tied up with ribbon, and shipped.

The first year an acre will yield about $50 to $75 of sprouts. This yield increases until the third year, when a yield of $150 to $300 an acre is obtained. The crop is then certain for eight years. After that the roots get too near the surface, and the field is plowed up and replanted.

It has been thought that the seed deteriorates in this country and a new supply is frequently brought from France. This is to be doubted, however, and a number of planters are using native seed with excellent results.

The profits in asparagus now overshadow those of all other vegetable crops, because it has not yet become a glut on the market. It is hardly probable that it will soon cease to be a paying crop, as it demands a certain kind of climate and specially adapted soil. Besides these considerations, when once planted it is sure of yielding a steadily increasing crop for several years, and an abundant product for from six to ten years. Larger profits have been made in exceptional years from other crops. A few years ago a truck grower near Charleston cleared $11,000 in one year from ten acres in cabbages.

The truck business has been of vast benefit to the South. It has made valuable millions of acres, and has enabled hundreds of families along the coast to recover fortunes lost during the war. It has become a new industry and a source of revenue to the Southern people that can hardly be estimated in its great volume.

CHEAP MONEY FOR FARMERS.

Benefits from the Adoption of the Saxony Land Credit System.

Thomas Willing Peters, United States Consular Agent at Plauen, in Saxony, writes:

"The cry for cheap money that is sounding over the West and South is the same cry that went up from the German landowner and farmer, and they were only relieved by mutual co-operation and the formation of the present Land Credit Association; the same can be done in the United States to the certain benefit of the farmer and capitalist. The farming people of the United States, when they wish to borrow, especially in the West and South, pay a very high rate of interest. I am not writing of the great landed proprietors who have the best borrowing facilities, but of the small farmer who has probably expended his entire capital in the purchase and equipment of his farm and finds he must borrow from $100 to $500 until he can market his crop. It is to this class that such an association would be of most benefit, for through this agency he is at once put in communication with the great financial centres where he can obtain the required advance at the lowest possible rate of interest, whereas, at present, he must often pay a disastrous amount to the local banker or money lender.

"For years I have been endeavoring to find some credit system that would bring our farming community into closer relations with the capitalists, to their mutual benefit. I have examined the Reifeisen system, probably the father of the Land Wirthschaftichen and the Creditvereins which do much good to the land interest of Germany, but owing to lack of proper government contro', also much harm, for in some instances the officers proved dishonest, involving the ruin of many of its members. The Saxon Land Credit Association, being under the control and constant supervision of the Government, makes such a disaster much more difficult, if it doesn't preclude it. After thorough study of the above system, I am convinced that the same form of association may be adopted in the United States, where, I believe, it will flourish, as it does in Saxony."

Mr. Peters then goes on, giving the rules and regulations of the Saxony Land Credit Association, of which he says that any owner of an estate in the Kingdom of Saxony who is of age, independent, and capable of disposing of his property, and who has not been punished for dishonorable crimes, can apply for membership in the association as an ordinary member. The member can be either male or female, corporations, or communities, which are acknowledged to be persons in law. Every member is subject to pay an entrance fee which is fixed every year by a committee of the association, 50 per cent. of which goes to a sinking fund and 50 per cent. to defray the office expenses; he must also have at least 100 marks in the stock of the association, the maximum amount allowed to any one member being 1,500 marks. Members receive loans from the association in proportion to the stock they hold; for instance, a member holding stock amounting to 100 marks is entitled to a loan of 4,000 marks; 200 marks, 5,000 marks, to 20,000 marks, &c. The liability of the members of the association is a joint and general one. Credits are issued in the form of irredeemable mortgages, loans amounting to more than two-thirds of the value of the estate, and time mortgages, value of mortgage not to exceed three-fourths of the value of the estate. Interest on loans and mortgages is paid semi-annually.

FATHER-IN-LAW RELENTLESS.

Roland Smith Sent to Jail Charged with Forgery.

Roland L. Smith, the young grocer who was arrested on Wednesday on the charge of forgery, the complainant being his father-in-law, Thomas W. Winter of the jewelry firm of Henderson & Winter of Maiden Lane, this city, was arraigned before Justice Goetting, in the Lee Avenue Police Court, Brooklyn, yesterday. He waived examination and was sent to jail to await the action of the Grand Jury.

When he was taken into the clerk's office he met his father-in-law and begged him to withdraw the charge, but Mr. Winter refused, and while talking with his son-in-law fainted, an officer catching him and saving him from falling. Mr. Winter soon revived and left for home.

It is said that Smith forged his father-in-law's name to a number of notes which Mr. Winter had to pay. He said that Smith had made him lose nearly $12,000.

Mail Clerk Had Marked Bills.

William R. Hall, a clerk at Post Office Station F, Twenty-eighth Street and Third Avenue, was arrested yesterday on a charge of having stolen money from letters. Frequent complaints regarding losses of letters sent to Station F have been made. A test letter addressed to "Mrs. Susan Metcalfe, 346 East Twenty-fourth Street," in which four marked one-dollar bills were inclosed, was sent through this station Wednesday night, and yesterday morning Hall, who was suspected, was arrested.

The four marked bills were found upon him. He was taken before Commissioner Alexander, who held him in $2,500 bail pending examination next Monday.

Hall is unmarried and lives at 2,055 Bathgate Avenue.

YACHT RACING IN ENGLAND

LESSONS LEARNED FROM THE SEASON JUST CLOSED.

The Girth Rule Has Interfered to the Disadvantage of the Build—Isolde, in the Forty-Foot Class, the Fastest Boat—Saint and Penitent, Two Light-Weather Boats—Niagara Still Good in Anything of a Breeze.

From Our Own Correspondent.

GLASGOW, Aug. 28.—The Emperor of Germany has resolved to race no more in British waters, since the accident his Meteor brought about has made him more unpopular than ever in this country. This rumor wants confirmation, but the sudden laying up of the Meteor at Glasgow provokes comments on the future of the cutter, and the German Emperor's annoyance at the catastrophe is shown by his effectual way of getting Capt. Gomes and his crew out of the cutter. In contrast to Capt. Gomes, Capt. Carter is a bold relief. During the four seasons he has sailed the Britannia not a complaint has been made of even unfairness.

It is well known that the Prince of Wales would rather lose a race than make a protest, but this is no doubt largely due to his difficult position. Had Capt. Carter been aboard any other yacht than Britannia he would have been bound to fly a protest flag against Meteor, but it would not have done for the Prince of Wales to have hoisted a protest flag against his nephew, the Emperor of Germany. It would have been felt all over the Fatherland as nothing less than a declaration of war.

Under the circumstances, to bring the Captain of Britannia into court at the inquest to give evidence against the Captain of Meteor was a fine international joke, which the caution and common sense of Capt. Carter prevented from being an international trouble. Mr. William Jameson of Britannia found he was not tied down like Capt. Carter, and his evidence was a complete condemnation of Capt. Gomes of Meteor. Americans are not troubled with royal and imperial yacht owners, and so much the better for the sport on your side.

No New Big Yachts Ordered.

There is no positive information of any new first-class yachts being built here during the coming Winter. In our smaller classes the expense of building under the new rule is regarded as prohibitory, and the building of first-class cutters means thousands as compared with hundreds of pounds. In addition to the expense of building first-class yachts, Meteor cannot be properly raced without a complement of about forty men. This means a bill at the end of the season that gold and silver cups do not balance. The cost is quite enough to stagger even Princes, who can enjoy the acclamations of loyal multitudes apart from regattas. Valkyrie III. awaits a purchaser at anchor in Gourock Bay, and as yet no yacht racing enthusiast has made an offer to relieve her syndicate from their "white elephant."

The expected revision of our new measurement rule is no doubt a check to owners determining their building orders for next season. The fact of the Yacht Racing Association appointing a committee to suggest by a report what improvements the new rule should undergo, while its first season is not completed, is proof of such urgency for a change as has never been previously encountered in connection with any rule of measurement. It is believed in the Clyde that the committee will recommend the abandonment of the girth factor in the rule and a return to the former tax on canvas. The idea of enlarging the under-water body and the cabin accommodation by the present rule having proved a failure, the attempt to enlarge under-water bodies will be abandoned.

Girth Interfered with Build.

As far as the larger classes are concerned, the girth rule has interfered to the disadvantage of the build. Meteor had her beam narrowed under the girth rule, and it is recognized that she is not so fast by something like ten or twelve minutes around a fifty-mile course as the broader beamed Valkyrie III. Both cutters have about the same length of load water line, but the difference of beam is believed to account for the difference of speed. Fife's Ailsa has about the same length of load water line as Britannia, but since she has got her steel boom and has been otherwise put into trim, Britannia in light weather has lost the majority of prizes to Ailsa. Here again Ailsa's excess of beam is credited with carrying her canvas more upright in light winds, and hence her winning prizes from the narrower Britannia. Ailsa does not show in a reach, which is Britannia's strong point, and a weak point of Valkyrie III. It might be inferred that for high rates of speed, as in reaching, beam was an objection, but in the case of Meteor her narrower beam than Ailsa's does not seem to be an advantage.

In the forty-rater class Isolde, with the old-rule beam, is too fast in all weathers for her class, and it is certain that the restrictions of the new rule would not have improved her speed nor her ample cabin accommodation. In Isolde, Fife seems to have exhausted all the good points of our late rule, and it is confessed that in her class nothing better has been built. As for the four-year-old forty-rater Corsair, which has been picking up the very light-weather prizes, it has been discovered that her success depended on putting so much of her ballast on shore that she lies down on her broadside whenever the breeze freshens.

Fife's twenty-rater, Saint, and Payne's twenty-rater, Penitent, are both light-weather cutters built under the new rule, and were immediately left astern in anything of a breeze by Herreshoff's Niagara and Isolde.

The same objections hold good in the case of the new five-raters and the smaller raters, where the lesser beam and draft and the bigger canvas fostered under the new rule have made the boats so objectionable that the owners have applied to the Yacht Racing Association for some modification of the new rule under which they were built.

Lessons from Nansen's Trip.

The safe arrival of Nansen's Fram from the polar seas has been a lesson to our shipbuilders, as well as our designers, in the building of strong vessels and vessels destined for an exceptional service. The strength of the Fram was shown in her resistance to ice crushes, but not less marvelous were the handy way in which she was launched on the ice, and rose and fell as it was tilted up with crushes or sank when the ice pressure subsided. To spend a Winter in a vessel tossed about on the ice as the Fram was seems outside of explanation. To force a passage out of the ice for 150 miles with warping, steaming, and blasting with powder and gun cotton leaves all artic records behind.

The owners of steam yachts have frequently made Summer trips in them to Spitzbergen, and sometimes narrated their adventures in volumes, but anything done by these amateur explorers has been mere child's play compared with what Nansen and his crew have done. One notable achievement has been the sweeping away of the fireside theories of an open polar sea and a shallow polar basin.

Good Words for Lasell Seminary.

A patron of Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., has written to the Principal of that institution a letter from which the following is an extract:

"I am sure that you are in the right way in adding various practical departments. My own experience after the death of my husband, acting as executrix of an estate, led me to question whether there was anything more important to be taught to girls than just these principles of the common law. If it seems to them useless now, they will bless you later, I am sure."

MILLSTONES CENTURIES OLD.

Shearith Israel's Relics of an Old Place of Worship.

Considerable historic interest attaches to the two old millstones which, bound with iron and mounted in black walnut, occupy a position in the vestibule of the new synagogue of the Congregation of Shearith Israel, Fifth Avenue and Nineteenth Street. Their history has been often repeated, and their historic value is doubly appreciated by the Congregation Shearith Israel, from the fact that the stones were a part of the old horse-power mill in Mill Street, which was converted into a synagogue, and in which their ancestors worshipped over 200 years ago.

Attention has been called to the relics recently by reason of a misstatement as to how the millstones came into the possession of the congregation of Shearith Israel. As is well known, this is the oldest Jewish society, and the oldest but one of any denomination in New-York City. The congregation began worship in 1682 in the old mill, on Mill Street, which was rented from John Harpording. In 1728 the first synagogue was built on nearly the same site as that occupied by the mill. In 1818 a new synagogue was built on the same site. Later a synagogue was erected in Crosby Street, and, in an article published in a New-York newspaper about two years ago, it was stated that these two millstones had formed a part of the foundation of the Crosby Street snyagogue, but that they had been lost sight of until they were brought to light in the course of an excavation for a new building, when they were recovered by N. Taylor Phillips, Secretary of the Shearith Israel congregation.

Caleb S. Fordham, the agent for the Thomas McMullen estate, who is somewhat familiar with the history of the two millstones, said yesterday that the heirs of the McMullen estate took exception to the statement that the two stones had formed a part of the foundation of the Crosby Street synagogue. The McMullen estate owns the property where the old mill and first synagogue stood, not far from the building in which the office is now located, at 44 Beaver Street.

"Those millstones were never off this property," said he, "until about two years ago, when they were presented to the Shearith Israel Congregation, upon receipt of a request from N. Taylor Phillips. There were originally sixteen of them, and we have every reason to believe that they were not the full set. They were a part of the first set of millstones brought to this country over 200 years ago. The stones were piled up on the property for a great many years after the mill had been torn down, and finally they were laid down as paving stones in the court in the rear of this building."

Mr. Fordham showed to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES the letter from Mr. Phillips, asking permission to remove the two millstones. The remaining fourteen stones were also shown, as well as the new flagstones marking the place from which the two had been removed.

L. Napoleon Levy, President of the Congregation of Shearith Israel, said that there had been a mistake in the newspaper article referring to the two millstones. He said they were originally in use in the old mill, which was afterward converted into a synagogue. He said they had never been a part of the old synagogue on the mill site, but had been piled up in the yard a great many years. The congregation had lost sight of them until a few years ago, when they were discovered doing duty as paving stones, and had been secured from Thomas Day, then executor of the McMullen estate.

DOCK BOARD OF TWO MINDS.

Division After Mr. Fitch's Refusal to Pay $3,000.

The Dock Commissioners were again divided at their meeting yesterday, this time over the question of auditing the Martin B. Brown printing account.

Controller Fitch has declared that he will not pay the bill, amounting to $3,000, because the law provides that no contracts amounting to over $1,000 shall be entered into without advertising. The Dock Board incurred the bill in small amounts, and the $3,000 represents the aggregate.

Commissioner Einstein said yesterday that the Controller had threatened to have the Dock Commissioners indicted if the bill was audited. Mr. Einstein, therefore, favored submitting the question to the Corporation Counsel.

"I am getting tired," Mr. Einstein announced to the board, "of the Controller's threats to indict people and of his constant endeavors to clog the work of this department. He rushes to the press with charges of all kinds. Why, he said to me: 'I am only waiting for a nice Grand Jury so that I can have you and a lot of other people indicted.'"

Commissioner O'Brien here interrupted to say:

"I do not think it is a good idea to precipitate matters by asking the Corporation Counsel about this case. We should not anticipate the Controller's action, notwithstanding that he has failed to answer our official letters regarding the matter, and that he has made it plain, unofficially, that he will not pay this bill. There is no use of crossing that bridge before we come to it in the regular course of our duty."

Mr. Einstein would not be put off, however, and finally convinced Commissioner Monks that the best thing to do was to submit the question of auditing the accounts to the Corporation Counsel, act on his advice, and then let the Brown people sue the city if Mr. Fitch did not see fit to pay.

President O'Brien said that he would not vote with Commissioners Einstein and Monks.

WANTS TAXES PAID EARLY.

Receiver Austen Hopes Payers Will Save 1 Per Cent.

David E. Austen, Receiver of Taxes, is trying to have all taxes paid by Oct. 1, so that the payers can secure the rebate offered for early payment. He gave out yesterday the following:

"The Receiver of Taxes requests that all taxpayers who intend paying their taxes by check will immediately file with him requisitions for bills. In such cases the bills will be mailed to the taxpayers as soon as they can be made out, which will be in time to enable them to send their checks to the Receiver before Oct. 1, and so avail themselves of the entire rebate of 1 per cent., which is deducted on all payments deposited before that date. To facilitate the return of bills, taxpayers should send addressed and postage prepaid envelopes.

"The Receiver will open his books for payment of taxes on Oct. 1, 1896."

His Payroll Was Not Right.

Charles C. Schulz, a foreman in the Department of Public Works, was discharged yesterday for certifying to a pay roll on which a laborer was entered for a week's work when he had worked only three days.

The laborer, whose name was not given, went to the Republican Convention in Saratoga Aug. 24, and was absent three days of the week ending Aug. 29. He told Foreman Schulz that he was going. When he returned he was paid for the entire week.

Imports of Yarn and Twine.

During the six months ending June 30 last, there was exported to this country from the Manchester (England) district a total of 782,904 pounds of all sorts of yarn and twine. The number of pounds exported each month from Manchester to this country, according to United States Consul William F. Gronnell, was as follows: January, 174,152; February, 135,673; March, 141,571; April, 107,473; May, 121,641, and June, 92,454.

REAL ESTATE VALUATION

STATE ASSESSORS ADOPT THE EQUALIZATION TABLE.

New-York County Gets the Most of It, with an Increase of Over $75,000,000—Queens and Westchester Also Heavily Burdened—Big Reductions in Erie, Kings, and Onondaga—The Total Amount Is $3,908,853,377.

ALBANY, Sept. 10.—The State Board of Assessors met to-day and adopted the Equalization table for 1896, as agreed upon at yesterday afternoon's session. It shows that the total equalized value of real and personal property in the State is $4,368,712,903, of which $3,908,853,377 represents the total equalized value of the real property in the State.

The following table shows the equalized value of real estate this year by counties, with the amounts added or deducted this year from the assessed value of real estate in 1895.

Counties.	Equalized Value, 1896	Added to or Deducted from Value of 1895. Addition.	Deduction.
Albany	$78,160,524	.....	$10,820,086
Allegany	12,150,809	.....	759,873
Broome	27,265,395	.....	2,895,511
Cattaraugus	16,095,600	.....	1,005,904
Cayuga	28,251,638	.....	1,242,151
Chautauqua	25,418,233	.....	816,906
Chemung	21,200,065	.....	681,341
Chenango	13,424,809	.....	1,450,298
Clinton	5,924,686	.....	10,555
Columbia	21,013,954	.....	356,598
Cortland	9,412,296	$1,554,737	.....
Delaware	13,186,333	1,178,298	.....
Dutchess	38,996,751	.....	3,029,037
Erie	246,364,279	.....	15,396,078
Essex	8,194,762	.....	1,507,211
Franklin	7,755,522	.....	484,686
Fulton	10,606,445	947,044	.....
Genesee	18,907,524	1,688,248	.....
Greene	11,020,215	.....	1,033,258
Hamilton	1,354,037	.....	536,771
Herkimer	18,016,369	2,155,595	.....
Jefferson	25,611,138	.....	5,487,972
Kings	525,801,951	.....	16,808,520
Lewis	7,201,741	643,039	.....
Livingston	21,600,802	.....	1,350,143
Madison	17,653,468	.....	209,406
Monroe	126,845,386	.....	7,927,277
Montgomery	21,826,388	.....	1,384,064
New-York	1,721,344,319	75,315,604	.....
Niagara	29,820,836	.....	4,120,851
Oneida	47,237,280	4,217,792	.....
Onondaga	74,531,334	.....	21,626,996
Ontario	24,375,470	.....	4,483,205
Orange	35,878,626	2,114,316	.....
Orleans	13,138,706	.....	2,416,519
Oswego	22,291,638	.....	1,731,485
Otsego	18,463,018	1,928,793	.....
Putnam	5,822,570	.....	540,641

YOUNG RAILROAD PRESIDENT.

Something About the New Executive of the Long Island Road.

William H. Baldwin, Jr., who succeeds the late Austin Corbin as President of the Long Island Railroad, is in many respects a remarkable man. Not yet thirty-four years old, he has risen in ten years from a clerkship in the Union Pacific Railroad office at Omaha to be the President of one of the most complicated transportation systems in the country. He has accomplished this not through wealth or influential friends, but solely by means of extraordinary executive ability, coupled with a thorough knowledge and just appreciation of existing industrial conditions.

A graduate of Harvard University in the class of '85, Mr. Baldwin studied law for part of the succeeding year, and then, at the request of Charles Francis Adams, then President of the Union Pacific, who believed that there was an unusual opportunity for young men of the right kind in the Western railroad field, he went to Omaha as an employe in the Auditor's office of that great transcontinental line. In 1887 he was sent to Montana as General Agent of the Union Pacific. After a few months of service there he returned to Omaha as Assistant General Freight Agent of the system. The next year, 1888, he was promoted to be General Manager of the Leavenworth Division of the road, a position in which he was so successful that later in the same year he was made General Manager of the Montana Union Railway Company for the joint account of the Union Pacific and Northern Pacific systems, His headquarters were at Butte.

In 1889 Mr. Baldwin was appointed Assistant to the First Vice President of the Union Pacific at Omaha, a position which he continued to occupy for about a year after the system passed into the hands of Jay Gould. He resigned to become General Manager of the Flint and Père Marquette Railroad and steamship lines in Michigan, of which ex-Congressman W. W. Crapo of Massachusetts is President. He was in full charge of this property until July 1, 1894, when he resigned to take charge, with the title of Third Vice President, of the reorganized Richmond and Danville lines, now known as the Southern Railroad system, which embrace something over 5,000 miles of road. President Samuel Spencer was looking about for the right man to take executive control of this great property, and telegraphed to Mr. Baldwin, whom he had never seen, but whose reputation as a railroad man of rare abilities had traveled eastward, to come to New-York. He was so much impressed by him that he at once tendered him the position of General Manager of the system.

Mr. Baldwin immediately set about the tremendous task of bringing order out of chaos, for the various lines which composed the system had fallen into a very bad state, physically as well as financially. He has only to point to the present condition of the system to prove that he has been successful in the operation of its affairs.

Mr. Baldwin, who married a daughter of the late Samuel Bowles of Springfield, will live on Brooklyn Heights. He will take charge of the Long Island Road on the 1st of October.

WANT THE RAILROADS TAXED.

Jersey City People Protest Against Discrimination.

The Equal Taxation Commission of New-Jersey met at Jersey City yesterday to hear further argument in behalf of the principle of taxing railroad property at the same rate that private property is taxed. Ex-Senator William D. Edwards and Joseph A. Dear concluded the arguments they began at a previous session.

Ex-Mayor Charles A. Siedler said that he owned a large amount of property in Jersey City, and his experience, private and official, led him to believe that all property should be taxed alike. He knew that many persons had been driven out of the city by the high rate of taxation, and that this was because the practical exemption of railroad property made the burden upon other property too heavy to bear when the individual owner could escape.

James Allen, representing the Erie Railroad, suggested that before the commission took action it should hear the views of men personally connected with the levying and collection of taxes. In this connection he further suggested that the commission should call the Assessors and Collectors of the various cities and towns in the State. The Commissioners approved the idea, and will probably act upon Mr. Allen's suggestion at their next meeting.

Rapid Transit Board Does Nothing.

There was an attempt to have a meeting of the Rapid Transit Commissioners yesterday, and Messrs. Steinway, Orr, and Claffin appeared at the offices of the board. They waited an hour and a quarter for the appearance of John H. Starin, but he did not appear. Engineer Parsons was present, and the Commissioners discussed with him the Elm Street route and some routine matters. Lawson N. Fuller was in the ante-room, desirous of an audience with the Commissioners, but he went away without seeing them. There will be a meeting next Thursday if a quorum can be gathered. The vacancy on the commission caused by the resignation of Seth Low is still unfilled.

A Fox on the Bowery.

Edward Smith of 93 South Third Street, Williamsburg, took to the Eldridge Street Station at 2 o'clock yesterday morning a tame fox, which he said he found at Broome Street and the Bowery. The fox was sent to the rooms of the Bergh society to await a claimant. It was supposed that the fox got away from a museum or animal store on the Bowery.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

P. M.
Sun rises...5:36 | Sun sets...6:16 | Moon sets...8:17

HIGH WATER SEPT. 11.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
10:10 A. M.	10:32 A. M.	12:21 A. M.
10:39 P. M.	10:54 P. M.	12:48 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (FRIDAY,) SEPT. 11.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
Allianca	Colon	Sept. 4
Britannic	Liverpool	Sept. 2
City of Augusta	Savannah	Sept. 3
Cittadino	Gibraltar	Aug. 23
Cuvier	St. Lucia	Sept. 2
Edam	Amsterdam	Aug. 29
El Paso	New-Orleans	Sept. 6
Fuerst Bismarck	Hamburg	Sept. 8
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Sept. 8
Italia	Gibraltar	Aug. 28
San Marcos	Galveston	Sept. 5
Tallahassee	Savannah	Sept. 8

SATURDAY, SEPT. 12.

Exeter City	Swansea	Aug. 29
La Touraine	Havre	Sept. 5
Paris	Southampton	Sept. 5
Umbria	Liverpool	Sept. 5

SUNDAY, SEPT. 13.

British Queen	Antwerp	Aug. 30
Mab	Hamburg	Aug. 30

MONDAY, SEPT. 14.

Aller	Bremen	Sept. 5
Ethiopia	Glasgow	Sept. 4
El Norte	New-Orleans	Sept. 9
Nomadic	Liverpool	Sept. 4
Obdam	Rotterdam	Sept. 2
Yumuri	Havana	Sept. 10

TUESDAY, SEPT. 15.

Knickerbocker	New-Orleans	Sept. 9
Lorenzo	Hull	Sept. 7
Massachusetts	London	Sept. 4
New-York	Southampton	Sept. 8
Philadelphia	Curacao	Sept. 9
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Sept. 4
Werra	Gibraltar	Sept. 7
Westerland	Antwerp	Sept. 5

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destinati'n.	Office.
Colorado	Sept. 11	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Seminole	Sept. 11	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Hildebrand	Sept. 11	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
Francisco	Sept. 12	Hull	22 State St.
Tallahassee	Sept. 12	Savannah	Pier 34 N. R.
Veendam	Sept. 12	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Leona	Sept. 12	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Anchoria	Sept. 12	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Sept. 12	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Campania	Sept. 12	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
El Dorado	Sept. 12	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Palatia	Sept. 12	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Seneca	Sept. 12	Havana	113 Wall St.
Adirondack	Sept. 12	Kingston	24 State St.
Louisiana	Sept. 12	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Andes	Sept. 12	C. Haiti	24 State St.
Mobile	Sept. 12	London	1 Broadway.
Normandie	Sept. 12	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
El Paso	Sept. 15	N. Orleans	Pier 25 N. R.
Servia	Sept. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Iroquois	Sept. 15	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Trave	Sept. 15	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Sept. 16	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
San Marcos	Sept. 16	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Britannic	Sept. 16	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Sept. 16	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Edam	Sept. 17	Amsterdam	39 Broadway.
F. Bismarck	Sept. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
S. of Nebraska	Sept. 18	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Rio Grande	Sept. 18	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Algonquin	Sept. 18	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Yumuri	Sept. 18	Gonaives	24 State St.
Ethiopia	Sept. 19	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Umbria	Sept. 19	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Aller	Sept. 19	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Werra	Sept. 19	Southampton	2 Bowling Gr.
Madiana	Sept. 19	Wind'd Is.	39 Broadway.
Niagara	Sept. 19	Nassau	113 Wall St.
New-York	Sept. 19	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Sept. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Knickerbocker	Sept. 19	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Athos	Sept. 19	Jamaica	24 State St.
Alleghany	Sept. 19	Kingston	24 State St.
Ontario	Sept. 19	London	22 State St.
British Queen	Sept. 19	Antwerp	22 State St.
Worcester	Sept. 19	Pernambuco	301 Pearl St.
Turrialba	Sept. 19	Jamaica	3 Bowling Gr.
Obdam	Sept. 19	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Patria	Sept. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Alliance	Sept. 21	Colon	29 Broadway.
Spree	Sept. 22	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 23	Southampton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Sept. 23	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Majestic	Sept. 23	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Philadelphia	Sept. 23	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Columbia	Sept. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Lucania	Sept. 26	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Fulda	Sept. 26	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Gascogne	Sept. 26	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Furnessia	Sept. 26	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Manitoba	Sept. 26	London	1 Broadway.
Mansdam	Sept. 26	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Prussia	Sept. 26	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Curacao	Sept. 28	Maracaibo	135 Front St.
Lahn	Sept. 29	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Paul	Sept. 30	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 30	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Southwark	Sept. 30	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Sobralense	Oct. 1	N. Brazil	88 Gold St.
S. of California	Oct. 2	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Etruria	Oct. 3	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Oct. 3	London	1 Broadway.
Phoenicia	Oct. 3	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Ems	Oct. 3	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Oct. 3	La Guayra	135 Front St.

Arrived—New-York, Thursday, Sept. 10

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Bauer, Hamburg Aug. 30, with mdse. and passengers to the Hamburg-American Line. Arrived at the Bar at 1:30 P. M.

SS Matin, (Br.,) Archer, Sourabaya July 4, Cheribon 8, Fagal 10, Samarang 14, Batavia 16, Perim Aug. 4, Port Said 11, Algiers 19, and Delaware Breakwater Sept. 9, with sugar to American Sugar Refining Company; vessel to Simpson, Spence & Young. Arrived at the Bar at 2 P. M.

SS Leona, Wilder, Galveston Sept. 2 and Key West 5, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

SS Alicante, De Luca, Celba Sept. 2, with mdse. to W. W. Hurlbut & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6 A. M

SS Seminole, Chichester, Jacksonville and Charleston Sept. 7, with mdse. and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Bermuda, Vandiver, Philadelphia Sept. 8, in ballast to master. The Bermuda is in charge of the Treasury Department officers. She has no registry, but will have her name changed to Laura May, and will be put under the American flag as soon as Congress passes the necessary bill.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

WIND.—At Sandy Hook at 9:30 P. M.: Southwest, light breeze, clear, hazy off shore.

Sailed.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Flushing; Antilla, (Br.,) Nassau; Washington, (Ger.,) Flushing; City of Birmingham, Savannah; Augusta Victoria, Hamburg; Niagara, St. Jago, Nassau, &c.; Yorktown, Norfolk and Newport News; Orinoco, (Ger.,) Bermuda; Werkendam, (Dutch,) Rotterdam; Elwick, (Br.,) Savannah; Finance, Colon; Habana, (Span.,) Havana.

Barks Luther M. Reynolds, Brunswick; Carrie L. Tyler, Charleston.

Notice to Mariners.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The Lighthouse Board notifies mariners that on or about Oct. 1, 1896, the bell buoy in Vineyard Sound, marking the entrance to Quick's Hole, will be replaced by a trial hammer bell buoy, striking much heavier blows, and consequently giving an increased volume of sound. Weight of bell, 500 pounds.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 10.—SS Tergestre, (Aust.,) Capt. Suttora, from New-York for Marseilles, Genoa, and Trieste, put in for coal at St. Michael's to-day.

SS Fulda, (Ger.,) Capt. Peterman, sld. from Genoa for New-York, via Gibraltar at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Lahn, (Ger.,) Capt. Hellmers, from New-York, via Southampton, arr. at Bremerhaven at 10 A. M. to-day.

SS Normannia, (Ger.,) Capt. Darends, from New-York for Cherbourg and Hamburg, arr. at Plymouth at 5:30 A. M. to-day.

SS P. Caland, (Dutch.) Capt. De Vries, sld. from New-York, arr. at Rotterdam at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Bovic, (Br.,) Capt. Jones, from New-York Sept. 4 for Liverpool, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Buffalo, (Br.,) Capt. Loveridge, from New-York Aug. 29 for Hull, passed the Isle of Wight to-day.

SS Kara, (Br.,) Capt. Walsh, from New-York Aug. 6, via Newport News, for Geistemunde, passed the Lizard to-day.

SS Maasdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed Beachy Head today.

SS Galileo, (Belg.,) Capt. Braithwaite, sld. from Rio de Janeiro for New-York Sept. 5.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 12 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 2 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per Normandie";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Genoa, per steamship Kaiser Wilhelm II, (letters must be directed per Kaiser Wilhelm II.";) at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Anchoria, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Anchoria";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Carthaginian, from Philadelphia; at 12 M for Brazil, per steamship Asiatic Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Asiatic Prince";) at 1 PM for Barbados direct, also North Brazil, via Para and Manaos, per steamship Hildebrand, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Hildebrand";) at 2 PM for Puerto Rico direct, per steamship Arkadia.

SATURDAY.—At 9 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship J. W. Taylor; at 10 AM for St. Kitts, Martinique, Barbados, Demerara, and Guadeloupe, via Martinique, per steamship Talisman, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Talisman";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Cape Haiti, Aux-Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Andes; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica, Savanilla, and Greytown, per steamship Adirondack; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca";) at 11 AM for Jamaica, per steamship Silvia, (letters for Belize, Guatemala, and Puerto Cortez must be directed "per Silvia";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7:00 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7:00 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China, Japan, and Hawaii, per steamship City of Peking, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 15 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 12 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 16 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Braemer, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 22 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Warrimoo, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Sept. 12 and up to Oct. 31 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1896.

SS Newton, (Br.,) Capt. Royce, sld. from Santos for New-York Sept. 5.

SS Rosse, (Br.,) Capt. Leahy, from Santos, sld. from Victoria, Brazil, for New-York yesterday.

SS Manitoba, (Br.,) Capt. Griffiths, sld. from London for New-York to-day.

SS Sirius, (Br.,) Capt. Ford, sld. from Santos for New-York to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, from New-York, Aug. 29, arr. at Stettin Sept. 6.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Bouljer, from New-York Aug. 29, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, from New-York Aug. 25, arr. at Bristol to-day.

SS Persia, (Ger.,) Capt. Spliedt, from New-York Aug. 29, arr. at Hamburg to-day.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $60 and upward; II. cab., $45 and upward.
Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM | Havel, Tues., Oct. 6, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Sept. 22, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Oct. 13, 10 AM
Lahn, Tu., Sept. 29, 10 AM | Spree, Tu., Oct. 20, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Sept. 19, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Oct. 3, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM | Fulda, Sept. 26, 10 AM
Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM | Ems, Oct. 3, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Philia., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | *Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | *Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, 11 AM | *Columbia, No. 28 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth, (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg.
F. Bismarck, Se. 17, 10 AM | Normannia, Oct. 1, 10 AM
Columbia, Sep. 24, 7 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 8, 7 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Tender. CHERBOURG-PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
PARIS.....Sept. 16 | ST. PAUL.....Sept. 30
NEW-YORK...Sept. 19 | PARIS.....Oct. 7
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 23 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 14

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, Sept. 16, noon | Southwark, Se. 30, 10 AM
Westernland, Se. 23, noon | Noordland, Oct. 7, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Campania, Sept. 12, 9 AM | Etruria, Oct. 3, noon
Umbria, Sept. 19, 1 P.M. | Campania, Oct. 10, 8 AM
Lucania, Sept. 26, 9 AM | Umbria, Oct. 17, noon
From Pier 40 North River, foot Clarkson St.
EXTRA SAILING.
SERVIA.....Tuesday, Sept. 15, 11 A. M.
From Allan-State Line Pier, foot of W. 21st St.
For cabin and passage apply at company's office, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., Foot West 24th Street.
Anchoria.....Sept. 12 | Furnessia.....Sept. 26
Ethiopia.....Sept. 19 | Circassia.....Oct. 3
Cabin $45; 2d Cabin, $30; Excursion, $24.50 & $25.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Saturday, Oct. 10.
Cabin, $50 and up; 2d cabin, $40; steerage, $25.50.
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
General Agents, 7 Bowling Green, N. Y.

FRENCH LINE.
COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
DIRECT LINE TO HAVRE, PARIS, FRANCE.
LA NORMANDIE, Deloncle..Sat., Sept. 12, 5 A.M.
LA TOURAINE, Santelli...Sat., Sept. 19, 7 A.M.
Parlor-car and buffet smoking car attached to Special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa,). seats $1.00 extra.
A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Sept. 16, Noon | Britannic, Oct. 14, Noon
Majestic, Sept. 23, Noon | Majestic, Oct. 21, Noon
Germanic, Sept. 30, Noon | Germanic, Oct. 28, Noon
Teutonic, Oct. 7, Noon | Teutonic, Nov. 4, Noon
No Cotton Carried by Teutonic or Germanic Steamers.
Pier 45 North River. Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

Winter Cruises of the Hamburg-American Line
TO THE MEDITERRANEAN AND ORIENT BY THE
Twin-Screw Express Steamer FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York Jan. 26, 1897, for Madeira, Gibraltar, (Granada and Alhambra,) Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Malta, Alexandria, (Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (Jerusalem,) Beyrouth, (Damascus,) Constantinople, Athens, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about ten weeks.
ALSO TO THE WEST INDIES and the Spanish Main by the Twin-Screw Express Steamer COLUMBIA will leave New-York Feb. 11, 1897, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) St. Domingo City, St. Thomas, Guadeloupe, Martinique, Barbados, Trinidad, Guayra, (for Caracas,) Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, Palm Beach, (Florida,) or Old Point Comfort, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. For further particulars apply to the
Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

ROUND THE WORLD
Having completed the limited number of our first "Around the World Party" this season, we are now registering names for the Second Section, which sails from San Francisco by s. s. "China" on October 8.

PALESTINE.
The Fall Party for Palestine will sail by the s. s. "Fulda" from New-York, September 26. A number of ladies and gentlemen being booked for the tour, it is very desirable that immediate application be made to secure accommodation. Programmes and information from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

JAPAN-CHINA.
PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Sept. 21, 3 P.M.
DORIC.....Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Oct. 8, 3 P. M.
BELGIC, via Honolulu.....Oct. 17, 3 P. M.
PEKIN.....Oct. 26, 3 P. M.
For freight, passage, and general information apply at 349 Broadway, or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Intended steamship sailings from Vancouver.
TO JAPAN AND CHINA:
EMPRESS OF INDIA...Oct. 12; Jan. 4; Mch. 29
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Nov. 9; Feb. 1
EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 7; Mch. 1
TO HONOLULU, FIJI AND AUSTRALIA
WARRIMOO, Oct. 8. MIOWERA, Nov. 8
Second cabin accommodations very low rates.
For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 65 Wall St., N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points.
From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Sept. 11
IROQUOIS.....Tuesday, Sept. 15
ALGONQUIN.....Friday, Sept. 18
Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
Fla. Cent. & Pen. Fast F. & P. Line via Jacksonville. Great So. Freight & Passenger Line via Charleston. T. G. Eger, General Agent, 391 Broadway, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
DAILY SERVICE.
For OLD POINT COMFORT, NORFOLK, NEWPORT NEWS, PETERSBURG, PORTSMOUTH, PINNERS POINT, RICHMOND, VIRGINIA BEACH, and WASHINGTON, D. C., DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAY.
Richmond direct, (via all-water route,) Monday (Freight only) and Saturday, (Passengers and Freight,) sailing from Pier 26 N. R. 3 P. M. Sat., 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Vice Pres. and Traffic Mgr.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

CATSKILL EVENING LINE.
Steamers leave foot of Christopher St. N. R. every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St. 6:30, connecting at Catskill with mountain trains; good accommodations for horses and carriages; bicycles free; send to pier or to Catskill for descriptive folder.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Excursion, $1.50. Fast steamers leave Pier 25 E. R., week days, 3 P. M. and 12 midnight; Sundays, 9:30 A. M. and 12 midnight, arriving in time for trains to Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and points North.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburgh; week days, 5 P. M.; Sundays, 9 A. M.; 133d St. N. R., 9:25 A. M.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—STEAMBOATS.

Hudson River by Daylight
PALACE IRON DAY LINE STEAMERS.
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
Finest and fastest river steamers in the world. Daily, except Sunday.
Leaves Brooklyn, Fulton St, (by Annex), 8 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" " West 22d St. Pier..... 9 "
For ALBANY, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston Point, Catskill, and Hudson.

Albany Evening Line
Steamers ADIRONDACK (New) and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R., foot Canal St., at 6 P. M. daily, (Sundays excepted.) Connecting with trains for Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Sharon Springs, Richfield Springs, Thousand Islands, Niagara Falls, and the West. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga, North Creek, Caldwell, and the steamer on Lake George.

PROVIDENCE LINE
FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, the NORTH, and EAST. The RHODE ISLAND and MASSACHUSETTS leave NEW PIER 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday. Shortest rail ride. FINE ORCHESTRA on each steamer.
STONINGTON LINE for all points East. Steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave Pier 36 N. R. at 6 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS FROM foot of Christopher St., N. R., every week day at 6 P. M., and West 133d St. 6:30, connecting with B. & A. R. R. at Hudson.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—RAILROADS.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL
& HUDSON RIVER R. R.
From Grand Central Station, 42d St.
7:50 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Adirondack Mountains, Thousand Islands, and Montreal.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world. Stops at Albany, Utica, Syracuse, and Rochester. Due at Buffalo 4:45 P. M., Niagara Falls 5:55 P. M. This train is limited to its seating capacity.
9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.
9:40 A. M.—Except Sunday. For Catskill Mountains, Saratoga, Lake George, Green Mountains, and Montreal.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day express. For Catskill Mountains, Richfield Springs, and all important New-York State points.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Chicago, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, Schenectady, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Catskill Mountains, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit at 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Stops at Albany, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Syracuse, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Adirondack Mountain Resorts south of Lake Clear, Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Lake George, Lake Champlain, and Ottawa.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountain points north of Lake Clear, Thousand Islands, and Montreal. Fridays only, sleeping car to Fulton Chain.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. For Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago. Stops at Poughkeepsie, Albany, and Utica.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Carries sleeping-car passengers only, for points on Fall Brook Railway, via Lyons, and for Rochester.
9:15 P. M.—Daily. For Syracuse, Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Toledo, Chicago, except Saturday for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road. Sundays only to Gloversville.
12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night, except Sunday night. Sunday night, Gloversville and Chicago sleepers leave on 9:15 train.
9:06 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.
9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.
"ALL NIGHT TRAINS" TO YONKERS. "All night" trains run between 155th St. and points on the Putnam Division as far as Yonkers in connection with the elevated road. The only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.
Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.
Trains illuminated with Pintsch Light.
Tickets and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 253 Columbus Av., 61 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

HIGHER MONEY IN LONDON DISTURBS SECURITY MARKETS.

An Advance in the Bank of England's Discount Rate—The Price of American Eagles Also Increased—An Apparent Effort to Check the Gold Movement to This Country—The Yellow Metal Still Coming, However.

THURSDAY—P. M.

An advance of ½ per cent. in the Bank of England's minimum rate of discount was made to-day, and had an important influence on the English market, which was to a lesser extent reflected here. This is the first change made by the bank in its rate of discount for more than two years, and while it was expected in the near future, it was a decided surprise to the financial community at this time. A simultaneous increase in the price of eagles by the bank is pretty conclusive evidence that the object of the change is to check the gold movement to this country, or at least to divert the demand to some other centre.

The increased cost of eagles, of course, reduces the foreign exchange rate point where gold may be imported without loss. That point to-day is about $4.83⅜, while demand exchange was quoted at $4.83⅝@$4.83¾. The demand for bills, however, was extremely light, being confined almost exclusively to the gold importers. It is, therefore, fair to assume that exchange will follow the importing point, and that shipments to this country will continue for some time to come. Thus far $8,000,000 has been received, and many millions additional are on the way. The bank to-day sold £396,000 for export to America.

Weakness in London was reflected in lower prices here. On the decline, however, business became very dull in the absence of pressure of long stock. The traders took the bear side for a turn, and as their operations comprise the principal business at present, the weakness was not surprising. The general news was of a conflicting character. The Government report on cotton showed a decline for August of nearly 16 points, and the condition is now the lowest reported in twenty-seven years. There was another bank failure in New-Orleans, and reports of conditions in that city were somewhat disturbing. Large shipments of currency have been made to New-Orleans this week. The iron market is still in unsatisfactory shape, although The Iron Age says there is a better feeling in the trade, while it admits that there is little that is tangible to back it up. The St. Paul earnings for the first week in September showed an increase of $30,000. The Street had expected a decrease, but the good showing had little influence in the general weakness. The regular dividends were declared by the Directors this afternoon. As the company had earned over 7 per cent., there was some expectation that the usual distribution would be increased. In view of the uncertainty of existing conditions, the conservative action of the Directors was universally regarded as commendable.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were weaker. The 4s, 1925, declined ½; the 4s, 1907, registered, ⅜; do. coupon, ½; the 5s, 1¼, and the 2s 1 per cent. The sales were $45,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 106½@106⅝, and $50,000 5s, registered, at 110¼@110. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, reg. 1891	94	..
4s, reg. 1907	106	106½
4s, c., 1907	106¼	108
4s, reg., 1925	115¾	116½
4s, c., 1925	115¾	116½
5s, reg., 1904	110¼	110¾
5s, c., 1904	110¼	110¾
Currency 6s, 1898	100½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	104	..
Currency 6s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Sept. 10.—Interest in the local market was confined to a couple of mining stocks. Merced Gold Mining, the leader, after selling up 1¼, to 7⅞, lost ⅝ of it, and closed at 7¼c. Pioneer Gold gained ⅜, to 5⅞, where it closed. Calumet and Hecla advanced 4 per cent. over its last previous sale, to 305. Old Dominion declined ⅜, to 30½. Montana varied between 70½ and 78⅜, and closed at 78⅝, a net loss of 1⅝ for the day. The rest of the copper list was unchanged. Illinois Steel, on a few trades, lost 1½, to 38, and West End Street Railway fell ½, to 68. Boston and Maine was 1 per cent. lower, at 155, while Boston and Providence advanced 1 point, to 252. Bell Telephone was up 1, to 204, while Erie was unchanged. At the Clearing House money between banks loaned at 7 and 7 5-10. Copper in London lost ½, to 48¼ for spot.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. H. Cordley & Co. as follows:

LAND STOCKS.

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	..	22	..	22
Boston	3½	..	3½	..
Brookline	..	4	..	4
East Boston	3⅛	..	3⅛	3½
West End	1	1½	1	1⅝

TELEPHONE STOCKS.

Am. Bell	204	205	202	204
Erie	55	56	56½	..
Mexican	65	..	65	..
New-England	..	92	..	..

MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.

Dominion Coal	7¾	7⅞	7¾	8
Dominion C. pf.	..	84	..	83
Gen. Electric pf.	65	66½	65	67½
Illinois Steel	37	39	38⅜	39½
Lamson Store Service	17½	18½	18	..
Reece Button Hole	19¼	19½	19¼	19½
Westinghse Elec. 1st pf.	49	..	49	..
Bay State Gas	7⅞	8⅛	8	8¼

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Boston & Albany	204	205	204	205
Boston & Lowell	202	203	202	203
Boston & Maine	155	..	155	156
C. J. R. & S. Y.	92	..	..	93
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	98	..	..	98
Fitchburg pf	86	87½	86½	88
N. Y., N. H. & H.	168	167	167	168½
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	..	60	..	60
Old Colony	172¾	173¼	172¾	173¼
West End	67¾	68	68	..
West End pf.	90	..	..	90

MINING STOCKS.

Allouez	50	..	40	..
Atlantic	16	..	16½	17½
Boston & Montana	78½	78⅞	79½	80
Butte & Boston	1½	..	1⅝	..
Cal. & Hecla	304	..	302	..
Franklin	8½	..	8½	9
Gold Coin	2⅜	2½	2⅜	2½
Kearsarge	10¾	11¼	10⅝	11¼
Merced	7	7⅞	6¾	7
Osceola	24	25	24½	..
Pioneer	5¼	5½	4⅝	4⅞
Quincy	105	108	106	108
Tamarack	72	75	70	..
Wolverine	6¼	7	6½	7

*BONDS.

C. J. R. & S. Y. c. t. 5s.	103½	..	103½	..
Mex. C. cn. 4s	65	..	65	..
Mex. C. 1st inc.	..	17½	..	17½
Mex. C. 2d inc.	..	6	8	6
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 7s	114	..	115	8
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s	109	..	108	..
Rut. 1st 6s	99	..	99½	..
B. U. Gas 1st 5s	75	78	78	80
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	60	..	..	60

*Accrued interest.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The Western Union Telegraph Company has declared a quarterly dividend of 1¼ per cent., payable Oct. 15, to shareholders of record Sept. 19. For the purpose of the annual meeting of stockholders, to be held Oct. 14, transfer books will be closed Sept. 19 and reopen Oct. 15.

—The quarterly statements of the following banks will be found in another column: Bowery Bank of New-York, New-York Produce Exchange Bank, Fourteenth Street Bank, and West Side Bank.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	—1¼	11⅜	12⅜	100
American Cotton Oil pf	50	50	50	50	..	47	50	10
American Spirits Mfg.	5¼	..	5⅛	5⅛	— ⅛	5⅛	5⅝	273
American Spirits Mfg. pf.	16	16	16	16	— ⅛	16	16½	310
*American Sugar Refg.	115	115½	113⅝	113⅞	—1½	113⅝	113⅝	38,357
American Tobacco	100	100	100	100	—1½	100⅝	102	180
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	12	12¼	11½	11½	— ⅛	11⅜	11⅝	8,090
At., T. & S. F. pf.	17⅞	17⅞	17½	17½	— ⅜	17⅜	17⅝	1,443
Brooklyn Union Gas	85	85	85	85	—1	85	87	200
Canada Southern	45	45	45	45	— ¼	44	45	220
Chesapeake & Ohio	13¾	13⅞	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅛	13⅝	14	165
Chicago & Alton	154	154	150½	150½	..	152	155	31
Chicago, Bur. & Q.	66¾	67⅛	65⅝	65⅝	—1½	65½	65⅝	11,605
Chicago Gas	59¾	60	58⅝	58⅝	— ⅛	58⅝	59	5,401
Chicago, Mil. & St. P.	70⅝	70⅝	69⅝	69⅝	—1	69⅝	69¾	35,632
Chicago & Northwestern	98½	98½	97⅝	97⅝	—1	97⅝	97¾	1,697
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	59⅜	60⅜	58⅝	58⅝	—1⅛	58⅝	58⅞	6,622
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	26⅜	26⅜	25⅝	26⅛	— ⅛	25	26	30
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L. pf.	80	80	80	80	+0⅝	79	80	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	20	20	20	20	..	19½	20	50
Consolidated Gas Company	146	148	146	148	+1	147	149	550
Del., Lack. & West.	153	153	151¼	151¼	+ ¼	151	160	535
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	42	42	42	42	+1¼	41	42¼	100
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	+ ⅛	3⅝	..	100
Erie	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅛	12⅝	12⅝	100
General Electric	27½	27⅝	27	27¼	— ⅛	27	27¼	3,786
Illinois Steel Company	37	37	37	37⅜	—1⅝	37	37⅝	850
Iowa Central	7¼	7¼	7	7	— ⅛	7	7¼	300
Iowa Central pf.	26	26	26	26	— ⅛	25	27¼	300
Laclede Gas	22	22	22	22	— ⅛	21⅝	22¼	100
Lake Erie & Western	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—1	15¼	16¼	400
Lake Erie & Western pf.	68¼	68¼	66	66	—2⅜	65	67	200
Louisville & Nashville	40¼	40½	39½	39½	—1½	39½	39⅝	11,835
Louis., N. A. & Chi.	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾	..	2½	3	135
Manhattan Consolidated	84½	85	82⅝	83	—1½	82¾	83½	8,540
*Metropolitan Traction	92½	92½	92½	92½	—1	92	92½	205
Minnesota Iron	51	51	51	51	— ¼	46	51	230
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	21¾	21¾	21¼	21¼	— ⅝	21½	21⅝	310
Missouri Pacific	19⅜	19¼	18½	18⅝	—1¼	18½	..	1,660
*National Lead Company	21	21	21	21	—1	20½	21	150
National Linseed Oil	15	15	15	15	..	14	16	100
New-Jersey Central	102	102	101	101	—1¼	100⅝	101½	822
New-York Central	91½	91½	91½	91½	—1⅝	91⅜	92	165
New-York, Chi. & St. L.	10	10	10	10	—1	9¾	10¾	100
N. Y., Sus. & West.	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	..	8¼	8¾	200
N. Y., Sus. & West. pf.	22½	22⅝	22	22	—1	22	22¾	2,025
North American	4½	4½	4½	4½	..	4¼	4¾	610
Northern Pacific, all in. pd.	11⅞	12	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅜	11½	11⅝	1,450
Northern Pac. pf., all in. pd.	19½	19⅝	19¼	19¼	— ¾	19¼	19⅜	750
Ontario Mining	11¼	11¼	10½	10½	..	10⅝	11½	39
Ontario & Western	13	13	12⅜	12⅝	— ⅜	12¼	13	400
Pacific Mail	18⅝	18⅝	18	18½	—1¼	18	18¼	1,250
P., C., C. & St. L.	15⅝	15⅝	14⅝	15	—1¼	14⅝	15	7,620
P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	12½	12½	12½	12½	..	11⅞	12	15
Pullman Palace Car Company	45½	45½	45¼	45½	..	44	46	15
Rome, Watertown & Ogdens.	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	143⅝	..	142	143½	50
St. Paul & Duluth pf.	109	109	109	109	..	107½	110	5
St. Paul, Minn. & Manitoba	84	84	84	84	..	75	85	37
Southern Pacific	111	111	111	111	..	103	110¼	8
Southern Railway	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅞	— ⅛	16	17	350
Southern Railway pf.	7½	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛	7½	7⅝	125
Tennessee Coal & Iron	20⅝	20⅝	20¼	20¼	— ⅜	20¼	20½	1,740
Texas Pacific	21⅜	21⅜	20½	20½	—1½	20½	20⅝	5,523
Union Pacific	6½	6½	6⅝	6⅝	..	6¼	7	100
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛	5⅜	6	500
United States Cordage	3¾	3¾	3¾	3¾	..	1⅞	2	200
United States Cordage gtd.	15	15	15	15	— ¼	3⅝	3½	300
*United States Leather pf.	50	50	48⅞	49	—1¼	48⅜	49¼	1,103
United States Rubber	17	17	17	17	..	15½	17½	100
Wabash	5¼	5½	5¼	5¼	— ⅛	5⅛	5⅜	200
Wabash pf.	14¾	14¾	13¾	13⅞	— ⅛	13⅝	13⅞	757
Western Union Telegraph	80⅞	81¼	80⅝	80⅝	—1¼	80⅝	80¾	3,815
Wheeling & Lake Erie	6¼	6¾	5⅞	6⅛	— ⅛	5⅞	6⅝	6,155
Total sales								177,287

*Unlisted.

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am Spirits Mfg Co 6s	5,000	67¾	67¾	67¾	67¾
	4,000	62	62	62	62
	1,000	61¾	61¾	61¾	61¾
	3,000	62	62	62	62
Atch. Topeka & S Fe N	2,000	75⅜	75⅛	75⅜	75⅜
Gen 4s	5,000	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜	74⅜
	5,000	74½	74½	74½	74½
	500	74½	74½	74½	74½
	1,000	74¼	74¼	74¼	74¼
	15,000	74½	74½	74½	74½
Adjustment 4s	4,000	83	83	83	83
	5,000	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
	5,000	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜
	20,000	33½	33½	33½	33½
	10,000	33	33	33	33
	500	32¾	32¾	32¾	32¾
Brooklyn City 1st	4,000	110½	110½	110½	110½
Canada Southern 2d	2,000	100	100	100	100
Central of N J Gen 5s	1,000	114	114	114	114
Registered	5,000	112½	112½	112½	112½
Central Pacific 6s, 1898	12,000	102	102	102	102
Ches & Ohio Con 5s	1,000	105	105	105	105
	5,000	104½	104½	104½	104½
	2,000	104¾	104¾	104¾	104¾
Registered	1,000	99	99	99	99
Ches & Ohio 6s, 1911	1,000	116	116	116	116
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	1,000	67½	67½	67½	67½
Chi, R I & P Ext 5s	10,000	99½	99½	99½	99½
	3,000	98	98	98	98
	1,000	97	97	97	97
Erie General Lien 3-4s	8,000	59½	59½	59½	59½
	5,000	59	59	59	59
Erie 3d Mortgage	4,000	109	109	109	109
Gal, Har & San Antonio	10,000	96¼	96¼	96¼	96¼
Mex. & Pac 1st 5s	10,000	32½	32½	32½	32½
North American	5,000	32	32	32	32
Illinois Central 4s, 1953	500	97	97	97	97
Laclede Gas L Co of St L 1st 5s	8,000	59½	59½	59½	59½
	5,000	59	59	59	59
Lehigh Val of N Y 1st	7,000	88¾	88¾	88¾	88¾
	5,000	89¼	89¼	89¼	89¼
Louisville & Nashville Unified Gold 4s	15,000	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
Lo, N A & Chicago Cons	1,000	80	80	80	80
Lo, N A & Chicago G M	5,000	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼
Metropolitan Elevated 1st	4,000	116	116	116	116
Mil, L S & W Ext 5s	2,000	108	108	108	108
	4,000	108¾	108¾	108¾	108¾
Milwaukee & St. Paul Chi & Pac Wn 5s	1,000	109½	109½	109½	109½
	20,000	111	111	111	111
Mil & St Paul 7s, Gold	3,000	131	131	131	131
Mo, Kan & Texas 1st 4s	55,000	80	80	80	80
	500	81	81	81	81
	3,000	80	80	80	80
Mo, Kansas & Texas 2d	6,000	50½	50½	50½	50½
	5,000	50½	50½	50½	50½
	2,000	51	51	51	51
Mo Pacific 1st Con 6s	5,000	80	80	80	80
Mobile & Ohio New 6s	1,000	820	107	107	107
	2,000	114	114	114	114
N Y Central 1st Coup	1,000	115¾	115¾	115¾	115¾
N Y Chicago & St L 4s	2,000	103	103	103	103
	1,000	102½	102½	102½	102½
N Y Lack & West 1st	2,000	129¼	129¼	129¼	129¼
	10,000	128	128	128	128
N Y O & W Con 5s	2,000	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾
	2,000	106	106	106	106
N Y Ontario & Western Refunding 4s	4,000	83	83	83	83
N Y, Sus & Western 1st Refunding 5s	2,000	95¼	95¼	95¼	95¼
N Y, Sus & West G M	5,000	66¾	66¾	66¾	66¾
Northern Pacific 1st 6s	3,000	114	114	114	114
Northern Pac 1st Reg	5,000	114	114	114	114
Northern Pacific 3d Coup Tr Co Certfs Assented	10,000	25	25	25	25
North Railway of Cal 5s	6,000	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
	5,000	92½	92½	92½	92½
Ohio Southern 1st	1,000	83	83	83	83
Oregon Short Line 6s	5,000	109	109	109	109
Trust Co Certfs	2,000	107	107	107	107
	1,000	108	108	108	108
	5,000	107½	107½	107½	107½
	5,000	107	107	107	107
Penn Coal Gtd 4½s	3,000	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼
People's G & C of Chi 1st Cons 6s	7,000	96½	96½	96½	96½
Philadelphia & Reading 1st Pref Inc	10,000	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾
Trust Co Certfs	20,000	73¾	73¾	73¾	73¾
	4,000	73¼	73¼	73¼	73¼
Pittsburg & Western 1st	2,000	69	69	69	69
St L & Iron Mountain 1s	1,000	65	65	65	65
St Paul, M & M 1st Montana Cent 6s	8,000	111	111	111	111
San An & Ar Pass 4s	21,000	51	51	51	51
South Pacific of Cal 5s Consolidated	9,000	86¾	86¾	86¾	86¾
Southern Railway 1st 5s	3,000	84	84	84	84
Texas & Pacific 1st 5s	2,000	79	79	79	79
Texas & Pacific 2d Inc	10,000	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
	10,000	16	16	16	16
Union Elevated 1st 6s	10,000	128	128	128	128
Union Pacific 1st, 1899	1,000	71¼	71¼	71¼	71¼
	4,000	71	71	71	71
Union Pac Ext S F G 8s	2,000	102	102	102	102
U S Cordage Co 1st	3,000	75	75	75	75
Trust Co Certfs	5,000	17	17	17	17
Virginia Midland G M	1,000	90¼	90¼	90¼	90¼
Wabash 1st 5s	3,000	103¼	103¼	103¼	103¼
Wabash 2d Mortgage 5s	9,000	63½	63½	63½	63½
	2,000	68¼	68¼	68¼	68¼
Western Union Deb 7s, 1875, Registered	1,000	107	107	107	107
Wisconsin Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	1,000	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Total sales					1,001,500

DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1½	S. Pac. of Cal. con.		
Erie gen. lien	1	5s		
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	1¾	Texas Pacific 2d	1	
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	1	U. S. Cord. 1st., t. r.	1	
P. & R. gen. 4s	1¼			

N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s 1
ref. 5s 1½
Ohio Southern 1st 4
Pitts. & West. 1st 2
U. Pacific 1st, 1899 2

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cotton Oil	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	110
Am. Oil Ref	35¾	35¾	35¼	35¼	100
Am. Sug. Refs	115	115¼	113⅝	113⅞	19,570
Am. Tobacco	65¾	66	63⅝	63⅝	380
At., Top. & S. F.	12	12	11⅞	11⅞	200
Chicago Gas	59¼	59¾	58⅝	58⅝	620
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	59⅞	60¼	58⅜	58⅝	2,150
Chi., Bur. & Q.	66⅜	67⅛	65½	65⅝	7,620
C., M. & St. P.	70⅜	70⅝	69¾	69¾	13,280
Gen. Electric	27¾	27¾	27	27⅛	200
Louis. & Nash.	40	40⅜	39⅝	39⅝	3,100
Manhattan	84½	84⅝	82⅝	82¾	180
Mo. Pacific	19¾	19¾	18½	18½	130
N. Y. Central	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	10
P. & R., 3d as. pd.	15¼	15¼	15	15	700
Pacific Mail	18⅝	18⅝	18¼	18¼	20
Southern Ry.	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	20
Tenn. C. & Iron.	21¼	21½	20⅝	20⅝	70
U. S. Leath. pf.	49¾	49¾	49¾	49¾	10
Wabash	5¼	5½	5½	5½	20
West. Union	80⅞	81⅛	80	80	220
Total sales					48,820

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S.F. adj.	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	$5,000
Mo., K. & T. 4s	80½	80½	80½	80½	10,000
Or. Short L. 6s	107½	107½	107½	107½	3,000
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	10,000
Total sales					$28,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Brunswick	.21	.25	.21	.25	3,000
Creede & C.	.08	.08	.08	.08	1,000
Comstock	.07	.07	.07	.07	100
Total sales					4,100

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	58⅝	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	522,000

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merchants'	130
Am. Exchange	165	Metropolis	400
Central National	120	New-Amsterdam	100
Chemical	4000	New-York	215
City	500	New-York County	610
Columbia	175	Nat. Bank of N. A.	125
Commerce	195	Park	250
Continental	130	Phenix	100
First Nat. of S. I.	100	Republic	135
Fourth National	160	Seaboard National	170
Gallatin National	290	Second National	425
German-American	105	Seventh National	100
Hanover	310	Shoe & Leather	90
Irving	140	State of New-York	105
Lincoln National	250	U. S. National	175
Manhattan	200	West Side	200
Market & Fulton	200	Western National	110½
Mechanics'	180		

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was heavy. Nominal rates were $4.82½ for sixty days and $4.84½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.82 for sixty-day bills, $4.83⅛@$4.83¼ for demand, $4.84½ for cable transfers, and $4.81 for commercial.

In Continental, Paris francs were quoted at 5.21¼ for long and 5.20 for short, reichsmarks at 94½ and 95@95⅛, and guilders at 40 and 40¼.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1.20 discount. Boston—25@80 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1.50 discount; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, ⅛c discount; selling, par.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular, with no special feature of interest. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

C. & O. 6s, 1911	1	N. Y., O. & W. ref. 4s	1
E., L. & B. S. 1st	2		
L. V. of N. Y. 4½s	2¼	N. Y., S. & W. ref. 5s	1½
Mil., L. S. & W. 1st	3		
Mil., L. S. & W. ext. 5s	1¾	Ohio Southern 1st	4
Nor. Pacific 1st 6s	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	2
		U. Pacific 1st, 1899	2

DECLINED.

A., T. & S. F. adj.	1¼	S. Pac. of Cal. con.	
Erie gen. lien	1	5s	
P. & R. 1st pf. inc.	1¾	Texas Pacific 2d	1
P. & R. 3d pf. inc.	1	U. S. Cord. 1st., t. r.	1
P. & R. gen. 4s	1¼		

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was firm. Call loans were made at 5@6 per cent. The last loan was made at 5 per cent.

The time money market was unchanged at 6 per cent. for all dates. Commercial paper quotations wer 5 per cent. and upward.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $85,916,753; balance, $4,139,815; Sub-Treasury debit balance, $496,088.

Money on call in London, 1 per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1⅝ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 10.—The local market to-day was irregular. The Union Traction report, published this morning, was not favorably received and caused the traction stocks to be heavy all day. Union closed unchanged at 10⅜, and Philadelphia ¼ lower, at 63¾. In the early session there was increased life manifested in Storage Battery stocks, with a resulting advance of 1¾, to 28¼, for the common and 1½, to 29½, for the preferred, but in the last hour the common lost all of its advance and the preferred closed at 28¾. There was a steady demand for Pennsylvania Heat stocks all day, but at the close only fractional gains were recorded for the preferred. The balance of the list closed fractionally lower and steady.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Thursday. Bid.	Asked.	Wednesday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene	3	..	3	..
Baltimore Traction	15¼	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞
Cambria	35	36	35	36
Choctaw	..	5¼	5	5¼
Con. Traction stock	20	21	20	21
Electric Storage	26	27	26¾	27
Electric Storage pf.	28	29	28	..
Electro-Pneumatic	¼	½	¼	½
Hestonville	..	46	..	47
Hestonville pf.	..	59	..	57
Hunt. & B. T.	25	27	25	27
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	..	49	48½	49¼
Indianapolis	..	15	14½	..
Ins. Co. of N. A.	..	20¼	20	..
Lehigh Navigation	39½	..	39¼	..
Lehigh Valley	29¼	29½	29½	29⅝
Metropolitan Traction	92	92½	88	93½
Northern Pacific	11¼	11½	12¾	12⅝
Northern Pacific pf.	19	19⅝	20½	..
Pennsylvania	50½	51	50¼	51
Penn. L. H. & P.	13½	13⅝	13	13¼
Penn. L. H. & P. pf.	14¼	14½	18¼	14⅜
Penn. Steel	20	..	21	..
Penn. Steel pf.	37½	..	37½	..

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

Real Estate Trust Company of N. Y.
Interest paid on Deposits. 30 Nassau St.
H. C. Swords, Pres. H. H. Cammann, V. Pres.

The State Trust Co.
100 Broadway.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

BANKERS' CARDS.

Simon Borg & Co.,
BANKERS,
No. 20 Nassau St., New-York.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

FINANCIAL.

PUBLICATION BY THE NEW-YORK PRODUCE Exchange Bank of unclaimed Dividends and Deposits, in accordance with Sect. 28, Art. 1, Chap. 689, Laws of 1892.

DIVIDENDS.

Oct. 15th, 1890—H. G. Tombler, 3 shares.....$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—H. G. Tombler, 3 shares.....$9
Oct. 15th, 1890—Robt. W. Paterson, 3 shares..$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—Robt. W. Paterson, 3 shares..$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—Christian Glimm, 3 shares...$9
Apr. 15th, 1891—John Lloyd, Jr., 3 shares.....$9

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier of the New-York Produce Exchange Bank, in New-York, in said county, being duly sworn, says the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief.

WILLIAM A. SHERMAN, Cashier.

Sworn to before me this 27th day of August, 1896. H. W. MACOMBER,
Notary Public for Kings County. Certificate filed in New-York County.

PUBLICATION BY THE GERMANIA BANK of the City of New-York of moneys remaining unclaimed in accordance with Section 28, Article 1, Chapter 689, of the Banking Law of 1892, of the State of New-York:

Oct. 30, 1871, William Stiegler, New-York.$68.64
July 2, 1872, Obernauer & Zapp, New-York. 68.57
Oct. 4, 1872, J. Meyer, New-York..... 89.62
April 25, 1876, M. Freeman, New-York.... 61.21
May 31, 1870, S. Lorenz, New-York..... 58.48
Dec. 9, 1889, F. de Hunz, New-York..... 109.37
July 5, 1890, Jacob Field, New-York..... 50.87

State of New-York, County of New-York, ss.:

John A. Morschhauser, Cashier of the Germania Bank of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, says that the foregoing is in all respects a true statement to the best of his knowledge and belief. J. A. MORSCHHAUSER.

Sworn to before me this 19th day of August, 1896. G. F. KRAPP, (56.)
Notary Public, N. Y. City.

DIVIDENDS.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from net earnings during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1896, of Three Dollars and Fifty Cents per share on the preferred stock and Two Dollars per share on the common stock of this company, payable on the 21st of October next at the office of the company, 30 Broad St., New-York.

The transfer books will close on the 29th of September at 3 P. M. and reopen on the 22d of October next.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY CO.,
Sept. 5, 1896.

A quarterly dividend of ONE AND ONE-QUARTER PER CENT. will be paid on the Preferred Stock of the Company on Oct. 1, 1896, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 16, 1896, at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., New-York.

Transfer books will close at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16, 1896, and be reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2, 1896. E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

P. LORILLARD COMPANY.

The Directors have to-day declared a quarterly dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the PREFERRED STOCK of this company, payable Oct. 1, 1896.

The transfer books will be closed on Sat., Sept. 26, 1896, at 12 M., and reopened on Thurs., Oct. 1, 1896, at 10 A. M. Checks will be mailed to registered holders on Oct. 1, 1896.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO., Transfer Agents.
New-York, September 9, 1896.

NEW-YORK & HARLEM RAILROAD COMPANY.

Treasurer's Office, New-York, Sept. 8, 1896.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend, from the earnings of the CITY LINE, of TWO PER CENT. on the preferred and common stock, payable on the FIRST DAY OF OCTOBER next at this office. The transfer books will be closed at 3 o'clock P. M. Sept. 16th, and reopened at 10 o'clock A. M. Oct. 2d, 1896.

E. V. W. ROSSITER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELSBACH LIGHT CO.,
813 DREXEL BUILDING.
Philadelphia, Sept. 9, 1896.

The Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of TWENTY (20) PER CENT., ($1 per share,) payable on Sept. 19, to stockholders of record at the close of business Sept. 12. Checks will be mailed.

EDWARD C. LEE, Treasurer.

THE FIFTH AVENUE BANK OF NEW-YORK.
September 4th, 1896.

A regular dividend of 20 Per Cent. and an extra dividend of 5 Per Cent. (both free of tax) have been declared on the capital stock of this bank, payable October 1st, 1896. Transfer books will be closed from noon of September 23d until October 1st, 1896.

FRANK DEAN, Cashier.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILWAY COMPANY.

RICHMOND, Va., September 9, 1896.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway Company for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may lawfully come before the meeting (including the ratification of all acts of the Board of Directors and all Committees thereof since the last annual meeting) will be held at the office of the company, in the Pace Building, in the City of Richmond, Virginia, on Tuesday, the 20th day of October, 1896, at 30 o'clock A. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed at the office of Messrs. J. P. Morgan & Co., No. 23 Wall Street, New-York, on Saturday, September 19th, 1896, at 12 o'clock noon, and will reopen on Wednesday, October 21st, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. C. E. WELLFORD, Secretary.

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 3, 1896.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Alton and Terre Haute Railroad Company, for the election of five Directors of the third class and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before them, will be held at the company's office, in the City of St. Louis, Mo., WEDNESDAY, Oct. 21st, 1896, at 2:30 o'clock P. M.

The stock transfer books will be closed on the 21st day of September, 1896, at 5 o'clock P. M. and reopened on the 22d day of October, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M. E. F. LEONARD, Secretary.

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R. R. CO.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in the city of Louisville, Kentucky, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of October next.

The stock transfer books will close on Friday, Sept. 25, 1896, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen on Thursday, Oct. 8, 1896, at 10 o'clock A. M.

J. H. ELLIS, Secretary.

Louisville, Ky., Sept. 3, 1896.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

OVINGTON BROS.' SCHEDULE.

Assets Based upon Prices of Goods When Received.

Judge Hurd, in the County Court, Brooklyn, yesterday issued an order directing Henry M. Haviland of this city, assignee of the firm of Ovington Brothers, to file a bond for $100,000. The order was issued upon motion of William S. Kelley, who also submitted an affidavit in which Charles K. Ovington deposes that all the inventories and schedules of the firm were filed under his supervision, and the nominal value of the assets is based upon prices at which the goods were marked when they reached the store.

There are bills receivable to the amount of $38,387.42, which are worthless and some of which represent borrowed money. The actual value of the book accounts is $4,871.66. In the Brooklyn store the assorted stock is valued at $75,714.55, but, if put up at auction, would probably bring about $45,419. The tabulated schedule of the company is as follows:

Real estate, valued at	$82,882.00
Merchandise, Brooklyn	75,714.55
Merchandise, actual	45,419.00
Bills receivable, Brooklyn, good	4,751.75
Bills receivable, actual	4,871.66
Bills receivable, Brooklyn, bad	38,387.42
Merchandise, New-York	22,584.18
Merchandise, actual	14,550.51
Bills receivable, New-York	1,405.18
Bills receivable, actual	1,293.77
Fixtures	2,080.00
Fixtures, actual	500.00
Nominal assets	227,805.08
Actual assets	66,134.94

No announcement has yet been made as to the disposition of the stock.

ERASTUS WIMAN THE WINNER.

No Evidence of Fraud in Assignment to David Bennett King.

Justice Smyth in the Supreme Court yesterday dismissed a suit brought some time ago by Edward B. Huber against Erastus Wiman to have set aside an assignment made by Mr. Wiman in favor of David Bennett King.

The plaintiff contended that the assignment was made for the purpose of defrauding business creditors and that in his schedule of assets and liabilities Mr. Wiman had not included certain outstanding accounts. These schedules, it was alleged, omitted stating that Mr. Wiman had certain interests in the firm of R. G. Dun & Co., and claimed that he had accounts outstanding against that firm. These statements, it was claimed, were fictitious. Justice Smyth, in his decision, says that the evidence establishes the fact that a partnership existed between Dun & Co. and Wiman, and that he had no claim against the firm.

Justice Smyth also says it was shown that Wiman's indebtedness to Dun & Co. exceeded $300,000. A large portion of the loans made by Mr. Wiman were, the Judge says, made to persons of no financial responsibility.

It was not proved, Justice Smyth said, that there was any fraudulent intention on the part of Mr. Wiman, and he therefore absolves him from any dishonest intent in making the assignment.

Great Loss to Lake Summer Resorts.

From The Chicago Record.

It is more than probable that Philip and Colin Leach, who killed Lincoln Park's escaped sea lion in the Manistee River, in Michigan, are already in hiding to escape the summary vengeance of the Summer-resort people of that State. In mere wantonness these two men fired upon the animal, killing one of the most prolific sources of sea-serpent tales that could readily be imagined.

Ever since the animal escaped from Lincoln Park, nearly three years ago, Lake Michigan has had its unknown monster, varying in shape and size according to the fancies of those who thought they saw or heard something. The animal became easily eighty-four feet long in the dusk of a quiet evening, and its bark was supposed to be heard four miles. At other times, viewed from the high deck of a steamer, it would take on the appearance of a monster akin to the mastodon. On the various bathing beaches of the Lake Michigan shore it was regarded as a certainty of some horrible form and of mighty voraciousness in keeping with its accredited hideousness. There was just enough apparent truth in all this to make lake tourists feel delightfully nervous. It was a part of the old instinct in man to believe impossible things of the denizens of the great deep. In the case of a Summer outing this sensation of insecurity was worth something.

Now two Michigan farmers have spoiled a first-class sensation. That's just Chicago's luck! New-York, now, may be expected to report a sea serpent in the bay, reaching from Bedlow's Island to Sandy Hook Lightship.

Students' Long Trip by Canoe.

From The Toronto Mail and Empire.

Messrs. J. A. Roberts, H. W. Spence, and A. A. Sheppard of Toronto Medical School and C. A. Boon and E. P. Brown of Upper Canada College on Wednesday afternoon, Sept. 2, completed a canoe trip of 800 miles. On Aug. 1 they left Muskoka wharf and paddled through Muskoka Lake, down the Moon River to Georgian Bay, thence to Parry Sound, and from the sound by steamer to French River. From French River they paddled up Wahnapitae River, and by way of a chain of lakes to Lake Tamagamingue, returning by Rivers Tamagamingue and Sturgeon to Lake Nipissing and down the French River back to Parry Sound. They then crossed to Port Colborne and went down Lakes Joseph, Rosseau, and Muskoka to Muskoka wharf.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—Office Chief Commissary, Governor's Island, N. Y., Sept. 1, 1896.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at their offices by Commissaries of following posts, respectively, until 12 o'clock M., Oct. 22, 1896, and then opened, for furnishing and delivering at the posts, respectively, the fresh beef required for use thereof, during six months commencing Jan. 1, 1897, viz.: Fort Adams, R. I.; Fort Barrancas, Fla.; Columbus Barracks, Ohio; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Jackson Barracks, La.; Key West Barracks, Fla.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort McPherson, Ga.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; St. Francis Barracks, Fla.; Fort Thomas, Ky.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Augusta Arsenal, Ga.; Columbia Arsenal, Tenn.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Frenchtebee Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y., and Willets Point, N. Y. Proposals will also be received stating price at which contractor will deliver at commissary fresh beef, to be, when delivered, of temperature not greater than 50° Fahrenheit. Right is reserved to reject in whole or in part any or all bids. For information apply to commissaries of the posts. Each proposal should be inclosed in a sealed envelope, marked "Proposals to be opened Oct. 22, 1896," and addressed to commissary of post to which it relates. C. A. WOODRUFF, Major, Chief Comm.

TO STEAM-HEATING CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals for furnishing the necessary materials and performing the labor for erecting a temporary steam plant and conduits and repairing heating systems at Ward's Island, for the Manhattan State Hospital, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 3:30 o'clock P. M., Monday, Sept. 14, 1896, to John McAnerney, Acting President of the Board of Managers of the Manhattan State Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City, at which time and place the Board of Managers will receive and open all proposals.

Proposals must state the earliest date at which the completion of the work will be guaranteed.

Plans and specifications may be seen and blank forms of proposals obtained at the office of I. G. Perry, Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y., or of Dr. A. E. Macdonald, General Superintendent of the Hospital, at No. 1 Madison Avenue, New-York City.

Parties bidding on this work must be persons or firms actually engaged in the steam-heating business, and the proposals must be for the whole work, and be accompanied by bonds of two sureties or of some surety company guaranteeing the faithful execution of the offer, if accepted. The successful bidder will be required to furnish bonds from some approved surety company guaranteeing faithful performance of contract.

The Board of Managers reserve the right to reject any or all bids as they may deem for the best interests of the State.

JOHN McANERNEY,
Acting President Board of Managers.

NOTICE.—Estimates for furnishing and delivering about 700 tons of anthracite coal, under contract No. 648, will be received by the Department of Docks until 12 o'clock noon, Sept. 16, 1896. For full particulars, see the City Record. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

SPECULATION VERY SLOW AND PRICES STEADY.

General Holding Off for the Government Report—Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Moderately Active and Steady—Provisions Lower and Quiet—Cotton Active and Higher—Coffee Was Higher and More Active.

The general anxiety to hear the Government report caused a general holding off by speculators, and the day's trading was chiefly in the way of scalping in grain at about steady prices. Provisions were slow of sale and eased off a trifle. Cotton advanced on the crop conditions, and had an active covering trade. Coffee was more active and higher with Europe.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	Nominal.
Oats, No. 2, in elevator	20 @ ..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	20½@ 20½
Flour, straights, Spring	$2.85 @$3.35
Flour, straights, Winter	3.20 @ 3.35
Cotton, middling uplands	8⅞@ ..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	16 @ .20
Pork, mess	7.60 @ 8.25
Lard, Western steam	5.02½@ ..
Beef, family	7.00 @ 8.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	16 @ 16½
Sugar, granulated	4⅞@ 5
Coffee, Rio No. 7	1⅛@ ..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	6 @ 8⅝
Copper, lake	10.65 @10.85
Lead	2.75 @ 2.80

WHEAT—Contracts had very little activity, owing to the general holding off for the Government report, due late in the day, and fluctuations were confined to ½c, with the trading almost entirely in the way of scalping, and the close steady at ⅛c decline on local realizing. The Government report makes all wheat condition at harvest as 74.6, against 75.4 last year. Spot was in moderate demand for export at ½c decline; sales, 48,000 bushels, including 24,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 1⅛c over December, free on board, afloat; 8,000 bushels No. 3 hard Winter and 16,000 bushels No. 2 hard do on private terms. Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 1⅛c over December, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern Duluth at ⅛c under December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 Northern New-York at ⅜c under December, free on board, afloat, and No. 1 hard Duluth, 1⅜c over December, free on board, afloat. Clearances hence, 129,909 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 482,144 bushels; receipts, 148,800 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 493,627 bushels.

CORN—Contracts advanced ⅛@¼c, with the West and a reported cold wave; lost ⅛@¼c on local realizing, and closed steady at ⅛c advance, with only a moderate trade. The Government report shows condition as 91 per cent., against 96 per cent. last month. Spot was ⅛c higher and firm on a fairly active export demand. Sales, 60,800 bushels, including 32,000 bushels No. 2 white and 24,000 bushels No. 2 mixed, on private terms; the trade bought 2,800 bushels No. 2 mixed at 25½c, to arrive, and 2,000 bushels No. 2 yellow at 27c, elevator. Receipts, 180,725 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 503,176 bushels. Clearances hence, 8,988 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 524,987 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were very dull and held ¼@⅛c higher with the cash market. Spot were fairly active on local account, and very strong at the close. The Government reports the condition at harvest at 74 per cent. against 77.3 per cent. last month. Sales, 123,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 23@23⅛c; No. 3 white, 20@20½c; No. 2 white, clipped, at 24c; No. 3 white, clipped, at 23c; No. 2 mixed, 20c; rejected white, 17c; rejected mixed, 16c; No. 2 Chicago, 20½c for 30,000 bushels; track mixed, 19@21c for 10,000 bushels. Receipts, 88,100 bushels; exports, 7,535 bushels.

FUTURE SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	20,000	63 5-16@63	7-16 63⅝
October	.....	.....	@.. 63⅝
December	1,180,000	65⅛ @66	11-16 65⅞
May	20,000	68⅝ @69⅛	68⅝
Total	1,220,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	.....	.....	@.. 25⅝
October	130,000	25⅞ @26	3-16 26⅛
December	120,000	27¼ @27⅛	27⅛
May	95,000	29½ @29¾	29⅝
Total	345,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	5,000	19¾ @..	19⅝
October	.....	.. @..	19¾
December	.....	.. @..	20¾
Total	5,000		

FLOUR—Market very steady, but demand falls to improve for any portion. Sales, 21,040 bbls, including of City Mills 3,200 bbls patents, 1,500 bbls clear, and 500 extra, on private terms; 4,500 bbls Winter straights at $3.25@$3.85, 1,200 bbls patents at $3.50@$3.70, 1,050 bbls clear at $3.10@$3.25, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.50, 150 bbls No. 2 at $2.25, 1,000 sacks Kansas at $3, 3,300 bbls bakers' extra at $2.60@$3, 500 sacks Spring clear at $2.90, and 6,500 bbls Spring patents at $3.40@$3.60. Arrivals, 7,962 bbls and 18,025 sacks; exports, 13,986 bbls and 8,065 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 60,066 bbls and sacks.

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and steady at $2.25@$2.75.

BARLEY—Dull and steady; feeding quoted at 31½c, cost, freight, and insurance, for new, and 33c for old.

BUCKWHEAT—Quoted at 42½c for prime, free on board. Buckwheat flour quoted at $1.75 for new.

RYE—State entirely nominal; Western at 40c, free on board; No. 1, 40¼c, free on board.

FLAXSEED—Quiet and steady at 72c, cost, insurance, and freight.

OATMEAL—Quiet and steady. We quote: Rolled oats, $3.15@$3.60; cut, $3.55@$3.90; ground, $3.40@$3.50; No. 3 pearled barley, $1.60.

FEED—Dull and easy. We quote: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 45@50c; middlings, 57½@62½c; sharps, 60@65c; rye feed, 50@62½c.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—Further export demand, chiefly from France, partly from Germany, with bidding improving from Italy, together with more or less local distribution, keeps the market firm to the advance noted in our previous report. The stocks here are getting in narrow channels, some of the receivers practically cleaned up of their holdings, while others with the reduction in their supplies from the recent large business are quite confident. There is no sign yet of the mills furnishing new oil freely, as the planters near coast points are slow sellers at $7@$7.50 per ton at the stations, while in Texas the range is $5@$6.50; the lower prices by comparison in Texas have the disadvantage so far as the delivery of the oil at the Eastern markets in the recent advance in railroad freights. There have been sales of several tanks new crude in Texas at 14½c, while in the Mississippi Valley 15c bid and 15½c asked. At near coast points 15c quoted. The business in New-York in prime yellow, late the day before and yesterday, reached 2,800 bbls at 24c, (making 6,500 bbls altogether sold at 24c,) 500 bbls at 23½c, closing at 24c, although some light quantities were obtained for nearer export markets at 23½c; besides, sales of 500 bbls choice butter grade, for export, at 27c; 300 bbls ordinary do at 26c, and 1,000 bbls crude, for export, at 25½c. Crude in barrels, old, here, nominal, 21c, although small lots have reached 22@23c. LARD OIL was quoted steady in price on moderate demands; quoted at 37@38c for prime city, LINSEED OIL was quiet and steady at 31@32c for American and 50c for Calcutta.

Petroleum.

OIL CITY, Sept. 10.—Oil closed at $1.22½; Standard's price, $1.10.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—The market had a weaker look, with declines for the day of 10c for pork, in part 25c, sales for lard, and 2½ points for bacon, through a dull trading, with especially slack speculative demand. Chicago estimated its hog receipts for the day at 22,000 head.

LARD—The West was rather easy, and on late deliveries at 2½ points decline, with a dull trading, with September at 3.21c, nominal; October was at 3.27½@3.30c, closing at 3.30c asked; December at 3.40@3.42½c, closing at 3.40c bid; January at 3.62½@3.65c. Here there was little demand, with sellers of cash at 3.62½@3.65c; sales of 3 tanks, part at 3.37½c; September option nominal at 3.00c; city steam was steady at 3.35c bid and 3.40c asked. Sales of 60 tcs at 3.35c. Refined was dull; Continent at 4c, South American at 4.40c, Brazil, kegs, at 5.55c; compound at 3¾@4c.

PORK—There are 1,000 bbls mess and family mess sold here at about steady figures. The West was down 10c and dull, with September closing at $5.67½, nominal; October was at $5.67½@$5.72½, closing at $5.67½ bid; January at $6.62½@$6.70, closing at $6.62½ bid. Quotations here: Mess, in job lots, $7.50@$8.25; family mess, $9@$10.50; short clear, $7.50@$8.50.

CUTMEATS—Trading in city meats was moderate, but at steady prices. Sales of 2,000 pickled shoulders at 3¾@4c, 10,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, at 5¼c, and 3,000 lb do, 10-lb average, at 6c. City meats quoted: Pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6@6¼c; 10-lb average, 5¾@6c; pickled hams, 9@9¾c; pickled shoulders, 5¾@6c.

BACON—At the West short ribs were about 2½ points lower and slow, with September closing at 3.15c, nominal; October was at 3.17½@3.20c, closing at 3.17½c asked; January at 3.80@3.85c, closing at 3.80@3.82½c.

BEEF—Was taken slowly up at easy prices. Sales of 300 tcs and 400 bbls city packed. Quotations: Packet, $6@$7; do, in tierces, $6@$6; city extra mess, in tierces, $8.50@$9.50, as to quality.

BEEF HAMS—Were held firmly on light demands; $14.50@$15 quoted at the West and $15.50@$16 here.

HOGS—Were held firmly. Bacon, 4½c; 180 lb, 4¾c; 160 lb, 4¾c; 140 lb, 5c; 120 lb, 5¼c; pigs, 5¾c. Receipts at the West, 47,213 head; same time last year, 30,868 head. Chicago receipts, 27,000 head; active; firm; $2.50@$3.40; left over, 2,000 head. Cincinnati receipts, 2,622 head; active; $2.60@$3.45. St. Louis receipts, 5,322 head; steady; $2.90@$3.35. Omaha receipts, 3,700 head; steady to shade higher; $2.75@$3.05. Milwaukee receipts, 600 head; $2.50@$3.30; Kansas City receipts, 5,500 head; steady; $2.90@$3.20. Indianapolis receipts, 3,000 head; steady, $3.10@$3.45.

TALLOW—The city melters were uniform in holding 3¼c for hhds. The bidding was slow, yet for one or two lots of special brand 3 3-16c was bid. It was necessary then to pay 3 3-16c for the usual deliveries on contracts for Thursday, and 175 hhds were taken that way. The country-made lots had steady attention, with 125,000 lb sold at 3½@3¾c. For edible, 3¾@3¾c quoted for out of town and city, with light offerings. At Chicago, 3¾c was bid for packers' grade, and 3½c asked.

STEARINE—In oleostearine unimportant business here, with 4¼c asked, while 4⅛c would be paid for moderate quantities. At Chicago, 3¾c bid and 4c asked. In lard stearine a dull trading, with Western at 4¼c and city at 4⅜c. In oleo sale of Morris extra at Rotterdam at 30 florins, which is a decline of 3 florins from recent sales.

COFFEE.

Contracts showed increased activity on reports of crop damage in Rio, and prices 5@15 points higher, with the advance abroad, with some local realizing at the close. Havre was irregular at 1½f advance, and Hamburg steady at ½ pfennig decline to ⅛ advance. Spot Rio was dull and easy at 10½c for No. 7; sales, 1,000 bags No. 7 at 9c, cost and freight, and 2,500 bags Maracaibo on private terms. Opening Call—11 A. M.—September, 500 bags at 9.25c and 500 bags at 9.30c; October, 250 bags at 8.90c and 1,250 bags at 8.85c; November, 750 bags at 8.65c; December, 250 bags at 8.55c; March, 1,000 bags at 8.55c; May, 2,500 bags at 8.55c; total, 7,000 bags. Between Call and Close—September, 250 bags at 9.25c, 3,000 bags at 9.20c, and 3,000 bags at 9.15c; October, 750 bags at 8.85c, 500 bags at 8.80c, 750 bags at 8.75c, and 1,500 bags at 8.70c; November, 250 bags at 8.65c and 500 bags at 8.55c; December, 250 bags at 8.55c, 1,000 bags at 8.60c, 1,750 bags at 8.55c, and 2,000 bags at 8.50c; January, 1,000 bags at 8.50c, 250 bags at 8.55c, and 250 bags at 8.50c; March, 1,000 bags at 8.60c and 2,250 bags at 8.55c; May, 250 bags at 8.55c, 750 bags at 8.60c; 750 bags at 8.55c, 500 bags at 8.60c, and 250 bags at 8.55c; total, 22,750 bags. Exchange—65 points paid to exchange 500 bags March for September; 500 December exchanged for 500 May even; total for day, 31,750 bags. Closing Prices—January, 8.50@8.55c; February, 8.50@8.55c; March, 8.50@8.55c; April, 8.50@8.55c; May, 8.50@8.55c; June, 8.50@8.60c; July, 8.50@8.60c; August, 8.50@8.60c; September, 9.05@9.15c; October, 8.65@8.70c; November, 8.50@8.60c; December, 8.50@8.55c.

COTTON.

Contracts opened a trifle higher and became unsettled. After receipt of the Government report the market jumped upward 20@22 points, but later eased off 6@8 points, and closed steady at 15@18 points net gain, with an active local trade. The Government report shows the condition as 64.2, or a loss of 15.9 since last month. Spot was ⅛c higher and quiet, Sales, 66 bales to spinners. Middling Gulf, 9⅛c. The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices for the day were as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes.—High- est.	Low- est.	Sales.
September	8.52@8.54	8.51	8.40	700
October	8.57@	8.63	8.41	29,800
November	8.56@8.57	8.61	8.41	13,900
December	8.68@ ..	8.73	8.50	87,400
January	8.72@8.73	8.77	8.55	154,900
February	8.75@8.76	8.80	8.61	2,900
March	8.79@8.80	8.85	8.62	25,300
April	8.82@8.84	8.83	8.82	800
May	8.86@8.87	8.87	8.73	1,400
Total				317,100

Net receipts at all ports to-day, 30,479 bales, against 6,566 bales same time last year.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—There is a very slight hardening of values of red kidney and marrow; neither variety now offering below $1.25 where the quality is strictly choice, and for certain marks of marrow a little more money is asked. Pea beans are steady, and it would probably be difficult to buy the choicest marks at $1.05 from some holders. Medium slow. White kidney in small stock and firm. Yellow eye not plenty and held with some confidence. Cal'fornia lima very dull and in buyers' favor. New Scotch peas are jobbing at 75c; old green nearly out of stock and but few wanted. We quote: Beans, domestic marrow, choice, per bushel, $1.25; fair to medium do, $1.05; do, white kidney, $1.25@$1.30; do, red kidney, $1.25; do, turtle soup, $1.45@$1.50; do, yellow eye, $1.17½@$1.20; do, lima, California, $1.45@$1.50; green peas, 1895, bags, per bushel, 65@67½c; do, Scotch, 1896, bags, 75c.

BUTTER—Less doing; prices rather unsettled, but about steady for fancy. Western creamery, 11½@16½c; extra, 16½c; State creamery, 11½@16½c; State dairy, 10@15c; Western imitation creamery, 10@12½c; do, factory, 7½@11¼c; do, dairy, 9@12c.

CHEESE—Full late prices held; demand moderate. State, large, full cream, 6@8¾c; small, finer, 6¼@8¾c; part skims, 2@5½c; full skims, 1½c.

EGGS—Steady; light receipts; fair demand. State, 15½@17c; Western, 15@16c; do, case, $1.80@$4.

FRUITS—FRESH—Receipts of apples continue large, and the market dull and irregular; a moderate demand for fancy soft table fruit, showing high color, but very little such arriving; most of the supply of red varieties is of ordinary grade and dragging heavily; the range of prices shows no material change; fancy Bartlett and Seckle pears are about steady, with a moderate demand; late varieties moving slowly; the highest grades of peaches were fairly well sustained in price, but the market was dull and heavy for all medium and low grades; prices for these show some decline; Western New-York prunes and plums are in fair demand and firm; grapes in limited supply and moving rather slowly; outside quotations are somewhat extreme; very little demand for the quality of muskmelons generally offering; a few strictly fancy still bring good prices; watermelons in light supply, but quiet; Cape Cod cranberries are accumulating rapidly, and prices are decidedly weak; the quality of the stock is generally medium, and fine dark fruit might still reach $5.50; most of the supply offered at $4.75@$5, with light colored still lower. We quote: Apples, fancy red table varieties, per bbl, $1.55@$2; do, red, average prime, $1.25@$1.50; do, green, prime, $1@$1.25, common kinds, 75c@$1; pears, Bartlett, per bushel, $3.50@$4.50; do, per keg, $1.50@$2.25; do, Seckle, per bbl, $3.50@$4.50; do, per keg, $1.75@$2.50; later varieties, as to kind and quality, per bbl, $2@$3; peaches, Western Maryland, per basket, $1@$1.25; do, per crate, fancy, $1.50@$2; do, poor to fair, 50c@$1.25; do, per carrier, $1.25@$2.50; other Maryland and Delaware, per carrier, $1@$2; do, basket, choice lines, nominal; do, fair to good lines, 35@45c; do, inferior, 25@30c; plums, Western New-York, large blue, per 10-lb basket, 40@50c; medium blue, 30@35c; Damson, 35@45c; Reine Claude and green gage, 40@50c; other green varieties, 30@35c; common, 20@25c; grapes, 50@65c; do, per basket, Niagara, per case, 50@85c; Delaware, 75c@$1.12; black varieties, 50@60c; Western New-York Delaware, per small basket, 11@14c; do, Niagara, 11@14c; do, Concord, 9@10c; do, per large basket, 15@16c; muskmelons, Hackensack, per bbl, $1.50@$2; do, Jenny Lind, $1@$3; do, Christiana, $1@$2.50; do, Hackensack Seed, 50c@$1; watermelons, prime, large, per 100, $20; do, fair to good, $12@$18; small, $8@$10; cranberries, Cape Cod, per bbl, $4@$5.50; per crate, $1.50@$1.75. DRIED—New evaporated apples are in fair supply and meeting very moderate demand at the low prices given; the fruit is August and September make, and usually unattractive, and holders are anxious to sell; old fruit is jobbing very slowly at irregular prices; scarcely anything doing in sun-dried apples; chops quiet, and cores and skins receiving a little more attention; peaches steady; blackberries very dull and weak, and 4½c seldom reached; scarcely anything doing in cherries; huckleberries and raspberries held firmly, but outlet limited; California fruit in fair demand and firm. We quote: Apples, evaporated, 1896, choice to fancy, 5@5½c; do, common to prime, 3¾@4½c; do, 1895, 2@5½c; do, Southern, sun-dried, 1895, 2@3c; do, coarse-cut, bags, 2@2½c; do, chops, 1896, 1½@1¾c; do, cores and skins, 1896, 1@1¼c; peaches, 1895, 6@6c; cherries, 1896, 9½@10½c; blackberries, 1896, 4@4½c; raspberries, 1896, 14@14½c; huckleberries, 1896, 7@8c; apricots, California, Royal, 1896, 7¼@9½c; do, Moorpark, 12c; peaches, 1896, 4½@8½c.

POULTRY—ALIVE—Only 3 carloads were handled yesterday and, with stock carried over, offerings to-day were 18 carloads of Western. There was a fairly active demand, and fowls and chickens advanced to 9¼c, though a little ordinary stock sold as low as 8c. Roosters firm. Turkeys easy. Ducks plenty and weak. Geese steady. Pigeons quiet and unchanged. We quote: Chickens and fowls, per lb, 9@9½c; roosters, 5½c; turkeys, 8c; ducks, Western, per pair, 60@70c; do, per dozen, $1.12@$1.37; pigeons, per pair, 15@25c. DRESSED—There is a fair demand for the highest grades of Western fowls and chickens, and of strictly fancy goods the supply seems to be no greater than needed. There is, however, an accumulation and surplus of medium quality, for which there is considerable pressure to sell at easy prices. We hear of occasional sales of exceptionally fancy scalded chickens and an occasional lot of closely selected dry-picked placed at a slight premium above quotations, but the figures given are full high for average prime lots, and a large part of the stock offering has to be shaded ½@1c per lb to attract attention. Philadelphia chickens are plenty and very dull. Long Island and Eastern Spring ducks about steady. Eastern ge

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Sale of a Business Building—The Offerings at Auction.

Mr. Julius Friend has sold for Jacob H. Fleisch the six-story fire-proof business building, 513 Hudson Street, 23 by 100. The building is leased to one tenant for a term of years.

Mr. Friend has also leased, for Henry E. Coe, for a term of years the store, basement, and sub-basement of the fire-proof building in course of construction at 636 and 638 Broadway, 51 by 200.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday Mr. William Kennelly sold, under foreclosure, to the plaintiff, Louisa Hottenroth, at $19,113, the property at 429 West Thirtieth Street, north side, 325 feet west of Ninth Avenue, 25 by 113.11 by 25 by 115.7, with four-story brick tenement in front and three-story brick tenement in rear.

The sales at auction set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By Peter F. Meyer & Co., foreclosure sale, Horace Secor, Jr., referee, lots on West One Hundred and Ninth Street, north side, 175 feet east of the Boulevard, 50 by 100.11. Due on judgment, $19,760.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George Landon, referee, 126 Alexander Avenue, east side, 100 feet south of East One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, 20 by 80.6, four-story brick tenement, with 2 stores. Due on judgment, $2,530; on prior mortgage, $8,000.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 49 Convent Avenue, east side, 479.6 feet north of One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 20 by 100, four-story brick dwelling. Due on judgment, $4,250; on prior mortgage, $15,000.

By Strong & Leland, foreclosure sale, C. W. Hartridge, referee, 3 and 5 West Eighty-ninth Street, north side, 100 feet west of Central Park West, 37 by 100.8½, two four-story brownstone dwellings. Due on judgment, $4,520.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Rector Street, south side, from Trinity Place to Greenwich Street, for an eleven-story brick, stone, and terra cotta office building, by the American Realty Company of 46 Cedar Street, owners; cost, $275,000.

Morris Avenue, northeast corner of One Hundred and Eighty-fourth Street, for a two-and-one-half-story frame dwelling, by Hester Studwell of Fordham, owner; cost, $4,000.

Fulton Street, west side, 300 feet south of Westchester Avenue, for a two-and-one-half-story frame store and dwelling, by Fritz Kolding of Wakefield, owner; cost, $3,000.

Boston Post Road, southwest corner of Town Docks Road, for a two-story frame shed, by Nathan Johnson estate, Eastchester, owner; cost, $700.

Virginia Avenue, southwest corner of Sixth Street, Wakefield, for a two-story frame dwelling, by John Buttel and Frank Wiliart of 228 Second Avenue, owners; cost, $3,000.

Elizabeth Street, south side, 230 feet east of Main Street, City Island, for a two-and-one-half-story frame storehouse, by William Bush of City Island, owner; cost, $300.

Vyse, 26 and 28 Vesey Street, estate of Joseph K. Meeks, owner, and H. Meeks, alterations to a five-story brick and stone, (omitted building); cost, $250.

No. 91 Avenue D, John C. Haug of 225 East Twenty-first Street, owner, alterations to a three-story brick hotel; cost, $200.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Sept. 10.

CHERRY ST, 364 and 366; Charles E. Rink and wife to Hulda Wittner $1
WOOSTER ST, w s, 145.3 ft s of West Houston St, 24.6x100; George Marchand to David Oppenheimer and another, 1 yr.
[illegible] ST, s s, 121.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 16.5x98.9; Margaret B. Shea and others to Julia Steinberg 9,700
30TH ST, s s, 405.6 ft e of 9th Av, 16.6 x 98; Abraham Redlich of U. S. Deutsch. 10,500
25TH ST, 219 East; Michael J. Ganey to Harris Mandelbaum 1
67TH ST, n s, 225 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100; Frederick A. Libbey and wife to Jonas M. Libbey 6
77TH ST, 78 East; same to same 1
25TH ST, n s, 375 ft e of 3d Av, 25x 102.2; Horace Secor, Jr., referee, to Alexander J. Dodin and another, executors 13,500
60TH ST, 47 East; Margaret L. Moore to Benjamin Perkins 36,000
126TH ST, s s, 100 ft e of 3d Av; Herman Israel and others to Louis Dreyer 22,500
104TH ST, 49 East; Julius Fleischmann and wife to August Hamelberg 1
112TH ST, n s, 244 ft e of 5th Av, 19x 100.11; James B. Butler, referee, to John W. Weed 16,500
156TH ST, s s, 228.9 ft w of Union Av, 18.9x96; Rider Av, n w corner of 138th St, 50x100; Webster Av, s w corner of Retreat Av, 69.11x85x105.5x107.3; Elizabeth A. Shewell to George Goulding 1
[illegible] ST, s s, Lots 782 and 783, map of Lacombe Park; Levi H. Mace and wife to Philip Speidock 900
25TH ST, s s, 190.6 ft e of 10th Av, 19.6x 98.9; Daniel Junk to Elizabeth Junk 1
BRIGGS AV, e s, 300.8 n of 225th St, 25x125; Samuel J. Campbell and wife to Max Meyers 1
DAWSON ST, s s, 115 ft w of Leggett Av, 25x100; Frederick McCarthy and wife to Herman Wiebken 6,200
8TH ST, s s, 145.9 ft e of Avenue C, 19.9x 97; Samuel Greenfield and others to Samuel Kringel 12,000
120TH ST, s s, 375 ft w of Lenox Av, 20x 100.11; Mattie A. Cockburn to Jennie D. Randel 1
100TH ST, s s, 300 ft e of Amsterdam Av, 39.1x100.11; Eugene Goll to Katharina Goll 100
11TH AV, w s, 28 ft s of 184th St, 30x150; John M. Gulteau, trustee, to Annie B. Tracey 1
BAYNE ST, n s, 275 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; John Entwistle and wife to Charles Wahlig 7,000
FORD ST, s s, 150 ft w of Webster Av, 45x100; the Northern Improvement Company to Daniel Bennett 900
FORD ST, s s, 150 ft w of Webster Av, 50x107.6x50x109.6; also 183d St, n s, 325 ft w of Webster Av; same to William E. Brooker and another 2,095
POPLAR ST, n e corner of Forest St, 25x 100; Joseph J. Gleason to Michael Nash. 1,000
LOT 68, map of Green, Owens & Gelston, at Throgg's Neck; Ensign O. Beale to James M. Fitzpatrick 10
SAME PROPERTY; Lewis L. Delafield, referee, to Ensign O. Beale 135
LOTS 211, 212, to 233, map of Arden property; Joseph R. Stein and wife to William Boggs 1

Recorded Leases.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY of New-Jersey to Catharine M. Bathmann, 57 West St, 5 years $1,800

Recorded Mortgages.

BROOKER, William E., and another to the Northern Improvement Company; s s of Ford St, 150 ft w of Webster Av; n s of 183d St, 325 ft w of Webster Av, (two mortgages.) 2 years $1,466
BRADHROOK, Edwin, and wife to Louisa Bragg; n s of 45th St, 340.4 ft e of 7th Av, 1 year 1,000
BRANDY, John F., to Elizabeth W. Burke; s e corner of 183d St and Park Av, 1 year 11,000
BECKER, Sophia, to Caroline Stern; s s of 42d St, 200 ft e of 2d Av, 5 years 7,000
SAME to John K. Ryer and wife; 222 East 52d St, 5 years 1,000
CALLAGHAN, Francis, and wife and others to James Magee; n w corner of Lenox Av and 135th St, 1 year 35,000
SAME to Herman O. Armour; same property, 1 year 32,988
CONNERY, John J., to the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan; Kinsella Av, s e corner, Lot 56, map of portion of Downing estate, being Lots 56 and 57 of said map, 2 years 474
CHASE, Sarah E., to William R. Searles; Lot 232, map of Wakefield, 3 years 1,000
DU BOIS, Cornelius, and wife to the New-York Life Insurance Company; n s of 76th St, 142 ft e of Columbus Av, 5 years 25,000
DUNBAR, Mary B., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; s s of 36th St, 285 ft e of 8th Av, 1 year 1,000
ELIOT, Walter, and wife to the Greenwich Savings Bank; s s of 88th St, 154 ft w of Boulevard, 3 years 12,000
FAWCETT, Isabel, to the Northern Improvement Company; n s of Ford St, 325 ft w of Webster Av 630
FALVEY, John J., and wife to Camilla Williams; w s of Sedgwick Av, Lot 18, map of the property of Lewis G. Morris, 24th Ward, 5 years 3,500
FOSTER, James P., and wife to John W. Griggs; s w corner of Jay and West Sts, 14 months 20,000
HAINS, Henry, and wife to Mary Stoeser; s s of 48th St, 300 ft w of 11th Av, 6 years 1,000
HERTEL, Frank and Anna, to George J. Schamberger; 431 East 85th St, 3 years 3,000
HOGAN, Michael J., to Dora L. Schreiber; e s of Greeman Lane, or Av, 120 ft s of 5th St, (proposed,) 3 years 2,500
HAMELBERG, August, to Julius Fleischmann and wife; n s of 104th St, 95 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years 4,000
JAEGER, August, and wife to the East River Savings Institution; s s of 88th St, 231 ft e of 1st Av, 1 year 7,000
JORDAN, Alexander A., and wife to S. H. Jackson; 19th St, n s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 1 year 20,000
JACQUELIN, Emma L., to Thomas McCaul; 105th St, n s, 125 ft e of 4th Av, 25x109.11, 2 years 600
KLICKEL, Matilda, to the Most Rev. Michael A. Corrigan; Columbus Av, n s, Lot 73, map of Downing estate, 2 years. 177
KNOESEL, Louis, to same; Columbus Av, Lots 18 to 16, map of Downing estate, 3 years 803
MOORE, Alexander, to Therese F. Dimler; 68th St, n s, 100 ft w of Central Park West, 5 years 50,000
McELVEY, John, to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; 10th Av, n e corner of 43d St; 10th Av, e s, 75.5 ft n of 43d St, 6 months 10,725
OPPENHEIMER, David E., and another to George Marchand; Wooster St, w s, 143.3 ft s of Houston St, 2 years 25,000
PERKINS, Benjamin, to Lucy W. Drexel and another, trustees; 47 East 60th St, 3 years 20,000
STONE, Rebecca, to the Metropolitan Savings Bank and John A. Schaeffer; 226 East Broadway, (two mortgages.) 1 year and 2½ years 3,000
SMITH, Peter, to Henry M. Baird, Jr.; Valentine Av, n s, 175 ft e of Southern Boulevard, 2 years 1,500
SMITH, Sarah, to the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan; Kinsella Av, s s, Lots 58 and 59, map of Downing estate, 1 year.. 474
SEIFERD, Mary, to same; Bronxdale Av, w s, Lots 46 and 47, map of 211 lots, Downing estate, 3 years 1,080
SMITH, Adele D., to the Trustees of the Elberon (N. J.) Memorial Presbyterian Church; 71st St, n s, 275 ft e of West End Av, 1 year 15,000
SPENGLER, Charles, to Eliza Delafield; 105th St, n s, 150 ft e of 5th Av, 5 years 17,000
TAMS, Blanche E. S., to the Lawyers' Mortgage Insurance Company; 22d St, s s, 121.3 ft e of Lexington Av, 3 years. 7,500
TIPALDI, Domenico, and another to the Metropolitan Savings Bank and another; 340 East 115th St, (two mortgages,) 1 year 8,000
WAHLIG, Charles, to John Entwistle; 135th St, n s, 275 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year 2,000
WEBER, Herman, and wife to Frederick McCarthy; Dawson St, s s, 115 ft w of Leggett Av, installments 2,200

Assignments of Mortgages.

CROSSMAN, Julia M., administratrix, to E. C. Cozzens $7,000
CRIMMINS, Thomas, to K. M. Crimmins, (three assignments) 3
EICHLER, George, to Franz Jaeger..... 2,750
GUITEAU, John M., and another, guardians, to Annie B. Tracy 1
GUITEAU, John M., trustee, to Annie B. Tracy, 4 part 1
MAGEE, James, to Charles H. Reed..... 1
MIDDLEBROOK, Frederic J., to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York 12,000
THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Trustees of the Permanent Fund of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons, (two assignments)... 41,000
VAN ZANDT, Elizabeth, to I. N. Lawson 2,800

Lis Pendens.

UNION SQUARE or Place, e s, 52 ft n of 15th St, 26x125; Grace E. Ruggels against John R. Strong and others, executors, &c., (partition.)
94TH ST, n s, 209 ft w of Central Park West, 16.6x100.8; Julia L. Butterfield, as trustee, against Catharine Leonard, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
FULTON AV, e s, 100 ft n of 168th St, 43x119x 41x115.8; Janie H. Kellogg against Jessie Smith, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
5TH AV, w s, 53 ft s of 132d St, 18x75; the Bowery Savings Bank against George R. Bidwell and another, administrators, &c., (foreclosure of mortgage.)
HESTER ST, 211; Charles Molten against Jacob S. Cornwell and others, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)
STANTON ST, n e corner of Cannon St, 100x 125; the Franklin Savings Bank of New-York against Mary A. or Mary Gregory, and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
236TH ST, s s, 250 ft e of 2d Av, 25x98.9; William H. Deady, as assignee and &c., against Charles A. Lutz, executor and trustee, (foreclosure of mechanic's lien.)
MOTT or 170th St, n w corner of Fordham or 3d Av, 97.10x83x93x108; Simon Adler and another against Abner W. Caverley and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
GRAND ST, n s, 16 ft e of Willett St, 17x62; Herman Heydt against Henrietta Fernbach and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)
10TH AV, e s, 72 ft n of land of Charles Cheesebrough, 36x150x37x150; Mattie A. Gray against Robert B. Snowden and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

Mechanics' Liens.

Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office.

13TH AV and 4th St, n w corner, 100x100; William's Bridge; Louis Schirmer against George Killian, owner; Fred McGraw, contractor $19
SAME PROPERTY; Frank Fetzak against same 21
UNION AV and 152d St, n w corner, 100 x100; Paul G. Decker against John Cotter, owner and contractor 860
68TH ST, 20 East; William Kelleher against A. Mowbray and J. Dreyfuss, owners; A. Mowbray and J. Dreyfuss, contractor; J. J. McArdle, sub-contractor 6
EAGLE AV, w s, 175 ft s of Westchester Av, 25x120; Louis Lubcker against Anna R. Doelfel, owner and contractor 75
MORRIS ST, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, 25x —; Henry H. Meise against Charles Eggers and Edward Bissinger, owners and contractors 325
BLOCK bounded by Convent and St. Nicholas Avs, 127th and 128th Sts; Daniel Deviney against Thomas Gillis, as contractor 39
131ST ST, n s, 100 ft w of Courtlandt Av, 28x100; G. B. Raymond & Co. against Henry Ewald, owner; Charles H. Orne, contractor 53
FOX and 169th Sts, s w corner, 20.8x100; Baltimore High Grade Brick Company against Elizabeth O'Toole, owner and contractor 335
WESTCHESTER AV, 932 and 934; John L. Reindel against Emil Hanchen and others, owners and contractors 62
MORRIS AV, w s, 50 ft s of 161st St, 95x125; Church E. Gates against Charles Eggers and Edward Bissinger, owners and contractors 1,150
125TH ST, 77 East; Henry Bushmann against John Schildwachter, owner; John Cotter, contractor 121
AMSTERDAM AV, 40 and 200 West 61st St, n w corner; Max Weiss against Bernard and Julia Fransioli, sub-lessees and contractors; John Rasche, owner in fee 47
11TH AV and 45th St, n w corner, 25.1x 75; same against Hugh and Terrence Gallagher, owners and contractors; G. T. Walsh, contractor 63
115TH ST, 330 and 318 East; Samuel D. Tomback against Carlo La Maida, owner and contractor 259

The Greek Wins.

From Scribner's Monthly.

Shortly after 4:30 a cannon shot, the signal that the leading runner was approaching, electrified the mass. The pole vaulting could not go on. After a while a man wearing the Greek colors, light-blue and white, was seen struggling toward the Stadion, amid the yells of myriads of throats. "Elleen! Elleen!" (A Greek! A Greek!) and as he made his way through the Stadion the crowd went mad for joy. The stalwart Crown Prince, the President of the games, and the still more stalwart Prince George, the referee, led, or rather almost carried, this victor before the royal seat in the Sphendone, and the usually quiet King himself had meanwhile nearly ripped off the visor of his naval uniform cap in waving it wildly in the air. Pity it would have been had a foreigner won this race. None felt this more keenly than the foreign athletes themselves. All who were present will remember the commotion of the crowd in the Stadion in that moment of victory as one of the greatest scenes of their lives. In the gentle light of the sun of Attica as it inclines toward the horizon, a light not known elsewhere in the world, the magnificent gift of Averoff, the new Stadion—and yet the old—receives its real dedication. Athletics were crowned in it as never before in modern times. Here was inspiration for a painter.

The one coveted honor of the games was fairly won by the Greeks, and held almost beyond reach of envy. Shortly after the winner's arrival, came two other Greeks, and then a Hungarian. The next five in order were also Greeks. It was a Greek victory with a vengeance. The winner, who accomplished the run in the remarkably short time of two hours fifty-eight minutes and fifty seconds, is Spyridion Loues, a well-to-do farmer, twenty-four years old, from Marousi, a village on the road from Athens to Kephissia, and new to the latter place. He was one of the latest entries for the race. Just before going out to Marathon on Friday he is said to have taken the sacrament from the priest of his native village, saying that he wished to invoke the aid of Heaven in his great struggle.

Wish Him Good Night.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

It is very reassuring to learn from one who has recently talked with Mr. Bryan that if at 9 o'clock on the evening of election day he learns of his downfall, he will be in bed sleeping the sleep of cherubs at 10. We had some fears lest he would "take on" when he heard the news, but if that is what is promised us, let us see to it that on that night he retires early.

THE SUPREME COURT DOCKET.

It Has Been Greatly Reduced by the New Courts of Appeal.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—The promised reduction in the size of the docket of the Supreme Court of the United States by the passage of the act creating Circuit Courts of Appeals, seems to be realized. At the present rate of progress, the Court will have caught up with its work in the year 1900, and will be ready to enter upon the twentieth century with clean books. Since the Court adjourned, on May 25 last, sixty-six new cases have been docketed, eighteen less than the number docketed during recess last year. There are to-day 124 less cases on the docket than there were a year ago.

Frank Carver and Dennis Davis, convicted of murder and sentenced to be hanged, by Judge Parker, in the Western District of Arkansas, given another trial by the Supreme Court, and again under sentence of death, appear as appellants, asking for a third trial.

Governor and ex-Vice-President Morton appeals from a decision by the Court of Private Land Claims. The United States brought suit against three claimants to a tract of land in New Mexico, to confirm its own title to the land, but the Court decided in favor of Julian Sandoval and against the United States and the other two claimants. The United States and Mr. Morton have appealed, separately; the third claimant has not yet put in an appearance.

A customs case coming from Louisiana presents a question for answer by the courts, upon which Judges Pardee, McCormick, and Emory A. Speer are divided. That is: "Does the presence of a few bags of foreign manufacture, in an importation of American jute bags, originally sent out of the country, make the whole lot subject to duty, the importers having used all due diligence to keep foreign bags out of the invoice?"

There are two cases wherein the Inter-State Commerce Commission has been worsted in attempts to enforce the law, and where this Commission appeals to the Supreme Court of the United States for relief. It ordered the Detroit, Grand Haven and Milwaukee Railway Company to desist from favoring Grand Rapids shippers, and thereby discriminating against those at Ionia, Mich., in the matter of drayage, and the Alabama Railroad Company to make certain rates to Troy, Ala., no greater than those to Montgomery. The Courts of Appeals in the Sixth and Fifth Circuits respectively directed the lower Courts, which had confirmed the Commission's orders, to dismiss the cases.

The questions of Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction have been certified to the Supreme Court for answer by the judges in the Southern District of New-York. They arose in the matter of the prosecution of Henry Heweckes for alleged murder on board an American ship in Havana. They are: (1) Where an assault is committed on the high seas, and the victim dies four days later on land, does the crime come within the Admiralty and Maritime jurisdiction? (2) Where a crime other than murder is committed on the high seas, and the guilty person is arrested and indicted at the first port of the United States he enters, the date being no more than three years after the act was committed, is the prosecution barred by the Statute of Limitations?

STATE COURTS.

Court of Appeals.

Hiram Tompkins, respondent, against Cornellus Sheehan, appellant. Argued by C. S. Lester for respondent, John W. Crane for appellant.

Walter L. Bell and Edmund R. Bell, as executors of the last will and testament of Colvin Bell, deceased, respondents, against William E. Holmes, appellant. Argued by Wagner P. Fisher for respondents, William F. White for appellant.

G. B. Davis, as administrator of the estate of Mary E. Jacobs, deceased, respondent, against George E. Mervine, appellant. Argued by J. I. Goodrich for respondents, Wagner P. Fisher for appellant.

Frank J. Saxe, as surviving partner, &c., respondent, against the Penokee Lumber Company, appellant. Argued by Harris P. Rudd for respondent, Henry H. Seymour for appellant.

The calendar for to-morrow is as follows: Motions—Nos. 4½, 13, and 15. General Calendar—Nos. 52, 58, 72, 50, and 65.

New-York Calendars—This Day.

SUPREME COURT—Appellate Division. Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Truax, J.—Opens at 11 A. M.

1—Kingsley vs. Jones. 2—Stephens vs. Humphreys. 3—Humphreys vs. Hall. 4—Derby Silver Company vs. Biker. 5—Faulmer vs. Riker. 6—Matter of Naegle Avenue. 7—Shattuck vs. Shattuck. 8—Meyer vs. Damm. 9—Matter of Bangay Street, 10—Matter of Prospect Avenue. 11—O'Reilly vs. Dale. 12—Colgin vs. United States Mercantile Reporting Company. 13—Haygoonl vs. Kasab. 14—May vs. Sentenne. 15—Alcorn vs. Morning Journal Association. 16—Siegrist vs. Caron. 17—Mayor, &c., vs. Holland. 18—Chesterver vs. Martin. 19—Moran vs. Myers. 20—Mitchell vs. Pilot Club Association. 21—Matter of Dieter. 22—Abramson vs. Worke. 23—Matter of O'Neill. 24—John Stephenson & Co. vs. Fulton Con. Company. 25—Bauman vs. Munsell. 26—Lowe vs. Lowe. 27—Mertz vs. Fenouillet. 28—Henry vs. Henry. 29—Ford vs. O'Connor. 30—Moulton vs. Smith. 31—Schnitzer vs. Schaefer. 32—Fourth National Bank of Washington vs. Gunn. 33—Fowler vs. Fowler. 34—Gall vs. Gall. 35—Huber vs. Buckl. 36—Matter of Manping. 37—Myers vs. Myers. 38—Hancock National Bank vs. White. 39—Shackno vs. Shackno. 40—Bohn vs. Bohn. 41—Kreitzer vs. Kreitzer. 42—Johansen vs. Morrison.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Beekman J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Ex parte matters.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S. Wills for Probate at 10:30 A. M.—Ferdinand Wingens, Margaret A. W. Frame, Lucie Grossmith, Mary M. Sands, Simon Strauss, John Bromberg, Eleanor V. M. Bloomfield. At 2 P. M.—Ann Dalton.

CITY COURT—Special Term—McCarthy, J.—Opens at 10 A. M.—Motions at 10:30 A. M.

Referees Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—Wiseman vs. Ceburre—James M. Hunt.

SUPREME COURT—Pryor, J.—Matter of Rose Valley Woolen Company—Edward Browne.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—Beekman, J.—George Ringler & Co. vs. John Tietjen—Frank Kuhn.

SUPREME COURT—Smyth, J.—Watertown Paper Company vs. Dennis V. Bergen—Samuel Wasserman.

Brooklyn Court Calendars.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Dickey, J.—Motion calendar at 10:30 A. M.

SUPREME COURT—Part II.—Goodrich, J.—Ex parte business at 10 A. M.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

New-York City.

—ARCHIBALD CULBERT.—Archibald Culbert, manufacturer of builders' hardware at 343 and 345 West Thirty-seventh Street, made an assignment yesterday to William H. Kennedy, giving a preference to Carrie Culbert for $1,975 for balance due on the purchase price of her interest in the firm of R. I. & C. Culbert. The assignor and his brother, John L. Culbert, started the business in 1867 as Culbert Brothers, and continued together under that style until 1892, when they transferred the business to their wives, R. I. and C. Culbert, on account of a damage suit having been brought against them, on of their employees having been killed. The suit was afterward decided in their favor, and in April, 1895, Archibald Culbert succeeded to the business, claiming $13,000 capital.

—NEW-YORK STRAW BOARD COMPANY.—The Sheriff has received an attachment for $1,200 against the New-York Straw Board Company of 65 and 67 Crosby Street, in favor of the Standard Straw Board Company, for the full amount of a check given by the former on the 9th inst. on the First National Bank of Somerville, N. J., which was returned unpaid. When the Sheriff went to make a levy he was informed that the company had given a bill of sale of the entire business to Edward A. Duffy. The company was incorporated in February, 1892, under New-Jersey laws, with a capital stock of $10,000, succeeding to the business originally established by M. Fitzgibbon & Co., and was managed by Gilbert S. Cook, who was Treasurer of the concern.

—PORTER & GILMOUR.—Robert Carey, receiver of Porter & Gilmour, manufacturers of bicycles at 16 Warren Street, obtained an order yesterday from Justice Beekman of the Supreme Court to complete the manufacture of 120 bicycles now in his possession in various stages of manufacture. The work is to be done at an expense not to exceed $2,000 and the bicycles are to be placed on sale as soon as possible. He said that the price of bicycles is declining rapidly, owing to the approach of the end of the busy season, and the unfinished bicycles should be completed at once in order to realize a fair return. They can be completed within thirty days, and he thinks they should sell at $40 each when completed.

—DENNIS V. BERGIN.—Samuel Wasserman has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for Dennis V. Bergin, dealer in paper and bags at 91 Hudson Street, on the application of the Watertown Paper Company. It was stated that continual efforts were made in the past two months to serve him with papers. He lives in New-Jersey, and comes to this city only occasionally. He would let his mail accumulate for a week at his office, and would go there late in the evening to get it. A balance of $31 was found at his bank.

—PERKINS & WELSH.—The Sheriff has received an execution for $20,587 against Perkins & Welsh, importers of raw sugars at 41 Wall Street, who made an assignment on Jan. 17 in favor of the Leather Manufacturers' National Bank on accepted drafts from Cienfuegos, Cuba.

—FRANCISCO GAROFALO.—The Sheriff yesterday received an execution for $2,759 against Francisco Garofalo, dealer in fruits at 280 Washington Street, in favor of Joshua Cromwell for balance due on purchases of bananas.

—JOHN TIETJEN.—Frank Kuhn was appointed yesterday receiver in supplementary proceedings for John Tietjen, liquor dealer, at 1,061 Park Avenue, on the application of George Ringler & Co., brewers.

Out of Town.

—BARON & NEWMAN.—Judgment for $14,412 was entered yesterday against Baron & Newman, manufacturers of knit goods, at 47 Clymer Street, Brooklyn, who went into the hands of a receiver on Aug. 3, in favor of the Ninth National Bank on three notes.

—SAMUEL ALLEN.—Samuel Allen, a lumber dealer at Houston, Texas, failed yesterday. Liabilities about $250,000. Assets are said to be sufficient to cover his debts. He had numerous branches throughout the State, all of which are affected.

—HERON, TAYLOR & CO.—Heron, Taylor & Co., wholesale grocers and cotton factors at Memphis, Tenn., assigned yesterday. Assets, $124,000; liabilities, $88,000.

Judgments.

The following judgments were entered in this city yesterday, the name of the debtor being the first given:

ALPERT, Simon—H. Elliott	$149
APGAR, Harry J.—Deane Steam Pump Company	120
APRIL, Israel—A. Cooper	29
BARTER, Mary J.—Department of Buildings	268
SAME—same	268
BARON, Samuel and Jacob Newman—The Ninth National Bank	14,412
BLISS, Charles H.—Merchants' Exchange National Bank	325
CALLAHAN, Lawrence—P. J. Smith	271
CHELLBORG, Conrad F.—Exchange National Bank of Tampa, Fla	100
CHIACCHIO, Rosina and Petrine—M. Destefano	47
CLARK, Matthew E.—V. Lorz	38
CONSOLIDATED AMERICAN REDUCTION Company—E. R. Ladew	510
COTTER, Nicholas—G. S. Daniels	90
CRAIG, Walter F.—C. Edgar	41
DAVISON, Samuel—S. Levinson	463
DEUTSCH, Simon L., and Alex—R. Smith	912
DOBROCZKY, Michael—L. Fried	494
DUFFY, Patrick—L. Siefke	221
DOBBIS, Harley R.—C. A. Tinker	170
EDER, Raphael—C. Kern	86
SAME and Annie Berrer—H. Wallner	2,042
EMERY, Livingston—J. M. Gardner	72
FINAN, James—A. J. Dodin	3,200
GAROFALO, Francisco—J. Cromwell	2,759
GILMORE, Michael F.—C. C. Ballou	153
GOERSCHEN, Hugo—M. L. Reed	161
GOODMAN, Eli M.—E. A. Spengeman	1,430
HINDER, Kooper John—H. Hess	38
IMPERIAL HYGIENIQUE FLUID COMPANY—C. Scribner	162
JARBEAU, Vernona—Anna L. Northrop	48
JOHNSTON, Christian P.—F. W. Devoe and C. T. Raynolds	1,001
KAEMPFER, Adolph—Max Kaempfer	1,198
SAME—Same	2,291
KAMRISCH, Charles F.—R. Sturcke	100
KOEDDING, Andrew—J. Henry	439
KOLLOGE, William—H. H. Dreyer	1,726
LAWLOR, Patrick—H. Kotle	87
LEHMAN, Jacob—Isaac Lehman	1,237
MACFARLANE, William W. and Jane—The Read & Lovatt Company	629
MANN, Edward C.—C. S. Loder	182
McGINNIS, John and Charles A.—H. Harris	116
MERCURY Printing Company—United Press	1,221
MEULLER, Alice R.—J. M. Wilson	46
MUNZER, Richard—E. Well Company	357
MYERS, Samuel F., and Marcus A. and Simon Blumauer—Manhattan Company	2,601
MYERS, Samuel F., and others—Bridgeport Brass Company	175
NELKE ART LITHOGRAPH COMPANY—L. V. Hengstler	209
NACK, Matthias—Market and Fulton Bank	157
OLSEN, Anton L.—Burlington Venetian Blind Company	277
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Water and Gas Supplies.

A correspondent of The London Times, himself an official in a gas company, writes:

"One of the most serious defects in the system of water supply by companies, and the same applies to corporations, is that they have not the slightest inducement to supply this necessity of life as cheaply as possible. During the last forty or fifty years gas in London has been reduced more than 50 per cent., from 6s. per 1,000 feet in 1848 to its present price of less than 3s., while little or nothing has been done with water. This is probably due in the first place to the system and to the fact that for water there is no substitute, while gas has always had competitors.

"If water were supplied by meter, like gas, at a certain price per 1,000 gallons, with a proviso that increase of dividends should follow reductions of price on the principle of the sliding scale of the gas companies, there is surely no reason why the effect should not be the same. The companies would have a direct interest in doing their best for the public, with the result that there would be an abundant supply and a decreasing price."

Free Silverites Fear the Light.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

There never was a time in the history of this country when citizens disl[illegible]ayed so much independence as now. There never was a time when the people thirsted and hungered so for facts. Blind partisan argument is of little avail. The voters realize more than ever that there are two sides to every question, and they are sincerely seeking the light, in order that they may cast their ballots intelligently. The free silverites recognize this, and as they fear to have the whole truth laid bare, they are industriously attempting to poison the minds of the people against the newspapers.

COUNTRY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

RIVERDALE-ON-HUDSON.—A well-located house, with fine river view, fully furnished and in good order, with stable and cottage; three minutes from railroad station; will be rented for Winter or year. Address
H. D. BABCOCK, 19 Broad St., N. Y.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

ATTENTION OF THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING

a strictly high-class residence is specially invited to the thoroughly constructed, beautifully finished, carefully planned dwellings just completed on

77TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH & MADISON AVS.,

THE CHOICEST residence section of the city.

These houses are each 25 feet wide, on both the American basement and high-stoop plans, and vary in exterior and interior arrangement and design.

They have steel floor beams and fire-proof brick arches, passenger elevators, abundant light, and perfect ventilation.

Also,

PRIVATE STABLE,

NO. 111 EAST 77TH ST., NEAR PARK AV., SIZE 25x100.

3 stories in height, with marble front.

Basement arranged for exercising horses.

Descriptive pamphlets and permits on application to

McCAFFERTY & BUCKLEY,
ARCHITECTS AND BUILDERS.
384 PARK AV., NEAR 53D.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.

Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
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WANTED—Dwelling houses for sale and to let in first class localities for cash purchasers and desirable tenants.

Douglas Robinson & Co.,
500 MADISON AV. 55 LIBERTY ST.

CITY HOUSES TO LET—FURNISHED.

91 & 93 Madison Ave.
To let, partly furnished, contain

PUBLIC NOTICES.

62 degrees 1 minute west 2,602.8 feet; thence north 7 degrees 17 minutes west 1,097.9 feet; thence south 20 degrees 47 minutes west 805 feet; thence north 48 degrees 10 minutes west 566.6 feet; thence north 54 degrees 14 minutes west 266.9 feet; thence south 69 degrees 5 minutes west 207.1 feet; thence south 80 degrees 5 minutes west 198 feet; thence north 77 degrees 33 minutes west 268.9 feet; thence north 50 degrees 29 minutes west 242.9 feet; thence north 60 degrees 34 minutes west 235.9 feet; thence north 42 degrees 48 minutes west 110.9 feet; thence north 36 degrees 35 minutes west 423.9 feet; thence north 24 degrees 50 minutes west 7.5 feet to the place of beginning; containing 1,317.01 acres more or less, excepting from the above described tract of land the easterly and westerly portion of Road Line No. 4 taken by the City of New-York for the purposes of a highway.

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Fourth—All that tract of land situated in the Town of Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument in the northeasterly boundary line of the highway leading from the New Croton Gate-house to Kitchawan, which point is the southerly corner of a triangle of land acquired by the City of New-York for the purpose of a line of the New Aqueduct tunnel on the southerly side of Croton Lake; thence along the southeasterly side of said triangle of land and along land acquired by the City of New-York for the Croton Lake Reservoir, on the following 112 courses and distances: North 59 degrees 33 minutes east 429.4 feet; thence north 59 degrees 40 minutes east 270.4 feet; thence north 43 degrees 3 minutes east 235 feet; thence north 42 degrees 58 minutes east 412.5 feet; thence south 82 degrees 23 minutes east 265.30 feet; thence south 60 degrees 33 minutes east 253 feet; thence south 60 degrees 33 minutes east 986 feet; thence south 9 degrees 6 minutes west 174.4 feet; thence south 4 degrees 57 minutes east 111.6 feet; thence south 88 degrees 33 minutes east 104.3 feet; thence south 68 degrees 33 minutes east 34.8 feet; thence north 71 degrees 30 minutes east 102.2 feet; thence south 19 degrees 49 minutes east 657.5 feet; thence north 0 degrees 50 minutes east 162.5 feet; thence south 59 degrees 21 minutes east 291 feet; thence south 41 degrees 44 minutes east 429.9 feet; thence south 39 degrees 36 minutes east 192.1 feet; thence south 41 degrees 5 minutes east 453.8 feet; thence south 49 degrees 43 minutes east 118.3 feet; thence south 45 degrees 50 minutes west 477.9 feet; thence south 7 degrees 56 minutes east 354 feet; thence south 59 degrees 51 minutes east 95.2 feet; thence north 38 degrees 45 minutes east 247.7 feet; thence south 55 degrees east 443.2 feet; thence south 34 degrees 19 minutes east 129.5 feet; thence south 40 degrees 31 minutes east 263.3 feet; thence south 49 degrees 30 minutes east 247.1 feet; thence south 51 degrees 30 minutes east 357.72 feet; thence south 75 degrees 35 minutes east 51.29 feet to the right-of-way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad Company; thence still along said lake property of the City of New-York and across said right-of-way south 75 degrees 35 minutes east 64 feet; thence south 59 degrees 19 minutes east 106.6 feet; thence still along said lake and right-of-way of said railroad south 13 degrees 32 minutes west 9.50 feet; thence south 27 degrees 33 minutes 10 seconds west 389.13 feet; thence north 55 degrees 44 minutes 20 seconds west 245.20 feet; thence north 27 degrees 0 minutes 0 seconds east 388.05 feet; thence north 35 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds east 172.63 feet; thence north 10 degrees 23 minutes 20 seconds west 308 feet; thence north 31 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 281.63 feet; thence north 58 degrees 19 minutes 10 seconds west 917.76 feet; thence south 87 degrees 44 minutes 40 seconds west 381.50 feet; thence north 77 degrees 0 minutes 30 seconds west 581.50 feet; thence north 53 degrees 24 minutes 50 seconds west 241.61 feet; thence south 88 degrees 56 minutes 40 seconds west 868.15 feet; thence south 39 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 254.5 feet; thence south 50 degrees 35 minutes 0 seconds west 414.21 feet; thence south 81 degrees 3 minutes 10 seconds west 366.46 feet; thence south 58 degrees 49 minutes 40 seconds west 284.01 feet; thence south 48 degrees 40 minutes 50 seconds west 563.40 feet; thence south 48 degrees 43 minutes 0 seconds west 651.93 feet; thence south 73 degrees 46 minutes 10 seconds west 304.12 feet; thence south 64 degrees 22 minutes 40 seconds west 335.44 feet; thence north 44 degrees 42 minutes 40 seconds west 281.44 feet; thence south 64 degrees 0 minutes 50 seconds west 310.38 feet; thence south 37 degrees 9 minutes 10 seconds west 538 feet; thence south 3 degrees 38 minutes 10 seconds west 472.95 feet; thence south 63 degrees 50 minutes 50 seconds west 182.47 feet; thence south 65 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 142.27 feet; thence south 64 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 421.33 feet; thence south 68 degrees 22 minutes 40 seconds west 119.40 feet; thence south 58 degrees 57 minutes 40 seconds west 131.88 feet; thence south 68 degrees 47 minutes 40 seconds west 196.29 feet; thence south 6 degrees 44 minutes 0 seconds west 144.99 feet; thence south 47 degrees 32 minutes 50 seconds west 414.47 feet; thence south 15 minutes 20 seconds west 285.04 feet; thence south 86 degrees 33 minutes 50 seconds west 333.60 feet; thence north 21 degrees 42 minutes 20 seconds west 458.03 feet; thence north 21 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds east 400.33 feet; thence south 71 degrees 9 minutes west 698 feet to the place of beginning; containing 140.28 acres.

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Fourth—All that tract of land situated in the Town of Yorktown, Westchester County, N. Y., bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a stone monument in the northeasterly boundary line of the highway leading from the New Croton Gate-house to Kitchawan, which point is the southerly corner of a triangle of land acquired by the City of New-York for the purpose of a line of the New Aqueduct tunnel on the southerly side of Croton Lake; thence along the southeasterly side of said triangle of land and along land acquired by the City of New-York for the Croton Lake Reservoir, on the following 112 courses and distances: North 59 degrees 33 minutes east 429.4 feet; thence north 59 degrees 40 minutes east 270.4 feet; thence north 43 degrees 3 minutes east 235 feet; thence north 42 degrees 58 minutes east 412.5 feet; thence south 82 degrees 23 minutes east 265.30 feet; thence south 60 degrees 33 minutes east 253 feet; thence south 60 degrees 33 minutes east 986 feet; thence south 9 degrees 6 minutes west 174.4 feet; thence south 4 degrees 57 minutes east 111.6 feet; thence south 88 degrees 33 minutes east 104.3 feet; thence south 68 degrees 33 minutes east 34.8 feet; thence north 71 degrees 30 minutes east 102.2 feet; thence south 19 degrees 49 minutes east 657.5 feet; thence north 0 degrees 50 minutes east 162.5 feet; thence south 59 degrees 21 minutes east 291 feet; thence south 41 degrees 44 minutes east 429.9 feet; thence south 39 degrees 36 minutes east 192.1 feet; thence south 41 degrees 5 minutes east 453.8 feet; thence south 49 degrees 43 minutes east 118.3 feet; thence south 45 degrees 50 minutes west 477.9 feet; thence south 7 degrees 56 minutes east 354 feet; thence south 59 degrees 51 minutes east 95.2 feet; thence north 38 degrees 45 minutes east 247.7 feet; thence south 55 degrees east 443.2 feet; thence south 34 degrees 19 minutes east 129.5 feet; thence south 40 degrees 31 minutes east 263.3 feet; thence south 49 degrees 30 minutes east 247.1 feet; thence south 51 degrees 30 minutes east 357.72 feet; thence south 75 degrees 35 minutes east 51.29 feet to the right-of-way of the New-York and Putnam Railroad Company; thence still along said lake property of the City of New-York and across said right-of-way south 75 degrees 35 minutes east 64 feet; thence south 59 degrees 19 minutes east 106.6 feet; thence still along said lake and right-of-way of said railroad south 13 degrees 32 minutes west 9.50 feet; thence south 27 degrees 33 minutes 10 seconds west 389.13 feet; thence north 55 degrees 44 minutes 20 seconds west 245.20 feet; thence north 27 degrees 0 minutes 0 seconds east 388.05 feet; thence north 35 degrees 48 minutes 30 seconds east 172.63 feet; thence north 10 degrees 23 minutes 20 seconds west 308 feet; thence north 31 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 281.63 feet; thence north 58 degrees 19 minutes 10 seconds west 917.76 feet; thence south 87 degrees 44 minutes 40 seconds west 381.50 feet; thence north 77 degrees 0 minutes 30 seconds west 581.50 feet; thence north 53 degrees 24 minutes 50 seconds west 241.61 feet; thence south 88 degrees 56 minutes 40 seconds west 868.15 feet; thence south 39 degrees 53 minutes 30 seconds west 254.5 feet; thence south 50 degrees 35 minutes 0 seconds west 414.21 feet; thence south 81 degrees 3 minutes 10 seconds west 366.46 feet; thence south 58 degrees 49 minutes 40 seconds west 284.01 feet; thence south 48 degrees 40 minutes 50 seconds west 563.40 feet; thence south 48 degrees 43 minutes 0 seconds west 651.93 feet; thence south 73 degrees 46 minutes 10 seconds west 304.12 feet; thence south 64 degrees 22 minutes 40 seconds west 335.44 feet; thence north 44 degrees 42 minutes 40 seconds west 281.44 feet; thence south 64 degrees 0 minutes 50 seconds west 310.38 feet; thence south 37 degrees 9 minutes 10 seconds west 538 feet; thence south 3 degrees 38 minutes 10 seconds west 472.95 feet; thence south 63 degrees 50 minutes 50 seconds west 182.47 feet; thence south 65 degrees 30 minutes 30 seconds west 142.27 feet; thence south 64 degrees 24 minutes 30 seconds west 421.33 feet; thence south 68 degrees 22 minutes 40 seconds west 119.40 feet; thence south 58 degrees 57 minutes 40 seconds west 131.88 feet; thence south 68 degrees 47 minutes 40 seconds west 196.29 feet; thence south 6 degrees 44 minutes 0 seconds west 144.99 feet; thence south 47 degrees 32 minutes 50 seconds west 414.47 feet; thence south 15 minutes 20 seconds west 285.04 feet; thence south 86 degrees 33 minutes 50 seconds west 333.60 feet; thence north 21 degrees 42 minutes 20 seconds west 458.03 feet; thence north 21 degrees 28 minutes 30 seconds east 400.33 feet; thence south 71 degrees 9 minutes west 698 feet to the place of beginning; containing 140.28 acres.

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PARKHURST SOCIETY WORK

RECORD OF A YEAR AND COMMENTS ON OFFICIAL ACTION.

Before and After the Election of 1894, as Dr. Parkhurst Views Conditions and Changes—Relations of the Society to the Present City Government—Old Roots Still to be Dragged Out—Mr. Moss's Strong Personal Views.

A report by the Society for the Prevention of Crime has just been issued. While it refers to some work performed and incidents occurring this year and prior to 1895, it deals mainly with events of last year.

The Rev. Charles H. Parkhurst, in his introduction, as President of the society, classifies the report as a series of specimens of the variety of objects to which the efforts of the society are directed, and the variety of the work it is accomplishing.

Sketching the society's course from the death of Dr. Howard Crosby to the present time, Dr. Parkhurst sharply defines its status before and after the election of November, 1894. At one time, he says, there was "but one criminal practically, viz., the City Government, whose very existence was a transgression and its every act a felony."

Of the present relations of the society with the City Government Dr. Parkhurst says:

"Since November of 1894 our relations to the municipal administration have been entirely changed. We are able now to work with the different commissions instead of being obliged to work against them. Friction is, therefore, reduced; and while there is on our part no abatement of effort and no diminution of result, those efforts and results, on account of the altered relations, are less demonstrative and less in evidence. Indeed, as we think will become apparent from the accompanying report, the society is at present accomplishing more than in 1892-4, for at that time all its movements were resisted by the City Government, and now all its movements, or nearly all of them, find in the City Government a supporter and an ally."

Old Roots of Fraud.

In concluding, the President of the society says:

"The soil is still full of the old roots of fraud and lawlessness fostered by many years of coarse and corrupt Tammany administration, and hardly more has been done yet than to mow off the tops. No one can be knowing to the history of our condition as a city for the past four years without realizing the long strides forward that have been made since Tammany went out of power; at the same time it is very difficult for a city that has been for a quarter of a century respiring a corrupt atmosphere to acquire the art of decency. There is a constant tendency to revert to old methods whenever for an instant the bonds of vigilance are relaxed. Our hope is, however, that the honest citizens of the town will stand by the results which they achieved in 1894."

Frank Moss, counsel of the society, issues a statement which exhaustively reviews the punitive efforts of the organization for several years, in which he gives ample credit to Dr. Parkhurst and Superintendent A. F. Dennett.

Mr. Moss evidently has strong personal views in regard to the treatment of the cases of the society in the District Attorney's office, but does not express them flatly. He says:

"The District Attorney or his assistant prepares the important cases which are to be submitted to the Grand Juries, selecting the witnesses and interrogating them. Generally the jurors are not suspicious of their legal adviser, and do not doubt but that the cases are fully and fairly presented. The proceedings are secret, and it is a grave offense to divulge any of them. What opportunities the District Attorney has to make indictments and to kill prosecutions in secret! Important cases have been prepared by the society in past years. We have relinquished them to the District Attorney at the door of the Grand Jury room, and they have failed. Were the witnesses wisely and fairly questioned by the Assistant District Attorney, and did the juries get a full view of the cases? Who can tell?"

Questions by Mr. Moss.

Mr. Moss devotes much of his statement to the Extraordinary Grand Jury of March, 1895, and, tabulating the outcome of its efforts to punish evildoers, asks:

"Can it be possible that the general ratio of cases tried and cases dismissed on motion of the District Attorney is the same as it appears to be in police cases?

"Can it be that the joint sessions of August Grand Juries and astute District Attorneys show such a general average of fruitlessness?" adding:

"It is perfectly clear that this branch of the criminal law administration is inefficient (to be charitable) at the indictment end or at the court end or at the middle, where, by delays and opportunities for the fixing of witnesses, the vitality of cases originally good is allowed, if not helped, to depart.

"There is no part of the whole criminal administration to which the eyes of the criminal turn with more hope than to the District Attorney's office."

In ending his statement, Mr. Moss remarks:

"The work of redeeming our city is only fairly begun. The single department of the administration of the criminal law needs almost as much attention as has been given to the Police Department."

The Treasurer's Report.

Treasurer E. A. Newell says that it has been deemed best that he should publish no report, but confine himself to a statement of the needs of the society. This decision was reached because many contributors prefer to keep their names secret, and details of receipts and disbursements would furnish clues to the society's plans and methods. The society has no permanent fund or share in fines imposed by courts, and depends solely on voluntary contributions. Its needs are great, and very much has been left undone because of lack of necessary funds, which can be sent to him at his office, 256 Fifth Avenue.

Superintendent Dennett furnishes an interesting report in detail of what has been done by the society and its agents, either actively or passively, in its surveillance in regard to gambling, trials of policemen by Commissioners, various evil resorts, Excise Department, Building Department, Sunday violations of the excise law, pawnbrokers, tribute levying by policemen, legislative action, pushcart peddlers, and the District Attorney's office.

Mr. Dennett's report includes a reference to City Judge Cowing's discharge of the jury impaneled to try Cornelius B. Parker, accused of "backing" policy dealers, and his criticisms of Dr. Parkhurst in his charge to the Grand Jury June 1.

Shot Himself on Washington Heights.

A man having the appearance of a Hebrew went into a clump of bushes at a deserted part of King's Bridge Road, near One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Street, early yesterday afternoon, and shot himself in the abdomen, it is believed with suicidal intent. He was taken to the Manhattan Hospital.

In his pockets were found a letter in Hebrew beginning: "Moshel lieb, Epstein," and signed "Your Grandmother, Dora Epstein," and a Hebrew prayer book, with the name Jacob Shinckowisky written on the fly leaf. The letter is dated and postmarked Elmira, N. Y. At the hospital it was said that the man's condition is serious.

THEY ARE STILL CAUTIOUS.

Weehawken's Gamblers Have Not Attempted to Resume Business.

"I have just been told," said Prosecuting Attorney Winfield of Hudson County, N. J., yesterday afternoon, "that the West Shore Railroad is the owner of the ground on which stand the buildings at Upper Weehawken where the poolselling and other gaming has been going on. My informant says they bought of a man named Sims, or Symes.

"Whether or not this is the fact I will learn to-morrow morning, as I have requested the Assessor to look up the title for me, and he has promised to report at that time. If the West Shore is renting its buildings to gamblers for gambling purposes, the county may ask an explanation from the railroad's officials."

C. W. Bradley, General Superintendent of the West Shore, emphatically denied that his road owned or had any other connection with the poolrooms adjoining the Hoffman House, Philip Bindernagle's place. "We own quite a strip of land close by, stretching back over the bluff," he said, "but the poolroom is not on it."

The fiasco of Wednesday, when two constables and a detective arrived at Bindernagle's place just after the last of the visiting gamblers was taking the ferry for this city, was not unexpected by Prosecutor Winfield. "I don't doubt," he said, "that sombedoy telephoned to that place that I had sent men down. Whether it was one of the three men or somebody who overheard us or them I can't say. But I know that one of the men whom I told to start instantly delayed long enough to go to a telephone, where he was seen talking.

"The men I sent were the best—in fact, the only ones—at my disposal. To-day I have sent down my detective, Morris Stack, to see that no attempt is made to reopen the place. He has orders to stay all day."

A cemetery was not more quiet than was Bindernagle's at 4 o'clock. Inside the Hoffman House the bartender was nodding over a paper. The colored porter, Henry, was looking idly out of the window, as if he were wondering whether the lively days had gone never to return. The poolroom and the building within which had merrily spun the wheels of fortune were locked. None of the crowds that had thronged their doors Monday and Tuesday was present.

An inquiry for Detective Stack elicited no information. The bartender and Henry said he had not been around since 3 o'clock, when they came on duty.

"I can't understand," said Henry, "why you newspaper fellows bother us and haven't a thing to say about the other end of the county."

"If you'll tell THE NEW-YORK TIMES where there are any poolrooms at the other end of Hudson County the paper will see that they are given as much attention as this place has had," was the reply.

"I'm no stool pigeon," retorted Henry, who refused to say a word more.

The reporter had boarded the ferry for New-York City when Henry came running down to the landing. "Say," he shouted, "a man has just come in who says he saw Stack here early in the afternoon. The detective saw there was nothing going on, and left."

"With whom?"

"I don't know, unless it was the boss."

ENEMY OF BICYCLERS FINED.

John L. Fitzpatrick Convicted of Throwing Glass in the Street.

Superintendent Hankinson of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals secured in the Special Sessions Court yesterday the conviction of John L. Fitzpatrick of One Hundred and Sixty-first Street and Union Avenue for smashing a glass bottle on the latter thoroughfare immediately in front of the bicycles of Charles Yunker and his brother and ruining their tires.

Upon one or two occasions persons who have thrown glass and tacks on the streets have been arrested, but have been discharged by Magistrates upon the ground that no punishment could be inflicted unless the prisoners were charged with malicious mischief, and with intent of doing injury to some particular wheel or wheels. Superintendent Hankinson, however, has found an old law, under which many years ago a large number of convictions were had. The law in question is Section 661 of the Penal Code and reads as follows:

"Any person who willfully throws, drops, or places, or causes to be dropped, thrown, or placed, upon any road, highway, street, or public place any glass, nails, pieces of metal, or other substance which might wound, disable, or injure any animal, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor," &c.

The evidence showed that Fitzpatrick, who is a middle-aged man, threw the bottle immediately in front of Mr. Yunker and his brother, ruining the tires of both wheels. The Court found him guilty and fined him $25.

Superintendent Hankinson says he will cause the arrest of any person violating this section of the Penal Code, and he asks wheelmen to inform him of any violations. Assistant District Attorney Eerlinger says he will see that such cases are prosecuted.

BOMBARDED THE CHINAMEN.

Shields Hurled Seven Whisky Bottles Through Laundry Window.

Edward Shields was passing the laundry of Sing Lee, at 66 Sixth Avenue, yesterday morning while inebriated, in which condition he has an irrepressible aversion to Chinamen. He had seven whisky flasks, and when he saw five Chinamen in the laundry at work his antipathy to the yellow race overcame him, and he deliberately hurled the flasks, one after another, through the window at the Chinamen. His aim was so good that Sing Lee received several slight cuts in the face, Li Nock had a cut on his forehead, Sam Yo's right wrist was badly cut, Ah Sing received a cut an inch square on his temple, and Lee Chu was cut on one hand.

Shields started to run, but a policeman arrested him, and he was locked up. He is an engineer, forty-four years old, and lives at 59 West Eleventh Street.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Jefferson Market Police Court, sent him to the workhouse for five months in default of $500 bonds for good behavior during that time.

WARNING BY CORONER HOEBER.

Lawyers Who Disturb Inquests Will Be Arrested.

Coroner Hoeber said yesterday that such scenes as took place Wednesday at the Thompson inquest would not be repeated.

"If a lawyer disturbs the proceedings in the future," he said, "I will at once have him arrested for disorderly conduct and taken before a City Magistrate. I will appear against him myself, and if necessary will take every member of the jury that may be sitting at the inquest along as a witness. If I myself have no authority to impose a fine, that is one sure remedy I can resort to, and I propose to do it."

The Coroner will not try to collect the fine he imposed on Mr. Friend.

Big Raid on Pushcarts.

A general raid on push-cart men was made by the police of the Old Slip Station yesterday afternoon. Twenty-two carts, laden with pears, apples, bananas, and other fruits, were taken with the owners.

The owners were arrested for not having licenses, refusing to move on when ordered to do so, and otherwise disobeying city ordinances.

AUCTION SALE OF SILKS

GOOD PRICES OBTAINED FOR DRESS GOODS.

Spirited Bidding for 8,500 Pieces from the Mills of the Ashley & Bailey Company of Paterson, N. J.—Large Number of Buyers from Many Cities—The Figures Obtained Within Twenty-five Per Cent. of the Asking Prices.

A sale at auction of 8,500 pieces of dress silks at the establishment of Field, Chapman & Fenner, at 80 and 82 Leonard Street, brought together yesterday a large number of buyers, representing many of the most important houses in this city and throughout the United States.

The goods offered for sale were all the output of the silk mills of the Ashley & Bailey Company at Paterson, N. J. They were attractive both as to styles and quality, and were made for this season's trade. Many of the patterns were copied from French samples. The reason given by the manufacturers for the sale of such a large quantity of goods at auction was that they did not desire to carry them over until next season.

The catalogue comprised 935 lots, made up as follows: Two hundred and seventy-five pieces of twenty-one-inch black brocade Indias, 185 pieces twenty-three-inch black brocade Indias, 125 pieces twenty-three-inch black brocade Indias, 150 pieces twenty-four-inch black Pekin Indias, 575 pieces twenty-one-inch black Pekin taffeta brocades, 165 pieces twenty-four-inch black Pekin taffeta brocades, 775 pieces twenty-inch black satin brocades, 250 pieces twenty-inch black satin brocades, finer; 125 pieces twenty-inch black satin brocades, extra fine; 275 pieces twenty-two-inch black satin brocades, extra fine; 100 pieces twenty-two-inch evening shade satin brocade, very fine; 950 pieces twenty-inch chêne taffeta, 650 pieces nineteen-inch satin line taffeta plaid, 125 pieces nineteen-inch Scotch plaid taffeta, 50 pieces twenty-inch black and white fancy Pekins, 60 pieces twenty-inch black and colored fancy Pekin stripe, 60 pieces twenty-four-inch plain changeable taffeta, 75 pieces twenty-four-inch fancy changeable taffeta, 90 pieces twenty-inch satin brocade jardinière, 85 pieces twenty-two-inch satin brocade jardinière, and 50 pieces twenty-inch fancy changeable taffeta.

There was a great deal of competition for certain lines of the goods, and the bidding was spirited. The black brocades brought prices ranging from 35 to 50 cents a yard. The black taffetas, 24 inches wide, brought from 34½ to 36½ cents a yard; black Pekin taffeta brocades, 21 inches wide, sold from 32 to 35½ cents a yard; twenty-inch black satin brocades brought from 39 to 46 cents, according to quality. Black gros-grain brocades, 20 inches wide, sold for from 46 to 52½ cents, while twenty-inch black satin brocade of high quality brought from 52½ to 54½ cents a yard. Some lots of similar goods but of lower quality sold as low as 46 cents a yard. A few lots of very choice quality in this same line of goods sold from 62 to 68 cents a yard.

Bidding Was Spirited.

A large assortment of chêne taffetas of various patterns and qualities ranged from 32 to 49 cents a yard, the brighter colors and more attractive patterns naturally bringing the highest prices. The satin brocade jardinières brought very good prices, ranging from 70 to 76 cents. Two lots of twenty-two-inch, three-toned armure brocades brought 92 cents a yard, which was the highest price paid for any line of goods at the sale. Silks for evening wear brought from 60 to 78 cents a yard, and twenty-four-inch glace taffetas sold at prices ranging from 46 to 55 cents a yard.

Among the principal New-York buyers were the H. B. Claflin Company, Sweetser, Pembrook & Co., Bloomingdale Brothers, James A. Hearn & Co., Le Boutillier Brothers, H. O'Neill & Co., Ludwig Brothers, B. Andrews & Co., Charles B. Rouss, the Syndicate Trading Company, the Dry Goods Alliance, the Dry Goods Exchange, Elsemann Brothers, Ehrich Brothers, H. Siegel & Co., R. H. Macy & Co., S. Steinfield & Co., Adams & Co., J. P. Cahen & Brother, and J. McCurragh & Brother.

Brooklyn was represented by Frederick Loeser & Co., Henry Offerman, and Joseph Wechsler's Sons.

Out-of-Town Buyers.

Among the out-of-town buyers were Marshall Field & Co., Pardridge & Netcher, Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., and Mandell Brothers of Chicago; the Keystone Waist Company, Strowbridge & Clothier, Wertheimer Brothers & Greenspaugh, and Sharpless Brothers of Philadelphia; R. H. White & Co. and Houston & Henderson of Boston; Goldenberg Brothers, Bernheimer Brothers, M. Goldenberg, Joseph Grinsfelder & Sons, and S. Kahn, Sons & Co. of Baltimore; Kaufman & Isaacs, S. J. Schwartz, B. Fellman, Schwartz Brothers, L. Fellman, the Dreyfous Company, and D. H. Holmes of New-Orleans; Levi Strauss & Co., Murphy & Grant, Kohlberg, Strauss & Frohman, and the Hamburger Company of San Francisco; the Pittsburg Dry Goods Company of Pittsburg Penn.; Rosenbaum Brothers of Cumberland, Md.; the Waxelbaum Company of Macon, Ga.; S. Selig of Helena, Ark.; Burke, Fitzsimmons, Hone & Co. of Rochester, N. Y.; D. M. Edwards & Co. of Syracuse, N. Y.; Schuldenfrei & Co. of San Antonio, Texas; A. Hamburger & Co. of Los Angeles, Cal.; James Lang's Sons of Wilkesbarre, Penn.; Howe & Stetson, and F. M. Brown & Co. of New-Haven, Conn.; Kahn Brothers of Oakland, Cal.; Tacker & Marshall of Alexandria, Va.; Heath & Drake and L. Bamberger & Co. of Newark, N. J.; Garratt & Co. of Galveston, Texas; Curtis & Co. of Evansville, Ind.; the Pollock Company of Montgomery, Ala.; Lyons Dry Goods Company of Toledo, Ohio; Mannheimer Brothers of St. Paul, Minn.; Alms & Dopke of Cincinnati, Emery, Bird, Thayer & Co. of Kansas City, Mo.; J. L. Minnaugh & Co. of Columbia, S. C.; Sanger Brothers of Waco, Texas; the Howland Dry Goods Company of Bridgeport, Conn., and Woodward & Lothrop of Washington, D. C.

The sale was considered a most successful one. The prices obtained were fair and within an average of 25 per cent. of the asking prices. Under the present conditions of trade the sale of such a large quantity of goods and the prices obtained are taken to indicate a rather encouraging prospect for the Fall and Winter trade. The representative of the Ashley & Bailey Company present at the sale said that the result was satisfactory to the owners of the goods.

Bicycles in Great Britain.

According to a report received from A. Donn Platt, United States Vice Consul at Dublin, the cycling press of the entire United Kingdom is wrought up over the American invasion, as the advent of American wheels is called. Particularly is this true of Ireland. Mr. Platt says the British makers try to show that the lightness of the American wheels is at the cost of strength, and that an American wheel will not last as long as an English wheel. The points most criticised are the shape of the tubes, the form of the wheels, the crank, brake, bearings, the width of tread, the chain adjustment, insufficiency of mud guards, and especially the use of single tube tires.

Mr. Platt advises that American wheels for the English market and Irish market should have a gear case, if desired, detachable or single-tube tires should be optional, and an easily detachable brake and mud guard should accompany each machine. At the same time, Mr. Platt says American manufacturers should refuse to alter small details of construction, as he predicts that the foreigners will ultimately recognize the superiority of the American machine.

SEVERELY BEAT HIS SON.

Charles Leyden Covers the Boy's Body with Cuts and Contusions.

Charles Leyden of 132 West Ninetieth Street was arraigned before Magistrate Simms, in the Harlem Police Court, yesterday on a charge of brutally beating his son William, nineteen years old, and was held in $300 bail for trial.

Leyden is employed as a clerk by the firm of Oberly & Newell, photographers at 550 Pearl Street. He lived in Hamilton, Canada, until ten months ago, when he came to this city with his second wife and the boy William, leaving three other children with relatives in Hamilton. The mother of the children died about six years ago.

A letter was sent to the office of the Gerry society on Tuesday, stating that about a week before Leyden had beaten his son in a terrible manner with the lash of a horsewhip. Agent Deubert was detailed to make an investigation. He went to the house on Wednesday, and found that the boy had been fearfully maltreated, his back, arms, legs, and face being covered with welts and contusions. The boy was taken to the office of the society, and Dr. Gibb examined his body and reported his injuries to be as follows:

The right eye bruised and blackened; an abrasion, half an inch wide and four inches long, on the right cheek; an abrasion, one inch long, on the left ear; twenty-two abrasions and contusions, one inch wide and from two to eight inches long, on the body; twenty-one contusions, one inch wide and one to two inches long, on the left arm; eight similar contusions on the left leg, and four bruises, each one inch square, on the right leg.

Although the injuries had been inflicted ten or twelve days before the examination, the boy's body was still in a very bad condition.

Leyden was found at his place of business yesterday and taken at once to court.

Agent Deubert exhibited to the Magistrate the instrument with which the boy was tortured. It is a horsewhip, from which the thick portion of the handle has been broken, leaving a piece about four feet long, through which runs a circular piece of pliant wood one-fourth of an inch in diameter.

When called to plead to the complaint, Leyden said that the boy was incorrigible, and that he had felt it his duty to punish him severely for disobedience.

The Magistrate said that a man had a right to punish his children in a proper manner, but that such brutality as was shown in this case was unjustifiable, and should meet with exemplary punishment. Leyden went to jail in default of bail, and the boy was committed to the care of Agent Deubert, with instructions that he be committed to an institution.

MARY EAGAN'S MIND AFFECTED

She Was Found Acting Strangely in a Ferryhouse.

A woman, apparently about twenty-eight years old, was discovered about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon acting in a strange manner in the waiting room at South Ferry.

An employe of the ferry company noticed that she sat for a long time on one of the seats, and that she muttered to herself. A policeman was called in, and the woman was arrested and taken to the Old Slip Station. The Sergeant at the desk endeavored to ascertain her name and address, but she would not talk to him. She seemed dazed, and gazed vacantly at the Sergeant. An ambulance was called and the woman was sent to the pavilion for the insane at Bellevue Hospital. She was plainly and neatly clad, and had with her a small bundle of clothing.

The Sergeant said that he believed that she was a servant who had left a position and was seeking a new place, when she lost her reason. He thought that she would regain her sanity soon.

She wore a dark-blue waist, a gray skirt, and low tan shoes. She has blue eyes and a fair complexion. The ferry employe was unable to say whether the woman came from Brooklyn or entered the ferryhouse on the New-York side.

After much questioning at Bellevue Hospital, the attendants were told by the woman that her name was Mary Eagan, but she could not be induced to give any further information concerning herself.

DEALT IN TRADE DOLLARS.

Blue Said He Thought His Speculation Was Lawful.

Joseph H. Blue, aged thirty-five years, formerly conductor on a Broadway car in New-York, has been speculating in trade dollars. He bought the depreciated silver in New-York at 50 cents per dollar and circulated it in Jersey City. This he admitted yesterday to Chief of Police Benjamin Murphy, in Jersey City.

Blue called at the office of Harry W. Colston, 153 Montgomery Street, Wednesday evening, and asked for a five-dollar bill. He gave Colston a two-dollar bill and three trade dollars. Mr. Colston has been a newspaper man for fifty years. His eyesight is not good, and he didn't see he was getting trade dollars. But after Blue, who was a stranger, had gone, Colston learned he had taken three trade dollars, worth 50 cents apiece. A general police alarm resulted in Blue's arrest. It is alleged Blue had cheated several persons by exchanging his trade dollars for full value money.

Blue had $54 in bills and sixteen trade dollars in his pocket. In his satchel in his boarding house, at 126 Montgomery Street, the police found twenty-seven trade dollars and a lot of plugged and defaced coin. Blue said he bought fifty-six trade dollars at different places in New-York. He said he thought his speculation a lawful one. Justice Potts adjourned the case until this morning.

RESCUED BY A POLICEMAN.

Sergt. Metcalf Jumped into the Water and Saved Mother and Child.

Police Sergeant Henry Metcalf of the Sixth Avenue Station, Brooklyn, is on his vacation, and yesterday he visited Fort Hamilton. While in the vicinity of Fourth Avenue and the Narrows he heard a scream and saw a woman and a child struggling in the water.

He did not wait to take off any of his clothing, but jumped overboard, and in a short time had both the woman and the child on the pier.

The woman was Mrs. Alice Eastman, thirty-five years old, of 465 Eleventh Street, and the child was her seven-year-old daughter Alice. They had taken a walk to the pier at the foot of Fourth Avenue and were enjoying the sights when the child leaned too far over and fell into the water. The mother jumped in to save her child.

Sustains the Lost Waldron Will.

Frederick S. Waite, as referee, filed a report in the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of the establishment of the lost will of Alexander Waldron, who died June 30, 1890. The report was given in an action which was instituted by Dykman Waldron, a brother of the testator and an executor under the will, for the purpose of having the lost will established.

The will, it was claimed, was executed Sept. 4, 1885. It left the property at 39 West Sixty-second Street in trust to the executors, the income to be paid to the testator's wife, Amelia Waldron. Property at 241 West Forty-fifth Street was left in trust, the income to be paid to Sarah B. Waldron, mother of the testator.

The residue of the estate was bequeathed to the testator's wife, and after her death to go to the testator's brothers, Dykman and James Waldron, and his sisters, Sarah A. and Mary B. Waldron.

ROME'S DIPLOMATIC CORPS

A SYSTEM OF REPRESENTATION PECULIAR TO THE VATICAN.

First in Rank Are the Embassies to Paris, Vienna, Madrid, and Lisbon—Anomalous Position of the Nuncio in Paris—Two Second-Class Nuncios and the Inter-Nuncios—Apostolic Delegates Deal Only with the Clergy of a Country.

The Pope recently raised to the rank of Cardinal the Papal Ambassadors to Paris, Vienna, Madrid, and Lisbon. These four nominations have necessitated an extended change in the diplomatic corps of the Vatican. To Vienna, the Pope now sends, as his representative, Mgr. Taliani, formerly attached to the Paris Embassy; the Brussels Nuncio goes to Madrid, and the Envoy at Munich is transferred to Lisbon.

The Pope has not yet decided whom he will send to Paris, which is by far the most difficult position to fill. Since Leo XIII. has recognized the French Republic, his representative in Paris, instead of finding his duties lighter, has discovered that he is in a most painful position. The French Government officials, from Cabinet officers down, give him the cold shoulder, in order that on no account may they be accused of clericalism, which is regarded in France as the most terrible charge that can be cast at a public man by his constituents. The Catholics, on the other hand, especially those who are also royalists, steadily boycott the unfortunate Nuncio. His position, therefore, is that of a man caught between two fires.

Cardinal Ferrata's Experiences.

The last representative of the Pope at Paris, Cardinal Ferrata, ended by living the life of a recluse. He had seen all the doors of the aristocratic Faubourg St. Germain closed to him. The Catholic nobility and their adherents avoided his residence, in the Rue Des Varennes, as if it had been a pesthouse, and poor Mgr. Ferrata was finally reduced to the society of the successive Ministers of Public Worship, with whom he had to battle concerning the choice of new French Bishops. His recall to Rome has been for him a real deliverance, and his position, though it is a direct stepping stone to the purple robes of Cardinal, is not much sought after.

Leo XIII. has offered the place at Paris to several Italian Bishops, all of whom have declined the honor. The last priest mentioned for the position was the Bishop of Viterbo, Mgr. Sardi, a great favorite with Leo XIII., and it is possible that he may receive and accept the appointment.

How the Vatican Is Represented.

The organization of the Papal diplomatic corps is, as a rule, but little understood, even among Catholics. As said above, there are four first-class embassies—Paris, Vienna, Madrid, and Lisbon—which represent the four great Catholic countries. As a rule, these important Papal representatives only leave their posts to become Cardinals. There are, of course, exceptions, and Leo XIII. has, on a few occasions, after recalling one of his Ambassadors of the first-class, made him wait several years for the coveted red hat.

The rules of the Papal diplomatic corps do not allow the first-class Ambassadors to change their positions. Thus, the Nuncio at Paris could not be transferred to Vienna, or vice versa. This is a somewhat strange custom, and one that is difficult to explain.

The salary of a first-class Papal Nuncio is $12,000 a year, out of which sum he must pay his first secretary, his under secretary, and all the expenses of the mission. The Nuncios, like Ambassadors, give official entertainments from time to time. At Vienna and Madrid, where the courts are ultra-Catholic, these receptions are very brilliant. The Congress of Vienna granted to the representatives of the Pope (those of first class only) the right of precedence over all the other Ambassadors and Envoys, and even at Paris, under the Third Republic, this rule remains in force. Thus it happens that a representative of Leo XIII., on official occasions, is the speechmaker of the diplomatic corps.

Lower Ranks of the Service.

Now that the embassy at Lucerne has been suppressed, there are only two second-class embassies—Munich and Brussels. The Nuncio at Munich, notwithstanding his inferior title, holds a most important position, for the representative of the Pope in Bavaria extends his influence over all the Catholics of the German Empire, and it is generally through him that the federated Governments, the Russian Government included, communicate with the Vatican.

Below the second-class Nuncios are the Internuncios, of which there are two at the present time, those of The Hague and of Rio Janeiro. After the downfall of Dom Pedro, Brazil at first broke off its diplomatic relations with the Vatican, but these have now been resumed.

The Vatican has, besides, in the different republics of South America diplomatic representatives with the simple title of Envoy. A few years ago, following certain difficulties with Rome, the Government of Chile brutally expelled the Internuncio at Santiago. Last year Chile re-established her relations with the Vatican by sending a legation to Rome, but she has not yet consented to have another Papal representative at Santiago.

Apostolic Delegates.

Side by side with the Nuncios must be placed the Apostolic Delegates, who differ from the regular Envoys in that they are never invested with diplomatic powers. Their jurisdiction is purely of a religious character, and they are accredited, not to Governments, but simply to the clergy of the countries in which they reside. Nevertheless, there are certain delegations which, by reason of special circumstances are equal to real embassies, and have the same importance. For instance, the delegates to Washington and Constantinople hold this high rank. The last delegate sent to the United States, Cardinal Satolli, held his position several months after his promotion to the Cardinalate. This, until recently, only happened among the first-class embassies.

How the Diplomats Are Selected.

The nomination of Nuncios or other representatives of the Vatican depends entirely upon the will of the Pope, who chooses them where he likes, as well among the clergy proper as among the prelates who make up the pontifical bureaucracy. Under Leo XIII. the holder of a small episcopal seat in Italy has often been promoted, without transition and without preparation to a first-class embassy—to Paris, for instance.

As a rule, the choice made by Leo XIII. is a good one. The Catholic Church, particularly in Italy, is a real school of diplomacy. In Italy the national characteristics of the people are imbued with those qualities of flexibility and ingenuity so necessary to the art of managing men and public affairs. Political genius, the faculty of overcoming obstacles, and a wide knowledge of human nature, are found to a great extent among all classes of the Italian people. In the Church these characteristics blossom to their full extent. An Italian priest, even of inferior intelligence, when put in a difficult situation, will usually know how to extricate himself from it with advantage. He will not, perhaps, often achieve a great victory, but, on the other hand, he will rarely commit any great mistake. He will excel in the art of keeping clear from the traps of his enemies.

The Papal Diplomatic Corps has an inexhaustible fund of patience and a resisting power which nothing can overcome. With the exception of a comparatively short period in its history, the Papacy has nearly always been a force that was materially weak, and hence the necessity for the use of powerful moral and spiritual weapons, and, as is well known, nothing makes men so ingenious and fertile in methods of expediency as the necessity to fight constantly against a power which they cannot overcome. The history of pontificial diplomacy, therefore, explains its characteristics and its traditions.

THE DEFENSES OF VICTORIA.

Three New High-Power Steel Rifles Mounted by the British.

VICTORIA, B. C., Sept. 10.—The detachment of British Army Engineers stationed at this port has completed the installing of three 9.2-inch light-powered steel rifles as a part of the defense system of Victoria.

The new guns are mounted on Macauley's Point. They are provided with disappearing carriages, similar in character to those in use with the heavy guns at Sandy Hook, N. Y.

The new pieces were fabricated at the Royal Arsenal at Woolwich, England. In general appearance, they resemble the British Navy 9.2-inch gun, and the opinion prevails that these weapons will be handled by naval detachments. The range of the guns is close to ten miles.

The nearest approach to the 9.2-inch British gun in the United States service is the ten-inch navy gun. The latter is a slightly superior weapon when the energy of the impact of the projectiles from the two types is compared. In point of range, the British gun, when using cordite ammunition, is about up to the American ten-inch weapon.

The detachment of engineers now here numbers about seventy-five. This force has been employed during the past eighteen months in the construction of a submarine tornedo mine leading under the channel approach to Victoria Harbor. The mine work is about completed. A similar torpedo mine will guard the entrance to Esquimault Harbor. The latter harbor is about five miles below Victoria Harbor, and is the anchorage for the ships of the British Pacific squadron.

Within the confines of Esquimault Harbor is situated the only dry dock and engine and boiler repair shops of any magnitude which the British authorities possess on the Pacific coast. It is of prime importance that Esquimault and Victoria Harbors be well defended. The successful entrance of an enemy's fleet into one means the loss of the other.

The nearest points of American territory from Victoria are the San Juan Islands, to the eastward, distant about twelve miles, and Port Angeles, on the south side of the Straits of San Juan del Fuca, distant eighteen miles. It is at the latter place that the United States Pacific squadron, under Rear Admiral L. A. Beardsley, is now anchored.

Victoria has a permanent garrison of 100 marines from the British Navy, in addition to the engineer detachment. The former are quartered in the grounds of the naval station. The marines, in addition to doing guard duty on that ground, serve to man the heavy guns during peace time. To efficiently man the defenses in time of war will require about 500 men. Owing to this being the headquarters of the British Pacific fleet, it will always be possible to spare from the ships a sufficient garrison.

Under recent experiments, relief crews for British ships in the Pacific are brought out from England in less than three weeks, by having recourse to the Canadian Pacific Railroad. Cars specially built and equipped are kept in readiness at Halifax, Nova Scotia, for emergency work. It is claimed by British officials that, if need be, 2,000 fresh seamen from the Portsmouth (England) Naval Station could be landed at Vancouver in thirteen days from the time of embarking from the home port. From Vancouver the practice is to embark the details directly on board men-of-war. The run to Victoria from Vancouver is a matter of a few hours.

In addition to the Imperial forces, the British Government undertakes to maintain at home Government expense a militia force of 200 Victorians. This latter body is deemed ahead of anything in Canada. The liberality exhibited in its maintenance is decidedly marked.

COLUMBIA'S BIOLOGICAL WORK.

Very Successful in the Waters of Puget Sound.

PORT TOWNSEND, Washington, Sept. 10.—Columbia College, New-York, has maintained at Port Townsend, Washington, a biological station during the last three months. The station was established by Prof. Deane of that university, aided by Prof. Harrington. During the next few days the station will be discontinued, and the students now here will return to New-York City.

This is the first season that Columbia College has attempted biological researches on the Pacific coast. During the Summer of 1895 Prof. Harrington conducted a series of investigations on Buzzard's Bay and adjacent waters, but the success then achieved is said to have been small compared with this year's work.

Throughout August Prof. Deane occupied himself mostly on Monterey Bay, California, leaving the Puget Sound work to Prof. Harrington. Prof. Deane declares that Puget Sound is an ideal place for research, and that this is owing in the main to the great transparency of the water. At Port Townsend he and his associates found it possible to obtain all specimens which could have been gotten nearer the sea at the Straits of San Juan de Fuca. But the mint to the scientists is a little sheet of water in this vicinity, known as Scow Bay. The bay in question is an arm of the sea, nearly inclosed by an encircling sand spit, and there rare specimens of life have been secured.

The waters of Puget Sound are on the whole very deep, it being no uncommon thing to find the charts dotted with soundings running up to from 400 to 800 feet, and on clear days the eye is able to penetrate below the surface to a wonderful depth.

Prof. Deane states that he hopes that the station established this year will be continued, and he has little doubt that such will be the case. He strongly favors erecting an aquarium at this point, the better to preserve specimens and to study the same. He does not believe that a point further inland than Port Townsend should be selected, owing to the turbidity of the water, which becomes apparent as one proceeds further up the sound.

In the event of Columbia College's undertaking to continue this year's work in the West next season a detail will in all probability be sent into Alaskan waters.

The work which Prof. Deane and his colleagues have been carrying on this year is in the direct line of the researches of the United States Fish Commission Service. Prof. Deane was formerly connected with this latter service.

CHI PHI'S BUILDING BURNED.

Two Women Nearly Lose Their Lives at Rutgers.

NEW-BRUNSWICK, Sept. 10.—A kerosene lamp exploded in the hallway of the Chi Phi Fraternity's building of Rutgers College, on Livingston Avenue, at 2 o'clock this morning, and in a moment the hallway was in flames. Mrs. Mary L. Pearce of Minaville, N. Y., was asleep with her daughter, Eva, on the second floor of the building. They slept until the Fire Department arrived. Both made frantic efforts to get out of the building, but flames confronted them on all sides. They felt the floor under them growing hot, and ran to the story above and screamed for help. The firemen raised a ladder and rescued them. They were badly frightened, but uninjured. All their clothing was lost. The loss on the building is $10,000, fully covered by insurance.

Revenue Cutters Capture Sealers.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 10.—Capt. Shoemaker of the Revenue Cutter Bureau is informed that the revenue cutter Rush Aug. 24 captured the British schooner Viva, and the revenue cutter Corwin Aug. 22 captured the schooner Jane Gray, while both were engaged in sealing in the prohibited area in Bering Sea.

ELECTION DAY IN CHILE

SOLDIERS STATIONED AT EVERY POLLING PLACE.

Yet It Is Said that They Did Nothing Except Preserve Order, and the Chileans Believe that the Balloting Was Fairer than Ever Before in That or Any Other South American Country—Election Methods Explained.

PANAMA, Aug. 24.—No Presidential election ever held in Chile has attracted so much attention or been the cause of so much discussion, as that which began on June 25. The result of it will not be definitely known before the end of August, when Congress meets.

Elections in Chile are conducted much as in all South and Central American republics, and more or less the same precautionary measures are taken to preserve order. June 25 was observed throughout Chile as a general holiday, and all liquor shops were closed by law. The increased number of polling places required by the present election law of Chile, and the increased number of officials in constant attendance at them, have had good effects, and this is regarded as a strong argument in favor of making election day at least a partial holiday. In addition to the regular five Inspectors at each table, agents, Commissioners, and messengers of the various parties now have to be present at each polling place, so that probably about 2,000 men in the City of Valparaiso alone were engaged in such duties on June 25 from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

Soldiers Around the Polling Places.

In all Chile there were about 2,500 polling stations